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Presents

المفتاح

للعلامة الكاملة

توجيهي

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كافة الفروع



UNIT 6 الوحدة السادسة

Education today التعليم اليوم

Before you begin

1 Look at the photographs. Education in different countries is shown. Which countries do you think they are?

انظر إلى الصور التي تظهر التعليم في عدة دول. أي دول هذه باعتقادك

(answer : a South Korea / b Jordan)

2 DW Read the words in the box. Which words are related to studying? Check the meanings of any word(s) that you don't know in the glossary on pages 93-95 or in a dictionary.

اقرأ الكلمات في الصندوق ، أي كلمات تتعلق بالدراسة : Answer: academic, compulsory, optional, tuition

word	meaning	
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
compulsory	obligatory , required	إجباري
contradictory	(ideas) different and unable to both be true	متناقض، متناقض
developed nation	rich , industrialized, an elected government and people live comfortably	أمة / دولة متطورة
fluently	Speaking the language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
optional	Done by choice	اختياري
tuition	Teaching, especially in small groups	تعليم / محاضرات

3 This study presents findings on the time that students spend at school in different countries. In which countries do you think students spend the most time studying? Listen and read.

هذه الدراسة تقدم نتائج عن الوقت الذي يمضيه الطلاب في المدرسة في دول مختلفة. في أي دول تعتقد أن الطلاب يمضون الوقت الأطول في الدراسة. استمع واقرأ

Answer: Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

The time we spend at school

الوقت الذي نمضيه في المدرسة

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

قبل سنوات قليلة ما يعادل ألف مدرسة في الولايات المتحدة بدأت في جعل السنة الدراسية أطول بإضافة عشرة أيام زيادة على السنة الدراسية أو جعل كل يوم مدرسي 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.

This ----- 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer

هذا لأنه وجد أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة والمملكة المتحدة يمضون الوقت الأقل في المدرسة، بمعدل سنة مدرسية ١٨٧ يوم

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.

this ----- 187 days.



السنة الدراسية الأردنية أطول من هذا . على أية حال لا احد من هؤلاء بطول السنة الدراسية في دول مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية .

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

الكوريون الجنوبيون يلتحقون بالمدرسة لمدة ٢٢٠ يوم بالسنة، وفي اليابان تعد السنة الدراسية ٢٤٣ يوما

According to a study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and development (OSCD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world.

بحسب دراسة من منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية، الطلاب في اليابان ، اندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يمضون الوقت الأطول في الدراسة في العالم

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 / they / they ----- students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

يريدون أن يتعلموا أكثر ما يمكنهم للتأكد من علامات امتحانات ممتازة . يذهبون للمدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات بالرغم أن ذلك يتضمن محاضرات ونشاطات اختيارية بعد المدرسة.

They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. **Their** high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

They / their ----- students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

يمضون أيضا حوالي ثلاث ساعات على الواجبات كل يوم. وهذا أكثر بثلاثة أضعاف ما في دول أخرى. تحصيلهم الأكاديمي العالي يبين أنه كلما طال فترة الدراسة كلما كان اداءك أفضل في الامتحانات النهائية .

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and **they** attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite **this**, **they** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and science.

They / they ----- students in Finland

This ----- 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

في فنلندا ، على أية حال الطلاب يعطون اقل من نصف ساعة من الوظائف كل ليلة ويلتحقون بالمدرسة لأيام اقل واقصر ٨٥% من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى . بالرغم من هذا يحققون علامات عالية في مواضيع مثل الرياضيات والعلوم.

In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

بالإضافة إلى هذا معظم الطلاب أيضا يتكلمون على الأقل اثنتين وغالبا ثلاث من اللغات 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.

الآراء المعارضة للدراسة تفترض أن عدد وطول الأيام الدراسية ليست العامل الوحيد لتقرر إذا ما كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة أم لا .



Comprehension

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

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

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?

Most students attend school 187 days per year.

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

No, it isn't. It is optional

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

Despite the shortness of the time pupils spend at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and science, and can speak at least two and often three languages fluently.

6 Many American schools could make the school year longer in 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.

7 Which students were found to spend the least time at school?

Students in Finland

8 Quote the sentence which connects the long study hours with academic progress in countries like Japan, Indonesia and South Korea.

Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

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

10. Despite the fewer and shorter school days, Students in Finland showed high achievement in two fields. What are these two fields.

Maths and science.

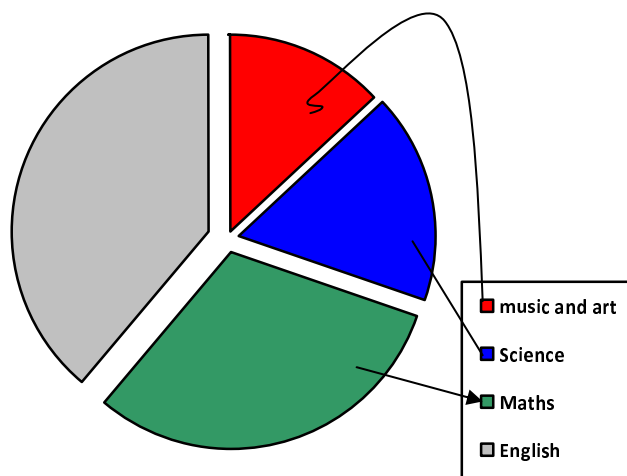
11. What is the minimum school-leaving age for students in the UK and the USA?



Grammar: Quantifiers to make comparisons

5 look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box :

انظر إلى الشكل الذي يمثل حصص ما بعد المدرسة وأكمل الجمل من الصندوق



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

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

Answers

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

Speaking

6 Work in pairs. Use the phrases in exercise 5 to talk about the subjects that you study.

استخدم التعبيرات من التمرين السابق وتحدث عن المواد التي تدرسها

- Answers : 1. English is not as popular as Arabic
2. Maths is the most difficult subject
3. The least popular subject is History

Pronunciation : Word stress

7 Listen to the words in the box. How many syllables does each word have? In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word? Check your answers in a dictionary.

secondary compulsory organization development
tuition achievement academic contradictory

العدد بين الأقواس هو عدد المقاطع . الشدة الرئيسية على المقطع بالخط العريض .

1. **secondary** (4)
2. **compulsory** (4)
3. **organisation** (5)
4. **development** (4)
5. **tuition** (3)
6. **achievement** (3)
7. **academic** (4)
8. **contradictory** (5)



Writing

8 How do you think your education will influence your life after school? What will you study? What career would you like to have one day? Write a paragraph of around 60 words.

كيف تعتقد أن تعليمك سيؤثر على حياتك بعد المدرسة؟ ماذا ستدرس؟ ما هي المهنة التي تحب أن تمارسها يوما ما؟ اكتب فقرة بحوالي ٦٠ كلمة

Speaking

1 Work in pairs. Make a list of all the subjects that students can study at your school.

اعمل قائمة لكل المواضيع التي يمكن للطلاب أن يدرسوها بمدرستك

2 Look at the photographs and guess which special subjects students study at this secondary school in England.

انظر إلى الصور واحزر المواضيع التي يدرسها الطلاب في هذه المدرسة الثانوية في إنجلترا

Answer : something to do with space. I think it is likely that they study astronomy and astrophysics.

شيء يتعلق بالفضاء. محتمل أنهم يدرسون الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية

Reading

Word	meaning	المعنى
astrophysics	The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	علم الفيزياء الفلكي
Tailor-made	Custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا ل
qualifications	Official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
Undertake	To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يتكفل ب / يتعهد
tutorial	A period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students.	تدريس خصوصي

3 Read the newspaper article and check your answers.



مدارس الفضاء

Studio schools are pioneering schools **which** receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. (**which** ----- schools)

مدارس الاستوديو هي مدارس رائدة تتلقى تمويلا فضلا عن الدعم من شركات خاصة و التي تسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على اتخاذ شكل أقل تقليدي للتعليم الثانوي

These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same board range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

وكثيرا ما تخصص هذه المدارس في مجال معين واحدة ، في حين يجب الفهم أن نفس نطاق المهارات والمؤهلات يجب أن تتاح لجميع الشباب.



One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen year-olds **who** have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. (**who ----- fourteen- to eighteen year-olds**)

فتحت واحدة من هذه المدرسة مؤخرًا لتعليم من هم في الرابعة عشر إلى الثامنة عشر عامًا من العمر والذين لديهم اهتمام خاص في العمل في صناعة الفضاء. الطلاب يتبعون منهاج مصمم خصيصًا في المدرسة ويتضمن موضوعات مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية.

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

الدروس هي مزيج من الدروس الصفية الصغيرة ، مع المشاريع التي يتم الإشراف عليها من قبل شركات رائدة في كل من صناعات الفضاء والتكنولوجيا

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

يتم جلب العلماء والمهندسين البارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف، مع طلاب يهدفون إلى تحقيق أعلى الدرجات في الرياضيات والعلوم. عندما ترك المدرسة ، سيكونون في وضع جيد لاتخاذ أي عدد من المسارات الوظيفية المختلفة

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.'

(**they ----- students**)

لا يجب عليهم أن يصبحوا رواد الفضاء ! ويقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة . درجات ممتازة في مادة العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح أبوابا كثيرة وتؤدي إلى مجموعة متنوعة من فرص الوظائف.

1. What is the goal that studio schools are looking forward to achieving ?

They are seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

2.How are studio schools funded?

Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses.

3. One example of studio schools is the one working in the space industry. Write down two of the subjects that the students are offered in that school.

Astronomy and Astrophysics.

4. Quote the sentence which indicates that students in studio schools can lead a large range of jobs after finishing their study at those schools.

When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.

5. How can Leading companies in the space and technology industries support studio schools.

The companies supervise projects given to students.

Comprehension

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

1 Leading companies in the space and technology industries.

The companies supervise projects given to students.

2 prominent scientists and engineers.

The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.

Speaking

5 Discuss the questions in pairs.

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



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

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

"Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.
Mahatma Gandhi (1869 CE- 1948 CE) "

عش وكأنك تموت غدا. تعلم وكأنك ستعيش أبدا. (المهاتما غاندي)

Vocabulary and speaking

6 Work in pairs. Discuss the subjects that you are interested in studying at university. Which subjects fit into the categories **Sciences**, **Arts and Humanities**, or **Business**? Which are more difficult to classify?

ناقش المواضيع التي تهتم بدراستها في الجامعة ، صنفها إلى علوم ، الفنون والعلوم الإنسانية أو الأعمال . أي منها صعب تصنيفه

1	Maths	الرياضيات	11	Sociology	علم اجتماع
2	Dentistry	طب الأسنان	12	Banking and Finance	مالية ومصرفية
3	Arabic Language and Literature	اللغة العربية والأدب	13	History	التاريخ
4	Pharmacy	الصيدلة	14	Nursing	التمريض
5	Marketing	التسويق	15	Agriculture	الزراعة
6	Geology	علم الأرض	16	Physics	الفيزياء
7	Psychology	علم النفس	17	Engineering	الهندسة
8	Translation	الترجمة	18	Linguistics	اللغويات
9	Visual Arts	الفنون المرئية	19	Economics	الاقتصاد
10	Chemistry	الكيمياء	20	Business Management	إدارة أعمال
			21	Biology	الأحياء
			22	Medicine	الطب
			23	Geography	الجغرافيا

Answers :

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

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

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

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

Listening

7 Listen to a career advisor answering students' questions about university courses. What do the students ask?

Comprehension

8 Listen again and complete the information in the table

	Useful subjects	Is Maths necessary
law	History, English , Social Studies	no
Dentistry	Biology , Chemistry	Not vital but strongly recommended
Business Management	Economics, Business Studies, ICT, History, foreign languages	Not vital but strongly recommended

Speaking

9 Work in small groups and carry out a survey. Ask each other about the subjects you enjoy and what you might want to study at university. Then, present the results of your survey to the class.



Writing

10 Read through the article on page 46 again. Imagine that you have just joined a space school. Write an email to your friend telling him or her what it is like to study there. Write about 80 words,

Writing skills: Writing informally

- * We always begin a letter with **Dear (name)**, whether it is formal or informal.
- * In emails, we are less formal and tend to use **Hello (name)** , or **Hi!**
- * In open letters, we use a group noun to address all the people that we want to include, such as **Dear fellow students.**
- * In all of the above, it is fine to use abbreviations such as **I'm**, and **don't**.
- * We can end emails and letters (not open letters) with **Best wishes / See you soon / Looking forward to hearing from you.** We end an open letter repeating what we want to say.

Speaking

1 Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Why do you think they do this? Work in pairs to answer, listing as many reasons as you can.

Listening

2 Listen to a lecture about an international student exchange programme. Does the speaker mention any of the reasons you discussed in exercise 1? Take notes on the content of the lecture, concentrating on reasons for studying abroad.

Vocabulary

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

Increasingly , prospect , global , proficiency , lifelong , abroad

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

Answers : 1. Prospects / 2. Proficiency / 3. Increasingly / 4. Aboard / 5. Global / 6. Lifelong.

Speaking

4 What do you know about the German- Jordanian University? Work in pairs and guess the correct answer.

The German-Jordanian University (GJU) is a (1) **private/ public** university near (2) **Madaba / Petra**. It is opened in (3) **1995 / 2005** CE. The university enrolls (4) **less / more** than 5,000 students, who come from Jordan and (5) **many other countries / Germany**. About (6) **40/ 14** per cent of all students are non-Jordanian. The university differs from other universities by offering (7) **German / French** language courses in preparation for the fourth year, which most students spend working or studying in Germany. The university also has a very good reputation for English and Arabic language courses.



Listening

5 Listen and check your answers to exercise 4.

Answers : 1. Public / 2. Madaba / 3. 2005 / 4. More / 5. Many other countries / 6. 14 / 7. German

Speaking

6. Imagine that you are talking to foreign students studying at the German- Jordanian University. What do you think their experience of studying and living in Jordan has been like? Work in pairs.

Reading

الكلمة	المعنى	
colloquial	Used mainly in informal conversation rather than in writing or formal speech	اللهجة العامية
fluently	Speaking a language very well like a native speaker	بطلاقة
put my back into it	Put a lot of effort into something	يضع أقصى جهد في عمل ما

7 Read a visiting student's blog post and check your answers to exercise 6 .

(Anita I / my / me كل ضمائر المتكلم هذه تعود على الكاتبة)

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at German-Jordanian University near Madaba.

قبل صيفين ، قضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا

As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German.

ولان والدي هو في الأصل من الأردن ، كبرت وأنا أتكلم العربية وكذلك الألمانية

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.

ومع ذلك ، لم يسبق لي أن درست العربية رسميا ، وعندما جاءت الفرصة لي لقضاء سنة في الأردن في دراسة العربية ، لم أتردد لحظة واحدة

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. (they ----- relatives / who ----- family)

لدي أقارب في الأردن وقد رتبوا لي للإقامة مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا

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.

(there ----- German-Jordanian University / who / them ----- international students)

لقد دهشت من عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك ، والذين لم يكونوا فقط من ألمانيا ، ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم . وكان معظمهم قد درس العربية على مستوى عال

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.(which ---- colloquial Arabic)

أنا على دراية كبيرة باللهجة العامية ، وهو ما نتحدث بها عائلتي و تفهم . حصة اللغة العربية في اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة ، فيها تحدي وخاصة القواعد.

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics.

كل أسبوع ، كان علينا أن نتعلم قائمة من المفردات حوالي ٥٠ كلمة . غطينا العديد من المواضيع



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 practice **it** at home. (**it ----- Arabic**)

العيش مع أسرة ساعد على تحسين مهارات التحدث بالعربية لأنه، في حين يسمع جميع الطلاب اللغة العربية في الصفوف ، و الشوارع ،
يمكنني أيضا أن أمارسها في المنزل

I really **put my back into it**, and I earned an A on the course.

أنا حقا بذلت قصارى جهدي ، وحققت درجة (أ) في الدورة.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their** behavior and **their** attitude to studying. (**their** / **their ----- students**)

ما أبهرني أكثر عن الطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم و موقفهم من الدراسة.

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.

(**Who / their / them / their ----- the students** /) (**it ----- university education**)

جميع الطلاب الذين التقيتهم يقدرّون أهمية تعليمهم الجامعي والفرص التي سيعطيهم للمساهمة في ازدهار بلدهم.

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

(**they ----- the students**) (**they ----- people**)

كما ويظهرون قيم إيجابية للغاية . كانوا جميعا صادقين، وناقش الناس المشاكل بدلا من الغضب إذا اختلفوا 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. (**who --- someone**)

كواحد يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ ، الأماكن الجميلة والناس الودودين والمضيافين ، الدراسة في الأردن كانت واحدا من أفضل القرارات التي
اتخذتها في حياتي

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.

كونت الكثير من الأصدقاء الجدد . وأنا أيضا حسنت مهارات اللغة العربية نطقا وكتابة و القراءة . حلمي هو أن أجيد اللغة العربية بطلاقة يوما
ما ولأنني انوي العودة إلى الأردن بقدر ما أستطيع، أعلم أنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة .

Comprehension

8 Read the blog again and answer the questions.

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 behavior 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, what are they explaining why is she able to speak each one?

She speaks Arabic because her father is originally from Jordan. She speaks German because she stays in Germany.



5. According to Anita What is the most difficult part of the Arabic language?

The grammar

6. Living with a family helped Anita to improve her Arabic-speaking skills. Explain.

She could practice the language at home with the family she lives with.

7. Quote the sentence showing the way by which people deal with problem.

Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.

Writing

9 Write a blog post for your school's website. Describe life in a Jordanian secondary school so that they will know what to expect. Write about 200 words. Choose a different topic for each paragraph from the list, or use your own topic.

Family life	school subjects	school rules	behavior	values
a typical school day	After-school activities	free-time activities		



Unit 6 (Activity Book)

Vocabulary

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

استبدل الكلمات والعبارات التي بالخط الغامق بكلمات من الصندوق (المعنى)

Compulsory contradictory developed notion 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 class 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 nations / 2. Compulsory / 3. Optional / 4. Tuition / 5. Contradictory

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

استخدم الكلمة الزائدة في التمرين السابق في جملة من عندك

My friend who grew up in the UK speaks English fluently.

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

noun	adjective	verb	Adverb
development	developed / developing	develop	=====
organisation	organised	organise	=====
education	educated	educate	=====
success	successful	succeed	successfully
achievement	achieved	achieve	=====

1 One of the most important things that we give children is a good education. (educate)

2 If you work hard, I am sure you will (success)

3 Congratulation! Not many people such high marks. (achievements)

4 My father works for an that helps to protect the environment. (organize)

5 It's amazing to watch the Of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

Answers: 1. Education / 2. Succeed / 3. Achieve / 4. Organization / 5. Development.



Grammar

4 Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed

Compulsory education in different countries التعليم الإلزامي في دول مختلفة	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

easier أسهل / later بعد / less أقل / longer أطول /
the most الأكثر / the least الأقل

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

Answers: 1. The most / 2. Longer / 3. Later / 4. The least / 5 earlier

5 This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities. Use it to complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box. One phrase is not needed.

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

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

- Business Studies is the most popular subject
- people applied for law in 2014 CE as in previous year.
- physics isn'tbiology.
- law isthan medicine.
- growing subject is Computer Science.
- Engineering is visual Arts.
- 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 C.
- 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.



Speaking

6 Look at sentence 8 in exercise 5. Do you think it will still be true in the next few years? Why? Discuss with a partner.

انظر إلى الجملة ٨ في التمرين السابق هل تعتقد أن هذا سيبقى صحيحاً في السنوات القليلة القادمة

No, I don't. As computers play an increasingly important role in our lives, many jobs now require computer skills. This means that more people are likely to study computer science in order to get a job. It is also important to refer to the table in exercise five because it shows that computer science has had the greatest increase in popularity since 2013 CE.

Vocabulary

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

- | Banking and Finance | Linguistics | Fine Arts | History | Physics | Law |
|--|--|---|---|---|-----|
| 1 You should study if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office. | 2 Studying Lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought it 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 civilizations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interact in the past. | 5 Economics and global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with 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.



Reading

8 Read the text quickly. Use the context to guess the meaning of the underlined words and match them with their meanings.

After school بعد المدرسة

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education.

في إنجلترا، تقريبا ٥٠% من تاركي المدارس يستمرون في تعليم أعلى

The figure has not always been as high as this.

الأرقام لم تكن دائما عالية هكذا

Twenty years ago, **it** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it** was only about 5%.

(**it / it ----- the figure**)

قبل عشرون عاما كانت قريبة من ٣٠% ، ثلاثين سنة قبل ذلك كانت فقط ٥%

Another huge change has been **financial**. Before 1998CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens, Since then, tuition **fees** have been introduced.

تغيير كبير آخر كان ماليا ، قبل ١٩٩٨ التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة كان مجانيا لكل المواطنين البريطانيين، منذ ذلك فرضت الرسوم التعليمية

Most students borrow this money from the government. **They** don't have to repay **it** immediately. Instead, **they** pay **it** back slowly out of the future earnings.

(**They / they ----- students**) (**it / it ----- money**)

معظم الطلاب يقترضون هذه النقود من الحكومة، لا يجب عليهم سدادها فوراً . بدلا من ذلك يدفعونها ببطء من مكتسباتهم المستقبلية

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home.

بالرغم من التكلفة العالية، معظم الطلاب يختارون الدراسة بعيدا عن البيت.

A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for **their** degree. (**They / their ----- 7% of students**)

مسح حديث على ١٧٠٠٠ طالب اظهر أن فقط ٧% أرادوا البقاء في البيت وهم يدرسون للحصول على درجات علمية

Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government.

بالطبع لمعظم الشباب ، العيش بعيدا عن البيت يعني الاقتراض نقود أكثر من الحكومة

So why don't students choose to avoid **debt** by staying at home, where **they** don't have to pay rent? (**they -- ----- students**)

لذلك لماذا يختار الطلاب تجنب الدين بالبقاء بالبيت حيث لا يجب عليهم دفع الإيجار؟

Most of **them** say that **they** want to move the University **their** choice, rather than the nearest one. (**them / they / their ----- students**)

معظمهم يقولون أنهم يريدون الذهاب إلى جامعة من اختيارهم وليس الأقرب

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

حافز قوي آخر هو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة



Where do these students live? Many have rooms in **halls of residence**, especially in **their** first year; others rent flats or houses. (**their ----- students**)

أين يسكن هؤلاء الطلاب؟ الكثير لديهم غرف في المساكن الجامعية، خاصة في سنتهم الأولى، اخرون يستأجرون شقق أو منازل

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.

(**Their / them / them / their / their ----- a lucky minority**)

أقلية محظوظة يسكنون ممتلكات اشتراها لهم آباؤهم . معظمهم يحتاجون أن يتعلموا الطبخ، الغسيل والتصرف بالوقت والمال.

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

2 reason for doing something:

3 not many, the opposite of majority:

4 costs, charges:

5 money you owe:

6 relating to money:

Answers:

Answers: 1. Halls of residence / 2. Motive / 3. Minority / 4. Fees / 5. Debt / 6. Financial

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

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

2 It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be.

3 University students have to pay before they study.

4 Most University students choose the cheapest option.

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

10 Answer the following questions.

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

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

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

1. the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education

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

3. They borrow money from the government / (lines 10-11)



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

مصطلح الجسم body idiom	المعنى	
Put my back into it	To put a lot of effort into something	يذل أقصى جهد في شيء ما
Get it off your chest	To tell someone about something that has been worrying you	تخبر شخص ما بما يقلقك (يفضض)
get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute	أن تفقد ثقتك بشيء في آخر لحظه
play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	التعامل مع الموقف حسب التطورات
keep your chin up	To remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	البقاء مبتهجا حتى في الظروف الصعبة
have a head for figures	To have a natural mental ability for maths / numbers	امتلاك قدرة عقلية طبيعية في الحساب والأرقام

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

- 1 I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll at the last minute.
- 2 If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to
- 3 I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really
- 4! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- 5 I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to

Answers : 1. Get cold feet / 2. Get it off your chest / 3. Have a head for figures / 4. Keep your chin up / 5. Play it by ear.

Writing

12 Write a blog post about your early memories of school. Compare it with your experience of school in recent years.

اكتب مدونة عن ذكرياتك المبكرة



Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

المقارنة بين اثنين / التفضيل بين أكثر من اثنين

One-syllable adjectives. (الصفات القصيرة (المكونة من مقطع واحد)

Form the comparative and superlative forms of a one-syllable adjective by adding –(**er**) for the comparative form and – (**est**) for the superlative.

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
القاعدة →	adj.+ er than	the adj. + est
tall	taller than	the tallest
big	bigger than	the biggest
easy	easier than	The easiest

Examples :

1. Mariam is **taller than** Maher
2. Farah is **the tallest** of all
3. Sereen is **older than** Ayat .
4. Of the three students, Muhammad is **the oldest**.
5. My hair is **longer than** your hair.
6. Rashid's story is **the longest** story I have ever heard.

Notes : ملاحظات

If the one-syllable adjective ends with a single consonant with a vowel before it, double the consonant and add –er for the comparative form; and double the consonant and add –est for the superlative form.

إذا كان الحرف قبل الأخير حرف علة نضاعف الحرف الأخير

My dog is **bigger than** your dog.

Of all the students in the class, Mazin is **the thinnest**.

Muna is **the fattest** person I've ever seen.

If the two-syllable adjectives ends with –y, change the y to i and add –er for the comparative form. For the superlative form change the y to i and add –est.

الصفات المكونة من مقطعين والمنتهية ب (y) نحول حرف ال (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (er) للمقارنة / أو est للتفضيل

- Jana is **happier** today **than** she was yesterday.
- Omar is **the happiest** boy in the world.
- Rashid is **busier than** Sami .



Two-syllable adjectives. (المكونة من مقطعين فأكثر) الصفات الطويلة

With most two-syllable adjectives, you form the comparative with(**more**) and the superlative with (**the most**.)

Adjectiveالصفة	Comparativeالمقارنة	Superlativeالتفضيل
القاعدة →	more + adj. than less + adj. than	the most + adj. the least + adj.
interesting	More / less interesting than	the most / the least interesting
careful	More / less careful than	the most / the least careful

- This morning is **more peaceful than** yesterday morning.
- My house in the country is **the most peaceful** in the world.
- Ali is **more careful** than Hasan .
- Of all the taxi drivers, Jamal is **the most careful**.
- Health is **more important than** money.
- Women are **more intelligent than** men.
- Ahmad is **the most intelligent** person I've ever met.

Two-syllable adjectives ending in - (er, -le, or -ow) take -er and -est to form the comparative and superlative forms.

الصفات المكونة من مقطعين والمنتهية ب (er, -le, or -ow) تعامل معاملة الصفات القصيرة

- The roads in this town are **narrower than** the roads in the city.
- This road is **the narrowest** of all the roads in Amman .

Irregular adjectives: الصفات غير المنتظمة

Adjectiveالصفة	Comparativeالمقارنة	Superlativeالتفضيل
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	Less than	the least
many	more than	the most
much	more than	the most
far	farther than / further than	the farthest / the furthest
old	older than / elder than	the oldest / the eldest

- Italian food is **better than** American food.
- My house is **the best** house in the world.
- My mother's cooking is **worse than** your mother's cooking.
- Of all the students in the class, Maher is **the worst**.



Two-syllable adjectives that follow two rules. These adjectives can be used with -er and -est and with more and most.

الصفات التالية يمكن أن تعامل معاملة الصفات القصيرة أو الطويلة

Two-Syllable Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
clever	cleverer	cleverest
clever	more clever	most clever
gentle	gentler	gentlest
gentle	more gentle	most gentle
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
friendly	more friendly	most friendly
quiet	quieter	quietest
quiet	more quiet	most quiet

as (adj.) as تعني اثنان لهما نفس الصفة (التساوي)

Ahmad is as tall as Ali

Not as (adj.) as اثنان مختلفان

Ahmad is not as tall as Ali (علي أطول من احمد)

Physics isn't as popular as biology.

Biology is more popular than Physics

as many as مع الأسماء المعدودة

I don't have as many **books** as my friend

as much as : مع الأسماء الغير معدودة

She doesn't have as much **money** as her husband

Examples : Write the correct form of the adjective

قاعدتان مهمتان في سؤال اعد كتابة الجملة

اسم ٢ + as adj. as + فعل منفي + اسم ١
اسم ١ + مقارنة + فعل مثبت + اسم ٢

French isn't as popular as English

English

اسم ١ + مقارنة + فعل مثبت + اسم ٢
اسم ١ + نعكس الصفة + فعل مثبت + اسم ١

English is more popular than French.

French is



Rewrite :

1. Health is more important than money
Money isn't
2. I have never met such a generous person as Fadi.
Fadi is
3. He has never made such a bad mistake.
It is
4. There is no subject as popular as Business Studies.
Business Studies is
- 5 The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.
The ordinary newspapers
- 6 Engineering is less popular than visual Arts.
Visual arts is
7. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.
English children
8. Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children.
English children
9. There are more students studying Maths than Science
There are not
- Students like doing Maths more than they like doing Music and Arts
- 10 Students don't like doing Music and Art
11. Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.
English is

1. Muna is than Leen (tall)
2. Farah is the of all the students. (tall)
3. Of the three students, Muhammad is the (old) .
4. This morning is than yesterday morning.(peaceful)
5. My house in the country is in the world (peaceful) .
6. Of all the taxi drivers, Jamal is the (careful) .
7. Ahmad is the person I've ever met. (intelligent)
8. Italian food is American food. (good)
9. My house is house in the world. (good)

سؤال تصحيح الخطأ في الجملة

1. Which of these three houses is the **more** expensive.
2. A: Which do you prefer, the brown or the green?
B: Oh, The green is definitely **the best**
3. Things are as **worse** as they were in the past .



Sample blog post

Title: Write a short catchy title. Write who the post is by

Introduction: Appeal to your readers. Ask a question, such as advice.

Body paragraphs: State your problem or blog post subject in more detail.

Conclusion: Restate your question or subject and ask readers to get involved

Decisions, decisions posted by : Heba

Do you know what you're going to study at university? I've come up with some ideas but I really need your help! Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me to make this life-changing choice.

Firstly, I want to help people, but science is not my strongest subject so I won't be able to do Medicine. I could study Psychology and follow a career path in that area, but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology students, please do message me about your course. I'd love to hear about it-what you love, what you like, and of course what you don't like at all!

Secondly, though, I'd really like to study something like Linguistics, because I've always been interested in language. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career, it is interesting and academic, as well as a well respected degree. Can you help me get a better picture of it?

So, can you help me with my decision? We could start up a useful conversation about choosing paths for ourselves at this next exciting stage!

Blog-writing tips

* Address your reader personally (you , your, etc.)

* Remember you want their attention and involvement so give them reasons, using because or so(that



UNIT 7 الوحدة السابعة

Lifelong learning

Before you read

- 1 Work in pairs. How do you think the students in the photograph feel? How do you revise for exams? Can you share any tips with the class?
2. Read the words in the box. Which are connected with the body, eating and drinking?

الكلمة	المعنى	
circulation	The movement of the blood around the body. Also air circulation	دورة (الدم / الهواء)
concentration	attention	تركيز
dehydration	The state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
diet	The kind of food eaten each day	نوع الطعام الذي نأكله
memory	The ability to remember things, places and experiences.	ذاكرة
nutrition	Getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية



3 This online article is about revising for exams. Listen and read

كيف تراجع امتحاناتك How to revise for exams

A

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 الأوان لتبدأ بالمراجعة أول شيء سأفعله هو أن نكتب جدول للمراجعة

B

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

انظر إلى كل المواد التي عليك مراجعتها خطط متى ستقوم بمراجعة كل واحدة منها

It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day.

أنها فكرة جيدة أن تغير ترتيب المواد في الجدول كل يوم

Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on.

حاول أن تراجع القليل من اللغة الانجليزية، ويتبع القليل من الرياضيات ثم أحياء وهكذا

This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

بهذه الطريقة، عن طريق تغير تركيز مراجعتك فأنت تبقي عقلك نشيطا

C

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 .

كلما بدأت أبكر في الصباح كلما كانت المراجعة أكثر فائدة لأن هذا وقت تكون فيه أكثر نشاطا وذاكرتك في أفضل حالتها

I'd also recommend studying for 30 minutes periods, and then taking a break,

انا أيضا أوصي بالدراسة لفترات مدتها ثلاثون دقيقة و من ثم اخذ استراحة

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.

اثبت ان التركيز يبدأ بالانخفاض بعد نصف ساعة لذلك الاستراحات المتكررة ستساعد الدماغ على استرجاع نشاطه والتركيز على العودة

D

By a break, I mean any change of activity from studying.

بالاستراحة انا اعني أي تغيير للنشاط غير الدراسة

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

يمكن ان يكون شيء بسيط مثل النهوض من مقعدك والاستماع لبعض الموسيقى او المشي لعشر دقائق

E

Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying.

النشاط الجسمي مهم جدا خاصة وأنت تدرس

Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel.

التمرين سيعمل فرق كبير في الحالة التي تشعر بها

The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation.

النشاط الجسمي سيزيد من معدل القلب وبالتالي هذا سيزيد من الدورة الدموية

It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently.

ويرسل أيضا أوكسجين أكثر للدماغ والذي يجعلك تراجع بفعالية أكثر

F

Nutrition is very important.

التغذية مهمة جدا

You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.

يجب أن تأكل فواكه وخضار طازجة قدر الإمكان

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

من الضروري أن لا تصاب بالجفاف لذلك اشرب الكثير من الماء

Answers: A 4 / B 2 / C 6 / D 3 / E 1 / F 5



Comprehension

4 Read the online article again. Match these questions with their answers in the article.

اقرأ المقالة . صل بين الأسئلة وإجاباتها في المقالة

- 1 Could you tell me how much exercise I need?
- 2 Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?
- 3 Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?
- 4 Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?
- 5 Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?
- 6 Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

Grammar : Indirect questions

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

اعد كتابة الأسئلة المباشرة بأسئلة غير مباشرة باستخدام التعبيرات في الصندوق

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

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

Answers:

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

Listening

6 Listen to a dialogue between a student and an education expert answering the questions from exercise 5. Are the answers the same as yours? If not, do you agree with the expert's advice?

Comprehension

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

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

Speaking:

8 Work in pairs. Write a list of direct questions that you would like to ask an expert about the best way to study and to revise for exams.

9 Work with a different student. Role-play the situation. Follow your teacher's instructions.

Writing:

10 Write a paragraph answering this question. Give some tips and good reasons to persuade your classmates to take your advice. Write about 80 words.

'I often find it difficult to fall asleep the night before an exam. Do you mind giving me some advice, please?

إننا غالبا أجد صعوبة في النوم الليلة التي تسبق الامتحان. هل تمنع إعطائي بعض النصائح



Speaking

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

ما هي فوائد تعلم لغة أجنبية

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

Reading

2 Read the essay about language learning, and compare your ideas from exercise 1.

word	meaning	
memory	Someone's ability to remember things	ذاكرة
multilingual	Speaking, reading or writing more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
multitask	Doing several things at the same time	أعمال متعددة في نفس الوقت
simulator	Any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine.	المحاكي
sociology	The study of societies and the behaviour of people	علم اجتماع
utterance	Something that is said	لفظ

تعلم لغة أجنبية : Learning a foreign language :

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

تكلم لغة أجنبية، يدعى انه يحسن من وظيفة دماغك بعدة طرق مختلفة

Leaning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial "exercise" **which** improves memory. (**which** beneficial "exercise")

تعلم مفردات وقواعد جديدة يعطي الدماغ تمرين مفيد والذي يحسن الذاكرة

As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

بالإضافة إلى تمرين الدماغ ، يعتقد أن تعلم لغة جديدة أيضا يعطي الدماغ تحديات فريدة

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

هذا يتضمن تمييز أنظمة لغة مختلفة وطرق للتواصل ضمن هذه الأنظمة (**these** unique challenges)

These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well.

هذه المهارات تحسن فرصك بالنجاح في مهام حل مشكلات أخرى

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.

يقال أن الطلاب الذين يدرسون لغات أجنبية يؤدون أفضل عموما في الامتحانات العامة في الرياضيات ، القراءة والمفردات من طلاب يجيدون فقط لغتهم الأم (**who** students / **their** students)

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily.

حسب دراسة قامت بها جامعة بنسلفانيا (في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية) الناس الذين يتعلمون لغات عدة يكونوا قادرين على الانتقال بين نظامين من الكلام والكتابة والتراكيب بسهولة

It has been proved that **they** are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.



اثبت أنهم أيضا قادرين على الانتقال بسهولة بين مهام مختلفة تماما (they multilingual people)

One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time.

تجربة تطلبت مشاركين لتشغيل جهاز محاكاة للسواقة بينما يقومون بأعمال منفصلة في نفس الوقت

The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

التجربة أظهرت أن المشاركين الذين يتحدثون لغات متعددة كانوا أقل تشتتا بسبب الأعمال الأخرى ولذلك ارتكبوا أخطاء سواقة أقل

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

يعتقد أن تعلم اللغة يمكن أيضا أن يحسن من مهارة اتخاذ القرار

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.

عندما تتحدث لغة أجنبية أنت باستمرار تقدر الفروق الصغيرة في معنى كلمة ما أو الطريقة التي يتم بها النطق

This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which judgment is called for, and decisions have to be made.

هذه العملية تنتقل لا شعوريا لمواقف أخرى يطلب فيها الحكم وقرارات يجب أن تتخذ

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. (**it the Way that a language works**)

أخيرا، تعلم لغة أجنبية أيضا يحسن قدرتك على استخدام لغتك الأم بفعالية. وبما أنك تصبح أكثر إدراكا للطريقة التي تعمل بها اللغة فانك تبدأ بتطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم

The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

المهارات التي تحصل عليها من تعلم لغة أجنبية تجعلك متحدثا وكاتبا أفضل بلغتك الخاصة

Comprehension

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

اقرأ المقالة ووضح كيف أن تعلم لغة أجنبية يحسن :

- 1 memory : الذاكرة
- 2 problem- solving skills : مهارات حل المشاكل
- 3 use of your mother tongue : استخدام لغتك الأم
- 4 ability to multitask : القدرة على القيام بأكثر من عمل
- 5 decision-making skills : مهارات اتخاذ القرار

Answers : **1 It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.**

2 It presents the brain with unique challenge such as recognizing different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem- solving skills.

3 As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works, which helps you to understand your own language better.

4 Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.

5 When you speak a foreign language you have to constantly decide between differences in language. This decision-making skill is transferred to other situations.

1. learning a foreign language improves many aspects and qualities . Write down two of these aspects or qualities.

2. According to the essay , explain how does learning a foreign language improve your decision-making skills.



3. Write down the sentence which explains the challenges that the brain is presented with when learning another language .
4. What does the underlined word they refer to?
5. Find a word in the text that means **Speaking, reading or writing more than two languages**

Grammar: The impersonal passive

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

اقرأ الجمل بالخط الغامق في المقالة صفحة ٥٢. اعد كتابتها باستخدام المبني للمعلوم

1. people claim that
2. they believe that

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

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

The passive form is more formal

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

استخدم المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي لإعادة كتابة هذه الجمل

- 1 **People think** that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
- 2 **They say** that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

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

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

Speaking

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

اقرأ العبارات. هل هي صائبة أم خاطئة . ناقش

1

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

الجهة اليسرى والجهة اليمنى من الدماغ لها وظائف مختلفة . لكل واحد منا ، أما الجهة اليسرى أو الجهة اليمنى تستخدم أكثر من الأخرى

2

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

الناس يتذكرون ١٠% من ما يقرأون ولكنهم يتذكرون ٩٠% من ما يرون، يسمعون ومن ما يعملون

3

Practice makes perfect

التمرين يصنع التميز



Vocabulary : Word-building

8 Copy and complete this table. Then, choose the correct form of the corresponding words in the table to complete the sentences.

أكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح للكلمة

Verb	Noun	Adjective	
experience	experience	experienced	
domain	dominance	dominant	
depend	dependence	dependent	
repeat	repetition	repeated	
correct	correction	corrected	

- 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 dominate / 3 depends

Writing

9 Look at the sample persuasive letter on page 78 of the activity book . Describe the structure, matching the guidelines with the content of the letter. Write a short paragraph to describe the problem and proposed solutions, and then make a plan of the letter.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the mind map with the words and phrases in the box.

Degree , diploma , master's degree , online distance learning ,
PhD , postgraduate , private university , public university ,
undergraduate , vocational



Answers: places And ways to study : online distance learning, private university, public university.

Qualification : degree, diploma. Master's degree, PhD

Types of courses : postgraduate, undergraduate. Vocational



Reading

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

اقرأ المقالة عن التعليم وجد أفضل المساقات والمؤسسات لهؤلاء الأشخاص

1 a child who is too young to start primary school

طفل ما زال صغير ليبدأ مدرسة أساسية

2 an undergraduate who wants to get a first degree

طالب يريد الحصول على الشهادة الجامعية الأولى

3 someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university

شخص يريد شهادة من جامعة مجانية

4 a postgraduate with a first degree, who wants to study further

طالب يحمل الشهادة الأولى ويريد أن يدرس أكثر

5 a postgraduate with a Master's degree, who wants to study further

طالب يحمل شهادة الماجستير ويريد الدراسة أكثر

6 someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree

شخص لا يستطيع الحضور للجامعة ويريد شهادة

Answers

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

Education in Jordan

Word	meaning	
vocational	Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
undergraduate	Someone who hasn't yet completed the first degree	طالب جامعي بالشهادة الأولى
postgraduate	Someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing a Master's or a PhD	طالب جامعي بالدراسات العليا
private university	A university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
public university	A university that is funded by public means through a government	جامعة حكومية
online distance learning	Teaching or learning system carried out by using electronic communication	التعليم عن بعد
enroll	Officially arrange to join a school, university or a course	يسجل



Education in Jordan

Our country has a high standard of education. **this** is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. (**this a high standard of education**)

دولتنا تمتلك مستوى عالي من التعليم. هذا بشكل أساسي بسبب حقيقة أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة

All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE).

كل المدارس من الروضة إلى الثانوي مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم

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.

التعليم ما قبل المدرسة والروضة هو اختياري يتبعه عشر سنوات من التعليم الإلزامي والمجاني ، بالنسبة للتعليم العالي الطلاب يدخلون الجامعة إما لمساقات أكاديمية أو مهنية

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

الطلاب يمكن أن يلتحقوا بواحدة من عشر جامعات حكومية أو واحدة من تسع عشرة جامعة خاصة

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 postgraduate studying for a masters degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

عدد كبير من الطلاب الأردنيين يختارون الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات بالإضافة إلى طلاب أجانب من جميع أنحاء العالم. هؤلاء طلاب يدرسون للحصول على الشهادة الأولى أو طلاب يدرسون للحصول على درجة الماجستير ، الدكتوراه أو الدبلوم العالي

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the university of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in salt. **These** are all public universities. (**these**

The three universities)

الجامعات الثلاث الكثير عددا لطلاب الشهادة الأولى هي الجامعة الأردنية في عمان ن جامعة اليرموك في اربد وجامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط . هذه جميعا جامعات حكومية

An example of a newer university is the German Jordanian University in Amman, **which** was set up in 2005 CE. (**which the German Jordanian University**)

مثال على جامعة جديدة هو الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية في عمان والتي أنشئت عام ٢٠٠٥

It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germanys federal ministry of education and research, and **it** follows Germanys model of education in applied sciences. (**it ... the German Jordanian University**)

إنها تعاون بين وزارة التعليم العالي ووزارة التعليم والبحث لمانيا الاتحادية وهي تتبع النموذج الألماني في العلوم التطبيقية

For students **who** wish to complete **their** university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enroll onto online distance learning programmes.

للطلاب الذين يأملون إكمال دراستهم الجامعية والعمل في نفس الوقت يمكن أيضا أن يسجلوا في بعض الجامعات الأردنية في برامج التعليم عن بعد على الانترنت

In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

في المستقبل هذا الخيار سيصبح متوفر في جامعات أخرى كثيرة.

(**who / their students**)



1. Write down the sentence which shows the number of universities in Jordan.
2. How long does compulsory education last?
3. Which option allows the students to study while working at the same time?
4. postgraduate students study different types of degrees. Write down two of these degrees.
5. Find a word in the text which means **officially arrange to join a school, university or a course**
6. There two types of education which are considered not compulsory. What are these two types?
7. The German Jordanian University is a cooperative work of two countries . What are these two countries?

Speaking

3 Read the following statements. Do they refer to face to face learning or distance learning via the internet?

اقرأ العبارات التالية . هل تعود إلى التعليم وجها لوجه أم عن بعد بواسطة الانترنت

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

Speaking

5 Discuss these questions in pairs

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

Writing

Write a persuasive letter to convince students at your school to study a subject of your choice at university. Write between 100 and 120 words.

اكتب رسالة إلى طالب في مدرستك لتقنعه بدراسة موضوع من اختيارك في الجامعة

Writing skills : using pronouns : استخدام الضمائر

We use pronouns as ways to link paragraphs or ideas. A pronoun refers to thing, people or ideas mentioned in earlier or later sentences.

The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher. **He** should know –as he has taken so **many of them** in his life! he said it isn't a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and **it** is unlikely to retain the information as well. The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake.

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

Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young.

أي شخص يتوقف عن التعلم يصبح مسنًا سواء كان في العشرين أم في الثمانين . أي شخص يبقى يتعلم يبقى شابا

Henry Ford (1863 CE-1947 CE)



ACTIVITY BOOK

Vocabulary

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 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 collocation phrases using a verb and a noun from the boxes. Write the collocations in the correct gaps next to the definition. One verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.

do (×2) / draw up / make (×2) / give / take

a start a break exercise a timetable a subject a difference

- 1 write a schedule : draw up a timetable يكتب جدول
- 2 keep fit : يبقى لائقاً
- 3 begin يبدأ
- 4 relax يستريح
- 5 study يدرس
- 6 change something يحدث تغيير

Answers : 2 do exercise / 3 make a start / 4 take a break / 5 do a subject / 6 make a difference

3 Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

- 1 If you want to lose weight , you should do exercise very 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 organize my time better. I think I'll

Answers : 2 make a start / 3 make a difference / 4 take a break / 5 draw up a time table

Grammar

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 me This book costs, please?
- 3 Do you know I've passed my exam or not?
- 4 Do you mind telling me the library is ?
- 5 Could you explain I can solve this Maths problem?
- 6 Could you possibly tell me The Arabic teacher is?
- 7 Do you know we'll know our results?
- 8 Do you mind explaining The sky sometimes looks red?

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



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 know

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 : 2 helping me to plan my revision / 3 Could , how I can relax /
4 Do, if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam / 5 Do you , telling me where you found
that information / 6 Do you know, the exam starts at ten or half past ten

6 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 : 2 Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs

3 Could you tell me how much revision I should do?

4 Do you mind giving me a glass of water?

5 Do you know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?

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 : 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.

Vocabulary

8 Complete the table with the correct form of the words. The first one is done for you. Then, use some of the words to complete the sentences.

verb	noun
circulate	circulation
dehydrate	dehydration
advise	advice
Revise	revision
concentrate	concentration

- 1 I'm confused. Could you give me some please?
- 2 Before an exam, you must Everything you've learnt.
- 3 In hot weather our bodies are in danger of
- 4 Don't talk to the driver. He must
- 5 How quickly does the blood round the body?

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



Reading

الكلمة	المعنى	
immerse	Deeply involved in something	ينغمس في
Tailor made	Made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا
vocational	Describing a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
tuition	Teaching, especially in small groups	تدريس بمجموعات صغيرة
require	need	يحتاج

9 Read the text and complete the missing headings. One heading is not needed

- A How long are the courses?
 B How much does it cost?
 C Learning English fast- the natural way!
 D What exactly do you mean by total immersion?
 E What will I be doing?

Answers: 1 C / 2 D / 3 E / 4 A

1.....

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

2

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.

3

In the morning, 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 evening, there will be a choice of cultural activity, for example the theater 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.

4\\

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!



10 Answer the questions

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

Answers : 1 The students eat and socialize together.
2 The morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition.
3 a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student
4 the duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational)

Vocabulary

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

- 1 After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a
- 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

Writing

12 You are going to write a formal letter to a university of your choice. You are applying for a course at university and you need to persuade the university that you are the best candidate. Discuss these points with a partner.

- * what you want to study
- * why you want to study your chosen course
- * how you are suitable (include grades)
- * relevant interests
- * how you are suitable for university life



13 Plan your letter. Make notes.

1 introduction: say who you are and what course you are applying for.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
2 Talk about the subject and your interest in it	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3 talk about the activities that you do outside school, and say how they are relevant.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

14 Now write your letter. Remember to write clearly and show confidence. Write 150-200 words.

To whom it may concern,

I look forward to hearing from you about the next stage of application.
Yours faithfully.



INDIRECT QUESTIONS

الأسئلة غير المباشرة



We use indirect questions to make our requests or questions softer or more polite.

نستخدم الأسئلة غير المباشرة لنجعل أسئلتنا أكثر أدبا

After the question word (where, when, who, how, etc) indirect questions have the same word order as positive statements.

Direct questions :

Wh. Word + helping verb + subject + verb

Indirect questions :

المقدمة

Wh. Word + subject + helping verb + verb

- المقدمة : احد التالية
- Could you tell me...
- Do you know...
- Could you explain ...
- Do you mind telling me ...
- I'd like to know...

Example

Direct: Where is Market Street?

Indirect: Could you tell me where Market Street is?

In indirect questions, we don't use the auxiliary verbs **do/does/did**.

لا نستخدم الأفعال المساعدة **do/does/did** بل نحذف مع بعض التغير كما يلي

نحذف **do** دون أي تغيير

Direct What time ~~do~~ they leave the office?

Indirect: Do you know what time they leave the office?

نحذف **does** ونضيف للفعل **s / es**

Direct: How much ~~does~~ this motorcycle **cost**?

Indirect: I'd like to know how much this motorcycle **costs**.

نحذف **did** ونحول الفعل إلى تصريف ثاني

Direct: Why ~~did~~ you move to Europe?

Indirect: could you tell me why you moved to Europe.



Yes/No Questions

Direct questions :

helping verb + subject + verb

Indirect questions :

المقدمة

If / whether + subject + helping verb + verb

- المقدمة : احد التالية
- Could you tell me...
- Do you know...
- Could you explain ...
- Do you mind telling me ...
- I'd like to know...

Direct: Are your parents joining us for dinner?

Indirect: Could you tell me **if** your parents are joining us for dinner?

Direct: Has Bayan ever studied abroad?

Indirect: Do you have any idea **if** Bayan has ever studied abroad?

نحذف **do** دون أي تغيير

Direct: ~~Do~~ you plan on traveling this summer?

Indirect: I'd like to know **if** you plan on traveling this summer.

نحذف **does** ونضيف للفعل **s / es**

Direct: ~~Does~~ Omar like Italian food?

Indirect: Do you know **if** Omar likes Italian food?

نحذف **did** ونحول الفعل إلى تصريف ثاني

Direct: ~~Did~~ they find a suitable flat?

Indirect: I was wondering **if** they found a suitable flat ? .

ملاحظة :

إذا كانت المقدمة **Do you mind** نحول فعل السؤال إلى Ving

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 helping me to plan my revision.



Examples :

1. Where is Al Meedan Street?
Could you tell me ?
2. How has he managed to get in shape so quickly?
Do you have any idea ?
3. Could you help me to type this text.
Do you mind ?
4. Are your parents joining us for dinner?
Could you tell me ?
5. Do they speak English?
Do you know ?
6. Does Yousef like Italian food?
Do you know ?
7. What can't we bring onto the plane?
Could you tell me ?
8. What qualifications do I need?
Could you tell me ?
9. Did she have a driving license?
Do you know ?
10. Why did you move to the country ?
Could you tell me ?
11. How much money can the a businessperson invest in this project?
Do you know ?



Impersonal Passive المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي

نستخدم الأفعال التالية

The verbs **think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand, assume,** etc are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions.

القاعدة الأولى تبدأ الجملة ب **it** (فقط نحول فعل الإدراك إلى مبني للمجهول)

Rule No. One : **It + passive verb + that-clause**

Active: People **think** that the number of tourists is increasing .

Impersonal passive : It **is thought** that the number of tourists is increasing.

Present impersonal passive construction:

القاعدة الثانية (إذا كان فعل جملة **that** مضارع)

Rule No. Two : **Subject (that أو الضمير بعد that) + passive verb + to-infinitive**

في هذه القاعدة تبدأ الجملة بالاسم أو الضمير بعد **That** أي (فاعل جملة **that**) فنحول فعل الحواس إلى المبني للمجهول ثم **to** وفعل مجرد
*People **believe** that **Mr. Adeeb** owns a lot of shops in the city .*

***Mr. Adeeb is believed to own** a lot of shops in the city .*

Past impersonal passive construction:

القاعدة الثالثة (إذا كان فعل جملة **that** ماضي)

Rule No. Three : **Subject (that أو الضمير بعد that) + passive verb + to have + p.p.**

في هذه القاعدة تبدأ الجملة بالاسم أو الضمير بعد **That** فنحول فعل الحواس إلى المبني للمجهول ثم **to have** وفعل تصريف ثالث

*People believed that Mr. Brown **owned** a lot of land in the north.*

*Mr. Brown was believed **to have owned** a lot of land in the north.*

*They thought that the prisoners **had escaped**.*

*The prisoners were thought **to have escaped**.*

Future active:

People expect that he will arrive soon.

It is expected (that) he will arrive soon.

He is expected to arrive soon.

people expect that a new law **will be introduced** next year.

Future personal passive construction:

A new law is expected **to be introduced** next year.



1. The police believed that the thieves have left the country.
It
- 2.. Fire fighters assumed that the fire started by accident.
The fire
3. People know that he is making a lot of money.
He
4. My parents expect that they will arrive in time for dinner
They
5. Experts say that Vitamin C is good for treating cold.
Vitamin C
6. My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well .
English clubs
7. Experts have proved that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease
Eating almonds

answers

1. It is believed that the thieves have left the country.
2. The fire is reported to have started by accident.
3. He is known to be making a lot of money.
4. They are expected to arrive in time for dinner
5. Vitamin C is said to be good for treating cold
6. English clubs is said to be essential for learning English well
7. Eating almonds has been proved to reduce the risk of heart disease.



Unit 8

Language : اللغة

1. Work in pairs. Describe the photographs above. Then, read the title of the website article in exercise 3. What is your opinion?

2. Match the verbs with the nouns that they are often used with. Check the meaning of any verb(s) that you do not know.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 blame or punish | a a drink |
| 2 spill | b a person for something he / she has done |
| 3 pop | c an event |
| 4 recall | d a balloon |

3 This website article is about the relationship between language and culture

word	Meaning	
blame	To say or think that someone or something is responsible for something	يلوم
intentional	Done on purpose	عن قصد
pop	To burst, with a short, explosive sound	يفجر / ينفجر
punish	To give someone an unpleasant task in response to bad behaviour	يعاقب
recall	To remember something from the past	يستذكر
spill	to accidentally flow over the edge of a container	يسكب

Does the language we use influence the way we think?

Or does our culture influence the way we use language?

Sociologists have been investigating 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. (**they / they Sociologists**)

علماء الاجتماع يحققون في هذا السؤال منذ مئات السنين . أنهم بدأ الآن يبحثون ليس فقط كيف يتحدث الناس ولكن أيضا كيف يفكرون ويتساءلون إذا ما كانت الطريقة التي نفهم بها ونتذكر بها الأشياء متأثرة باللغة

As a result of these studies, **they** have come up with some interesting results. (**they Sociologists**)

نتيجة لهذه الدراسات، استنتجوا بعض النتائج المثيرة

A lot of research has been carried out on the relationship 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. (**who The person**)

الكثير من البحث يجري على العلاقة بين العقل ، العالم واللغة . في إحدى الدراسات، أشار علماء النفس انه عند وصف حدث ما يميل المتحدثون الانجليز إلى ذكر الشخص المسئول

Whereas English speakers might say, "John broke the vase" Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form.

بينما يمكن أن يقول المتحدث الانجليزي " جون كسر المزهريه" يستخدم المتحدثون الأسبان واليابانيون المبني للمجهول



It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how **their** speakers understand events, and whether some one is blamed for an action or gets away with **it**.

(**their** languages / **it** an action)

يعتقد أن هذه الفروق بين اللغات لها اثر على كيف يفهم المتحدثون الأحداث، وإذا ما كان هناك شخص ملام أو سينجو من العقاب

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.

في دراسة أخرى متحدثون انجليز ، اسبان ويابانيون طلب منهم أن يشاهدوا فيديوهات لشخصين يفرقون بالونات، يكسرون بيض ويسكبون مشروبات إما عن قصد أو بالصدفة.

Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person **who** did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when **they** considered that event to be an accident. (**who** the person / **they** The Spanish and Japanese)

لاحقا، عندما طلب منهم أن يتذكروا الفيديوهات ، ذكر المتحدثون الانجليز الشخص الذي قام بالعمل . الاسبان واليابانيون ذكروا الشخص المسئول عن الأحداث التي وقعت عن قصد ولكن استثنوا عندما اعتبروا أن الحدث كان مصادفة

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours.

علماء في جامعة نيو كاسل (المملكة المتحدة) قاموا بتجارب لاثبات أن الثقافات المختلفة لها طرق مختلفة في رؤية الالوان.

They found that Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue which are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum. (**they** Scientists at Newcastle University)

وجدوا أن اليابانيون على سبيل المثال هناك كلمات مختلفة للازرق الفاتح والازرق الغامق غير الموجودة في الانجليزية. متحدثي اليابانية الأصليين لهذا جعلوا فروق واضحة بين الالوان علي الطيف الضوئي

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

هل هي لغتنا التي اثرت على طريقتنا في التفكير؟ أم هل الاختلافات في العادات الثقافية اثرت على كل من افكارنا ولغتنا ؟ الاحتمال الاغلب، الثقافة، الأفكار واللغة كلها تحدث مع بعضها البعض.

Comprehension

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?

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

Read the concluding paragraph again . What is your opinion? Do you agree? Justify your answer with examples.



Grammar : 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 have been thinking about a subject for my History project, and I have
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.

Vocabulary

6 Work in pairs

- 1 Look up the words in the box in a dictionary. Note down eight phrasal verbs

look get take go

- 2 Make as many sentences as possible using these phrasal verbs.

Writing

7 Write an open letter in response to the question from a magazine below. You should refer to the listed topics and use phrasal verbs correctly. Write about 80 words

I am going to live and study In Jordan for a year. I am going to stay with a host family. Could you tell me a bit about living in Jordan.

**food shopping eating out language meeting people
school rules public transport money travel sightseeing**

Writing skills : Giving advice

You can frame your open letter with advice structures, and back them up with your own experience.

Have you thought about ?

You should , no doubt about it.

If I were (coming to Jordan for the first time) I would

My main recommendation is that you ...



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

Listening

2 Complete the table

Gender-specific words	Gender-neutral words
Businessman, businesswoman	
Salesman, saleslady	
Headmaster, headmistress	
He or she	

Vocabulary

3 Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

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

Quotation

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

The limits of my language are the limits of my world.
Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889 CE – 1951 CE)

Grammar : Question Tags

6 Match the sentences and the question tags.

- 1 You did English at university last year,
- 2 You don't understand what gender-neutral means,
- 3 I'll tell you what I understand by the term,
- 4 That doesn't help me to answer the question in my essay,
- 5 I have to start my essay,

- a. don't I ?
- b. shall I ?
- c. didn't you?
- d. do you ?
- e. does it ?

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, ?



Reading

Read the opening paragraph of a completion entry in a magazine and answer the questions .

Something worth waiting for

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

- 1 How do you think the author felt that morning? How does he / she let you know this?
- 2 What do you think might happen in the rest of the story? What clues are you given in the introduction?
- 3 Now read the rest of the story on page 79 of the activity book to find out.
What details does the author include? What details does he / she ignore?
Why do you think he / she does this?

التكلم بلغة الإشارة Speaking with signs

word	meaning	
replicate	To produce a copy of something	يكرر نمط
dialect	Form of language which is spoken in only one area	
evolve	develop	يطور
First language	The language that you first learn as a child	اللغة الأولى
Mother language	The first and main language	لغة الأم
register	The word's style and grammar used by speakers in a particular situation.	أسلوب اللغة

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. (**where** **France**)

يعتقد أن الإيطاليون هم أول من فكر بنظام لغة الإشارة في القرن السادس عشر. الفكرة أخذت فيما بعد إلى فرنسا في القرن السابع عشر حيث طورت اللغة أكثر

One of the early developers of sign language was Chales-Michel de l'Epee, **whose** mother tongue was French. (**whose** **Chales-Michel de l'Epee**)

واحد من أوائل المطورين للغة الإشارة كان (Chales-Michel de l'Epee) الذي كانت لغته الأم الفرنسية

He picked up sign language while **he** was working with deaf people in Paris in the eighteenth century.

(**he / he** **Chales-Michel de l'Epee**)

التقط لغة الإشارة بينما كان يعمل مع اشخاص مصابين بالصمم في باريس في القرن الثامن عشر

The language was being used by two deaf sisters as a form of communication. De l'Epee then set up a school for deaf people, **which** were replicated across Europe.(**which** **a school for deaf people**)

اللغة كانت تستخدم من قبل اثنتين مصابتين بالصمم كشكل للتواصل. (De l'Epee) انشأ مدرسة للمصابين بالصمم والتي كررت في انحاء أوروبا

It was the first time that sign language was actively taught, and made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people.

إنها المرة الأولى التي تدرس بها لغة الإشارة بشكل فعال، وحدثت اثر كبير على حيات الناس المصابين بالصمم.



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. (**its ... country**)

تماما كما أن هناك لغات محكية في دول حول العالم فإن لكل دولة لغة إشارة خاصة بها. لغة الإشارة تستخدم كلغة أولى من قبل ٧٠ مليون شخص في العالم

The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussion and give formal talks. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

استخدام لغتي الإشارة والمحكية لا يختلف . كلاهما يمكن أن يستخدم لإعطاء ومشاركة معلومات، إخبار قصص ، إجراء نقاشات غير رسمية وأحاديث غير رسمية . كلاهما له أساليب ولهجات وكلاهما يتطوران 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.

انواع من لغة الإشارة العربية طورت وهنات لغات إشارة عربية بقدر الدول التي تتحدث العربية

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing.

حاليا، فوائد تعلم لغة الإشارة أصبح مشجعا ليس فقط للناس المصابين بالصمم ولكن لأولئك ذوي السمع الطبيعي

In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has grammatical structure, **it** is now being recognized and taught as optional foreign language.

(**it sign language**)

في بعض المدارس تقدم لغة الإشارة كلغة أجنبية. لأن ، كباقي اللغات، لغة الإشارة لها قواعد يعترف بها الان وتدرس كلغة اجنبية اختيارية.

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

(**they anyone / it , it learning any new language / who people**)

تعلم لغة الإشارة له فائدة كبيرة لأي شخص ، سواء كان يسمع أو لا يسمع . كتعلم أي لغة جديدة يتضمن تحديات للدماغ. انه يسمح للناس الذين يجيدون لغة الإشارة بان يكون لديهم القدرة على التواصل مع مجتمع عالمي جديد

Comprehension

Read the article again and answer the question.

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



Grammar : Revision of passive forms

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 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).

Writing

Write a story with the title "Something worth having "



Unit 8 language PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs	Meaning	المعنى
Carry out	do / perform	يقوم ب / ينفذ
Come about	happen / take place	يحدث
Come up with	think of / produce	يفكر ب / يخرج بفكرة
Eat out	eat out of home (in a restaurant)	يأكل خارج البيت
Find out	discover	يكشف
Get away with	not be blamed for or punished	ينجو بفعلته
Get on with	be successful in your work	ينجح ب / يستمر
Get over	over come, finish something unpleasant	يتغلب على
Get up	get out of bed after sleeping	ينهض
Go ahead with	continue doing something (improve)	يتقدم
Go away	to spend some time away from home (on a holiday)	يمضي وقتا بعيدا عن البيت
Go back	return	يعود إلى
Grow up	spend childhood	يترعرع / يكبر
Leave out	not include , Exclude / omit	يستثني
Look for	search	يبحث
Look forward to	wait for something good to happen	يتطلع إلى
Look into	investigate	يحقق / يتفحص
Look up	find the meaning in the dictionary	يستخرج كلمة من القاموس
Point out	show	يشير إلى / يبين
Speed up	hurry	يسرع
Take away	to buy a meal from a restaurant to eat at home	يشترى طعام من المطعم ليأكله خارجا
Take off	remove something	يخلع
Take up	start doing something	يبدأ

Vocabulary

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 ! (Come up with)
3. I was born in a small village. But I didn't **spend my childhood** there. (Grow up)
4. This math's homework is difficult! Could you **show** me where live gone wrong? (Point out)
- 5.Before I can solve the problem. Please tell me _ how did it **happen**? (Come about)
6. I need to **do** some research before I start my project. (come about)
- 7.Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke. So he will **not be blamed for** it. (gat away with)
8. You **don't have to include** your surname when you sign a friendly letter. (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

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

Grammar:-

3- Rewrite the sentences with phrasal verbs formed from the verbs in the box. One verb is not 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 speed up / 2 came up with / 3 find it out ./ 4 leave it out / 5 point it out / 6 came about

4- Rewrite the sentences by replacing the world 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 invited.

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

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



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

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

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

1 him / 2 it / 3 her / 4 them / 5 it / 6 them / 7 her / 8 it

Vocabulary

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

affect blame pop prove punish recall spill

1 Don't let the baby play with the balloon. It might pop and frighten her.

2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't _____ you at all!

3. Please be careful with your juice . Don'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 .

1 pop / 2 blame / 3 spill / 4 recall / 5 affect

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 influences me .

2-It was done accidentally. (Purpose)

It wasn't _____

3-Who is in charge of these children? (Responsible)

Who _____ ?

4-We had a great time. (Experience)

It Was _____

5- How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? (Relationship)

What _____ ?

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



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

a head with / away (x2) / back / For / forward to / off / on / over / up (X3)

Look

- ___ a word in a dictionary
- ___ something you've lost
- ___ something exciting.

Get

- ___ an illness , and feel better
- ___ In the morning
- ___ with your work and complete it

Take

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

Go

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

Answers :

Look up / look for / look forward to
Get ovr / get up / get on
Take up / take away / take off
Go away go back / go ahead with



Reading

8 – Read the article and answer the question.

What are they talking about? 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'.

انه شيء ساحر أن نلاحظ الطريقة التي يأخذ الطفل اللغة فيها . هو أو هي يتعلم بسرعة أن يستجيب لأصوات وكلمات معينة مثل ماما وبابا

Then, after a few months. The baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds.

ثم بعد أشهر قليلة يبدأ الطفل يجرب أصوات تجريبية وتقليد أصوات .

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.

الطفل بعمر سنة ربما يمكنه أن يقول كلمات قليلة وبالتأكيد يفهم الكثير . بعد سنتين كثير من الأطفال يكون لديهم مفردات حوالي خمسين كلمة

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First, **their** development is sometimes slower.

بالنسبة للتوائم القصة يمكن أن تكون مختلفة قليلاً. أولاً، تطورهم يكون أبطأ.

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.

يعتقد أن هذا يمكن أن يكون بسبب أن التواصل شخص لشخص بين التوائم والكبار يكون أقل من الطفل الواحد وهم يمضون وقت أكثر يتواصلون مع بعضهم البعض .

Secondly, some twins seem to develop **their** own unique language. While this is not very common, it is

ثانياً، يبدو أن بعض التوائم يطورون لغتهم الفريدة الخاصة . مع أن هذا ليس شائعاً إلا أنه بالتأكيد مثير.

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

is known as 'cryptophasia'. **They** speak – and seem to understand – strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out. This

Certainly, what **they** say isn't understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?

بالتأكيد ، ما يقولون لا يفهمه أي شخص آخر لكنها حقيقة لغة

Although it is **tempting** to believe that these twins really do make up **their** own secret language, the

truth is probably much simpler. بالرغم أن هذا يدعونا لنؤمن أن التوائم حقيقة يكونون لغتهم السرية . الحقيقة ربما أبسط بكثير.

Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time, and both

have been presented with the same sounds and **stimuli** since birth, **they** are very likely to recognize what the other one says.



معظم الخبراء يعتقدون انه لان كلا الطفلين يجربون اللغة بنفس الوقت وكلاهما يتعرضون لنفس الأصوات والمؤثرات والمحفزات منذ الولادة فإنهم يميزون ما يقوله الآخر

In other words, **they** are both developing **their** 'real' language at the same pace and making the same mistakes along the way. بمعنى آخر، كلاهما يطوران لغتهم الحقيقية بنفس السرعة ويرتكبون نفس الأخطاء.

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

حسب المقالة، لا يتطور التوائم بنفس الطريقة مثل الطفل الواحد. كم فرق تصف وما هي .

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

3 What does “cryptophasia” mean?

المقالة تبين سبب لبطء تطور اللغة عند التوائم. ما هو ؟

4 Do some twins really communicate with strange sounds and signs?

هل بعض التوائم حقيقة يتواصلون بأصوات وإشارات غريبة؟

5 Do most experts believe that twins invent secret languages?

هل معظم الخبراء يعتقدون أن التوائم يخترعون لغات سرية

1 two differences: twins sometimes develop language more slowly than single babies; twins may also develop their own language.

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

3 The unique language that twins develop between themselves

4 yes / 5 No, they don't. Twins develop their language in the same way as other children- by experimentation.

Vocabulary

Read the article again and match the words in bold with their meanings. The first one is done for you.

Adjectives

1-attractive, **Tempting** Desirable

2- part of an experiment

Nouns

3- things that make you interested

4- speed

Verbs

5-copy , make the same sound

6-received

1 tempting / محفز 3 stimuli / تجريبي 2 experimental / جذاب : مرغوب 1 tempting

4 pace / يتلقى 6 absorbed / يقلد 5 mimic / سرعة 4 pace



Grammar

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, _____ you?

6-I Haven't won, _____ I?

7-You Won't be late, _____ you?

8- He wasn't very well, _____ he?

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

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 smart phones.

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

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

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



Writing

12 You are going to write an article about the experience of learning a language for your school newspaper. Do some research. Interview three people who study two or more language and make notes.

What language do they study?

where are the languages spoken? (e.g. in Italy , in Algeria)

Who teaches them? (e.g. a school teacher , a tutor , a parent)

Which one do they think is the most useful?
Why?

13 Now write your article.

Use your interviewees ' recounts to construct an article for you school newspaper. Remember to write an interesting introduction and draw some conclusions. Write about 200 Words.

Blank lined paper with a faint diagonal watermark reading "YOUSSEF B." and "BILAL" in the top right corner.



PASSIVE VOICE : المبني للمجهول

تركيب جملة المبني للمعلوم	تركيب جملة المبني للمجهول
Subject + verb + object The manager has suggested a new plan	Object + verb + by subject A new plan has been suggested by the manager

○ القاعدة الأولى : جميع الأزمنة التي تحتوي على فعل مساعد تُحول حسب القاعدة التالية

<p style="text-align: center;">be</p> <p>Object + helping verb + been + p.p. being</p>
--

عندما يكون الفعل المساعد من ال (Modals) نستخدم (be)

عندما يكون الفعل المساعد من (have / has / had) نستخدم (been)

عندما يكون الفعل المساعد من (is / am / are / was / were) نستخدم (being)

You **should** keep the money in the bank.

The money **Should be kept** in the bank

ملاحظة ١ : نحول الفعل المساعد من مفرد إلى جمع أو العكس حسب المفعول به

مثال :

The experts **have** prepared the report.

The report **has** been prepared by the experts.

ملاحظة ٢ : إذا وجدنا في جملة المبني للمعلوم كلمات تدل على النفي مثل (nobody , nothing , no one ...)

نفي جملة المبني للمجهول

Nobody has told the children what to do.

The children **have not been told** what to do.

يبقى زمان لا يحتويان على أفعال مساعدة هما المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

القاعدة الثانية : تحويل المضارع البسيط :

Base / base + s/ es =====	Object +	is am are	+ Past Participle
Don't Doesn't + inf. =====	Object +	isn't am not aren't	+ Past Participle

1.They **don't allow** smoking in the theatre.

Smoking **isn't allowed** in the theatre.

2.They **collect** the rubbish daily .

The rubbish **is collected** daily.

القاعدة الثالثة : تحويل الماضي البسيط :

V2 =====	Object +	Was Wasn't	+ Past Participle
Didn't + inf. =====	Object +	weren't	+ Past Participle



Change into passive voice.

1. The extent of the flood damage has surprised everyone.
Everyone
2. Someone used a brick to smash the window.
A brick
3. The high cost of gas and electricity is hitting some families hard.
Some families
4. The police are going to look into the case.
The case
5. No one made further attempts after the incident.
Further attempts
6. People saw wild animals near the village last night.
Wild animals
7. You should have taken the medicine on time.
The medicine
8. People didn't use these methods in the past.
These methods
9. They deliver the mail twice a day
The mail
10. The restaurant doesn't cook fish on Friday.
Fish
11. They were interviewing new employees at the moment.
New employees
12. Everyone understands English in this country.
English
13. They don't allow smoking in the theatre.
Smoking
14. You must have filled the form before the interview.
The form
15. The manager has discussed all issues in the meeting.
All issues
16. The don't deliver the mail on Friday.
The mail
17. The government took new procedures to stop the disease.
New procedures
18. No one climbed Mount Everest before 1953.
Mount Everest

Correct the verb

1. The answers have in ink. (write)
2. A new school should (build) away from the city centre .
3. Many products had to the EU even before 1997. (export)



السؤال القصير : Question Tag

Structure : auxiliary verb + subject

ملاحظات هامة

١: يكون الفعل المساعد عكس الجملة من حيث النفي والإثبات

The weather is cold, **isn't it** ?
She hasn't come yet, **has she**?

٢ في حالة النفي يجب استخدام الصيغة المختصرة (n't)

He was ready, wasn't he?

٣ الفاعل يجب أن يكون ضمير (he / she / they / it)

Naji didn't call last night, did he?

٤ الأفعال المساعدة (have to / has to / had to) تعامل معاملة الفعل الرئيسي كالآتي

(have to ----- don't // has to ----- doesn't /// had to ----- didn't /// used to ----- didn't)

You have to leave early, don't you?

٥ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد نستخدم (do // does // did) كالآتي

Base ----- don't // Base with s ----- doesn't / s. past ----- didn't

The students took one exam, didn't they?

٦ الكلمات التالية تدل على نفي (never / neither Nor / no / no one / no body / nothing)

She has never been there, has she?

٧ الكلمات التالية يكون ضميرها they لذلك يجب الانتباه للفعل المساعد وتحويله إلى جمع

(Someone / somebody / any one / any body / no one / no body)

Someone is talking in the room, aren't they?

٨ الكلمات (this / that) يكون ضميرها it /// الكلمات (these / those) يكون ضميرها they / there تستخدم نفسها

This is my bag, isn't it?

There is so much noise, isn't there?

٩ الجمل التالية جمل شاذة :

الجمل المبدوءة ب (lets) يكون سؤالها القصير (shall we ?)

am المثبتة يكون سؤالها القصير (aren't I ?)

جمل الأمر والطلب يكون سؤالها القصير (will you ?)

Lets go home, shall we?

I am right, aren't I ?

Find the mistakes in the text, will you?



1. Every body wants to save the world, ?
2. You aren't one of those people who wastes water,?
3. We don't really know whether the climate is changing,?
4. There is plenty of evidence of climate change,?
5. Our neighbor wasn't helpful, ?
6. He ought to stop doing that,?
7. He never used to complain,.....?
8. You had a surprise yesterday,?
9. Neither of them complained,?
10. I'm not on night on night duty again,?
11. I am doing it properly,?
12. let's do it again,.....?
13. We'd better wait for him,?
14. She knows some definite facts about Shakespeare's life,?
15. Some people use cosmetic surgery to have their appearance changed,?
16. Someone repaired your dad's car yesterday,?
17. A local company is going to redecorate his flat,?
18. You have to stay in this hotel ,?
19. This is my bag,?
20. There was so much noise,?
21. She needn't pay for the whole course in advance,?
22. Don't forget to bring me some of your fantastic cake,?

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

Gender _ specific words	Gender _ neutral words
businesswoman سيدة أعمال / Businessman رجل أعمال	business person
saleslady بائعة / Salesman بائع	sales assistant / sales person
headmistress مديرة مدرسة / Headmaster مدير مدرسة	head teacher
he هو / she هي	they
Mankind الإنسان	humans
postman ساعي بريد	Postal worker
/ stewardess مضيضة / Steward مضيف	Flight attendants
/ her لها / His له	their
Police man / police woman	police officer
Chairman رئيس	Chair person
Seaman بحار	Sailor
Spaceman رائد فضاء	astronaut

Salem is a successful **headmaster** in our city.

Replace the underlined word with a gender_ neutral word .



Unit Nine : الوحدة التاسعة

The World of Business : عالم الأعمال

القيام بعمل في الصين : Doing business in China

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

القيام بعمل في الصين Doing business in China

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. (who /he ----- Mr Ghanem)

اليوم نحن نتحدث مع السيد غانم ، رجل أعمال مركزه عمان والذي غالبا ما يزور الصين . سألناه عم متى بدأ العمل مع الصين لأول مرة 'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful. (I/ my ----- Mr Ghanem /// it----- trip)

انا اعمل مع الصين منذ سنوات كثيرة . زيارتي الأولى كانت سنة ٢٠١٤ ولم تكن ناجحة

لماذا لم تكن ناجحة Why was it not successful?

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!' انا عملت لشركة حاسوب صغيرة في عمان . أرسلوني الى الصين عندما كنت شابا . لو فقط أدركت الشركة أن الصينيين يحترمون العمر والخبرة أكثر من الشباب.

(I / me /I ----- Mr Ghanem // they ----- the company that Mr. Ghanem worked for)

هل ارتكبت أية أخطاء في الزيارة ؟ Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country.

(you / I / I / I ----- Mr Ghanem)

نعم! اتمنى لو انني بحثت في الثقافة الصينية قبل زيارتي للدولة



In order to be successful in China, **you** need to earn **their** respect. (**their** ----- **Chinese people**)

لكي تكون ناجح في الصين تحتاج لكسب احترامهم

Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because **I** worked for a new company, **I** could not talk about **its** track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.' (**I / I / ----- Mr. Ghanem** // // // **its** ----- **a new company**)

رجال الأعمال الصينيين دائما يسألون عن نجاحات الشركة في الماضي . على أية حال، ولأنني كنت اعمل لشركة جديدة لم استطع ان اتحدث عن سجلها . لم نعقد اي صفقة تجارية في الزيارة الأولى .

When did you learn how to be successful in China? متى تعلمت كيف تكون ناجحاً في الصين ؟

'I joined a larger company and **they** sent **me** on a cultural awareness course. On **my** next visit to China, it felt as if **I** hadn't known anything on **my** first visit!'

التحقت بشركة اكبر ، ارسلونني بدورة وعي ثقافي . في الزيارة التالية للصين شعرت أنني لم اعرف اي شيء في زيارتي الاولى

(**I / me / my / I / my** ----- **Mr. Ghanem** // // // **they** ----- **a larger company**)

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China? (you ----- Mr. Ghanem)

ما هي النصيحة التي يمكن ان تعطيها للناس الذين يريدون العمل مع الصين؟

'Before **I** visit a company, **I** send recommendations from previous clients. **I** also send **my** business card with **my** job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.' (**I / I / I / my** ----- **Mr. Ghanem**)

قبل ان ازور شركة ارسلت توصيات من عملاء سابقين. انا ايضا ارسلت بطاقة عملي ومنصبي الوظيفي والمؤهلات مترجمة الى الصينية

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China? هلا اخبرتنا عن اخر اجتماع لك في الصين

(**you / your** ----- **Mr. Ghanem**)

'Of course! **I** arrived on time. **You** must not arrive late, as **this** shows disrespect.

بالطبع! وصلت في الوقت المحدد ، يجب ان لا تصل متأخراً لان هذا يظهر عدم الاحترام

(**I** ----- **Mr. Ghanem** // // **this** ----- **arriving late**)

Then, when **I** met the company director, **I** shook hands with **him** gently.

(**I** ---- **Mr. Ghanem** // **him**--- the company director)

ثم، عندما قابلت مدير الشركة صافحته بلطف

I began the meeting by making small talk about **my** interesting experiences in China.

بدأت الاجتماع بحديث قصير عن تجربتي المثيرة في الصين

(**I / my** ----- **Mr. Ghanem**)

During the meeting, **I** made sure that **my** voice and body language were calm and controlled. **I** never told a joke, as **this** may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

خلال الاجتماع حرصت ان ابقى صوتي ولغة الجسم هادئين وتحت السيطرة. لم اقل نكتة لانها يمكن ان لا تترجم بشكل صحيح او ان تسبب ضرر .

(**I / my / I** ----- **Mr. Ghanem** // // **this** ----- **a joke**)



هل كان اجتماعنا ناجحاً ؟ Was it a successful meeting?

'Yes, **it** was. **I** knew that the director had researched **my** business thoroughly before the meeting, so **I** was prepared for **his** detailed questions.

نعم كان. عرفت ان المدير قد بحث في عملي بشكل شامل قبا الاجتماع لذلك كنت مستعدا لأسئلته المفصلة

(**it** ---- **the meeting** // **I** / **my** / **I** ----- **Mr. Ghanem** // **his** ---- **the director**)

When **I** began negotiating, **I** started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. **I** was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

عندما بدأت بالتفاوض بدأت بالقضايا المهمة. الصينيون يؤمنون بتجمد المشاكل. من المهم دائما ان تكون صبوراً كنت مستعداً للحلول الوسط ، في النهاية الاجتماع كان ناجحاً

(**I** / **I** / **I** ----- **Mr. Ghanem**)

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

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

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

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

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

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

7- Write down the sentence which indicates that telling jokes during business meeting might cause troubles.

8. Chinese respect two things when dealing with business. Mention them.

Answers

1. He worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent him to China when he was still quite young and he worked for a new company, so he could not talk about its track record.

2. Yes, I think that's true because in order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect so you should know about their culture and way of life.

3. He joined a larger company and they sent him on a cultural awareness course.

4. Before visiting a company, they should send recommendations from previous clients and also send business card with their job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.

5. 1.e arrived on time. 2. when he met the company director, he shook hands with him gently.3. He began the meeting by making small talk about his interesting experiences in China.

6. He was prepared , he began negotiating with the important issues , he was patient and was prepared to compromise.

7. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

8. Chinese respect age and experience

GRAMMAR : Unreal past forms for past regrets

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs

1 Ali didn't pass his exams .If only he harder last year. (study)

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

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

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



Vocabulary

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاق
dominate	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر على
export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
Gross Domestic Products	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي العام
import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	احتياطي
fertilizer	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد
knitwear	clothing made from wool	حياكة الملابس
minerals	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معادن
pharmaceutical		دوائي
vegetable	////////////////////////////////////	خضار

واردات وصادرات دولتنا : Our country's imports and exports

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

في هذا التقرير سننظر الى الدول التي تتاجر معها الأردن وأي سلع تصدرها وتستوردها

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. (**it ----- Jordan**)

أولا لننظر إلى الصادرات. الأردن غني بالبوتاس والفوسفات والصناعات الاستخراجية لهذا المعادن هي واحدة من الأكبر في العالم

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

ليس مستغربا ، اثنتان من اكبر الصادرات هي الكيماويات والأسمدة

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

الصناعات الدوائية والصناعات الأخرى تمثل ٣٠% من الناتج المحلي الكلي و٧٥% من الأدوية الأردنية تصدر. على أية حال ، الأغلبية (٦٥%) من الاقتصاد يسيطر عليه الخدمات ، سفر و سياحة (معظم صادرات الأردن تذهب إلى العراق ، الولايات المتحدة والهند

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves.

الآن لننظر إلى الواردات . على عكس بعض دول الشرق الأوسط ، الأردن لا يملك احتياطات كبيرة من البترول والغاز

For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat.

لهذا السبب ، الأردن عليه ان يستورد البترول والغاز لاحتياجاته من الطاقة . وارداته الرئيسية الأخرى هي السيارات.

(***Its /its ----- Jordan // For that reason ----- Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves.***)



In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. **This** was followed by the EU, with (17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.) (**This --- Saudi Arabia**)
في عام ٢٠١٣، ٢٣,٦% من واردات الأردن كانت من السعودية . يتبع ذلك الاتحاد الأوروبي ١٧,٦% من وارداته . واردات أخرى تأتي من الصين والولايات المتحدة

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

الأردن لديه اتفاقيات تجارة حرة أكثر من أي دولة عربية أخرى ويتاجر بحرية مع دول كثيرة بما فيها الولايات المتحدة ، كندا وماليزيا
Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE.

أي مناطق أخرى مهمة لتجارة الأردن؟ الاردن وقع أولا اتفاقية تجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي سنة ١٩٩٧
It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. **Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.** (**it ----- Jordan**)

وقع اتفاقية تجارة حرة مع مصر، المغرب وتونس سنة ٢٠٠٤ . سنة ٢٠١١ اتفاقية تجارة أخرى أبرمت مع الاتحاد الأوروبي ، مصر ، المغرب وتونس. التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي وشمال أفريقيا بشكل خاص يحتمل أن تزداد.

1- Name two exported and imported goods in Jordan?

(*exported goods are potash and phosphate // imported goods are oil and gas*)

2- Name four countries that Jordan imports its goods from.

Saudi Arabia , China , the EU and the United States

3- Why is Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers?

Because Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world.

4- Many of Jordan's fertilizers are made of two minerals. Write these two minerals down.

potash and phosphate

5- Quote the sentence which indicates the country that supplied Jordan with nearly a quarter of its imports in 2013.

In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia

6- What dominates the economy of Jordan?

services, mostly travel and tourism.

7. Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?

Because Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves

8. Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?

Because Jordan has signed trade agreements with these areas



Critical thinking

- 1- Citizens of a country should support the economy by buying their countries products. Suggest three advantages of buying products from one's own country.
- 2- Exports play an important role in developing the economy of countries. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write your point of view.

Vocabulary

6 Choose the correct word's to complete the text about exports from Jordan to the European Union.

exported had exported imported was exported
Was imported were imported

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

Speaking

7. Exercise 6 analyses the chart of exports from Jordan to the EU. Use this paragraph to note down ideas about the second chart. Then, discuss the chart with a partner, analyzing exports from the EU to Jordan.

Quotation

Unless the exchange be in love and kindly justice, it will but lead some to greed and others to hunger.

Gibran Khalil Gibran (1883 CE- 1931 CE)

ما لم تتعاملوا بينكم بالمحبة والعدل، فان الجشع سيسطر على بعضكم بينما الآخرون يتضورون جوعا .

Grammar: Unreal past forms for present wishes

- 1.Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller! (is / were / was)
- 2.I can't do this exercise. I wish I it.(understood / understand / understanding)
- 3.Mr Haddad doesn't understand the Chinese businessman. If only he Chinese.
(speak/ spoke/ had spoken)
- 4.Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only itlarger oil reserves. (has / had / had had)



Activity Book

Vocabulary

make	a mistake	يرتكب غلطة
make	small talk	يتحدث بحديث قصير
cause	offence	يسبب ضرر
earn	respect	يكسب احترام
join	a company	ينضم لشركة
shake	hands	يصافح باليد
ask	questions	يسأل أسئلة

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

ask cause do earn join
make (x2) shake

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

2 Complete the sentences with collocations from the previous box :

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

Answers :

1. make a mistake / 2. Cause offence / 3. Make small talk / 4 join, company / 5. Shake hands
- 6, ask questions / 7. earn, respect

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

Compromise conflict negotiate patient prepared
track record previous

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

Answers :

1. negotiate / 2. Prepared / 3.track record / 4. Conflict / 5. Compromise / 6.patient



الترويج لسلعة : Sailing pitch

Business today/sales/how to make a sales pitch

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

How to make a sales pitch

سواء كنت تباع نوع جديد من معجون الأسنان لسلسلة من الصيدليات ، احدث برمجية حاسوب لمدرسة أو نوع جديد من عروض الرحلات لوكالة سفر – أنت بحاجة لأن تعرف كيف تعمل ترويج لسلعة

1- Do your research : اعمل بحث

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared.

لا ترجع من ترويج لسلعة وأنت تتمنى لو كنت أفضل استعدادا

It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when **it** was developed, and where **it** is produced? (**it /it ----- your product**)

من الضروري أن تعرف كل شيء عن منتجك . هل تعرف متى طور وأين أنتج؟ .

You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people **who** might buy **it**. (**who ----- the people ///// your product**)

أنت بحاجة أيضا أن تعرف السوق المستهدف – مثلا الفئة العمرية والدخل للناس الذين يمكن أن يشتروه .

Not only that, you should know all about the competition – **that** is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does **it** have better value?

(**that --- the competition /// it --- your product**)

ليس فقط ذلك، عليك معرفة كل شيء عن المنافسة – ذلك – المنتجات المشابهة في السوق. لماذا منتجك يتفوق على غيره ولماذا له قيمة أفضل

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **their** needs are. For example, if **they** represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers **who** do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for **them**? (**their /they ---- people ///// who / them ----- customers**)

بالإضافة ، عليك أن تعرف أي ناس أنت تتحدث معهم وما هي حاجاتهم . مثلا إذا كانوا يمثلون محلات طبقة وسطى في حي متواضع . كن مستعدا لتوضح لماذا منتجك سيناسب زبائن لا يملكون الكثير من النقود . ما الذي يجعل منتجك مثالي لهم؟

Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do **that** is to use **it**!

الأكثر من ذلك ، عليك أن تؤمن بما تباع ، وأفضل طريقة لتفعل ذلك هي أن تستخدمه .

(**that ----- believe in what you're selling ///// it ---- what you're selling**)

2 Prepare and practise

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it.

خطط العرض بدقة، ليس فقط ما ستقول ولكن كيف ستقوله

هل ستقراءه كلمة كلمة ، تستخدم ملاحظات أم غيبا ؟ **it**؟

(**it /it ----- your presentation**)



Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (**it happens!**). (**it ----- freeze with nerves**)

مهما قررت ، إنها دائما فكرة جيدة أن يكون لديك قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية، في حالة شيء ما قاطعك ، أو انك ببساطة تصاب بالقلق والتوتر (إنها تحدث)

Then practise **it**, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise **it** again.

(**it /it --- the presentation**)

ثم تمرن عليه ، إذا أمكن أمام الزملاء . اعمل تغييرات وتمرن مرة أخرى

3 Be professional : كن محترفا

Keep your presentation short and simple. اجعل العرض قصيرا وبسيطا

Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to **them**, and compliment **their** company. (**them / their ----- your hosts**)

ابداً بتعليقات ودية . مثلاً اشكر المضيف لسماحة لك لتتكلم معهم وامتدح شركتهم

Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!).

تذكر أن تتكلم ببطء وبوضوح . من المهم أن تظهر واثقا (حتى لو كنت متوترا)

While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile!

وأنت تتكلم لا تبقي راسك للأسفل . بدلا من ذلك انظر في أنحاء الغرفة واجعل اتصال بالعين بينك وبين جمهورك . ابتسم !

When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do **it!**). (**it --- finding the answer**)

عندما تنتهي الكلام اطلب أسئلة . أن لم تعرب الإجابة لا تتظاهر بذلك ! اشكر السائل وعده بان تجد الإجابة (وافعل ذلك)

Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session.

أخيرا ليك لديك ملخص للعرض جاهز لتوزعه بنهاية الجلسة.

I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

أتمنى لو كنت اعرف كل هذا عندما بدأت عملي! حظا جيدا

1- According to the text, there are several matters that should be researched before making a sailing pitch. Mention three of them.

1. When your product was developed, 2. and where it is produced 3. You also need to know who the target market

2- Quote the sentence which indicates that using what you sell is the best way to believe in what you sell.
Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

3- The writer says "It is always a good idea to have a list of your main point" Is he justified? Explain your answer.

Yes that's right in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves



4- The writer mentioned some tips for effective presentation. What are they?

It should be short and simple

5- Give examples of friendly comments.

Thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company

Critical thinking

1- The writer says " when you are speaking, don't keep your head down'. Suggest three body language tips for effective presentation.

Vocabulary

10 Find the expressions 1-5 in the text, then match them with their meanings

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
1. package holiday	an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	عروض الرحلات
2. sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	الترويج للسلع
3. target market	people who are identified as possible customers	الزبائن المتوقعون
4. age group	a set of people of similar age	مجموعه من نفس العمر (الفئة العمرية)
5. department store	a large shop that sells many different types of things	سوق (محلات كبرى)



Expressing Wishes التعبير عن الأمنيات

I wish I had a car = I don't have a car

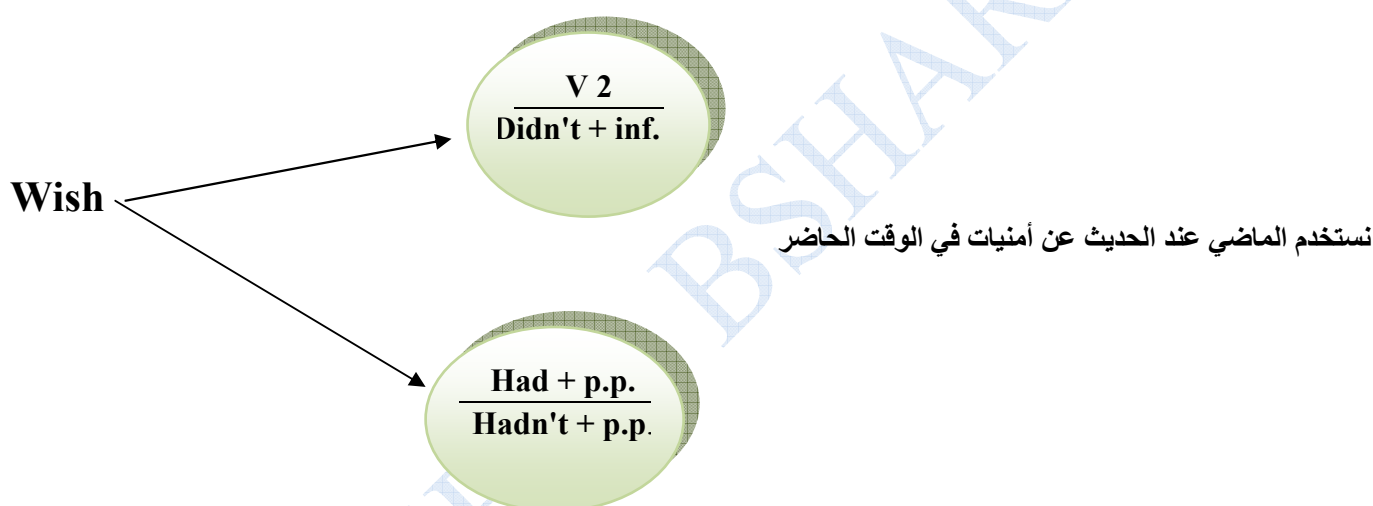
2. Wish + past perfect (to express regret about the past)

I wish I had taken my medicine on time = I didn't take my medicine on time

3. should have + p.p. = (to express regret about the past)

I should have been careful = I wasn't careful

Correct the verb: تصحيح فعل

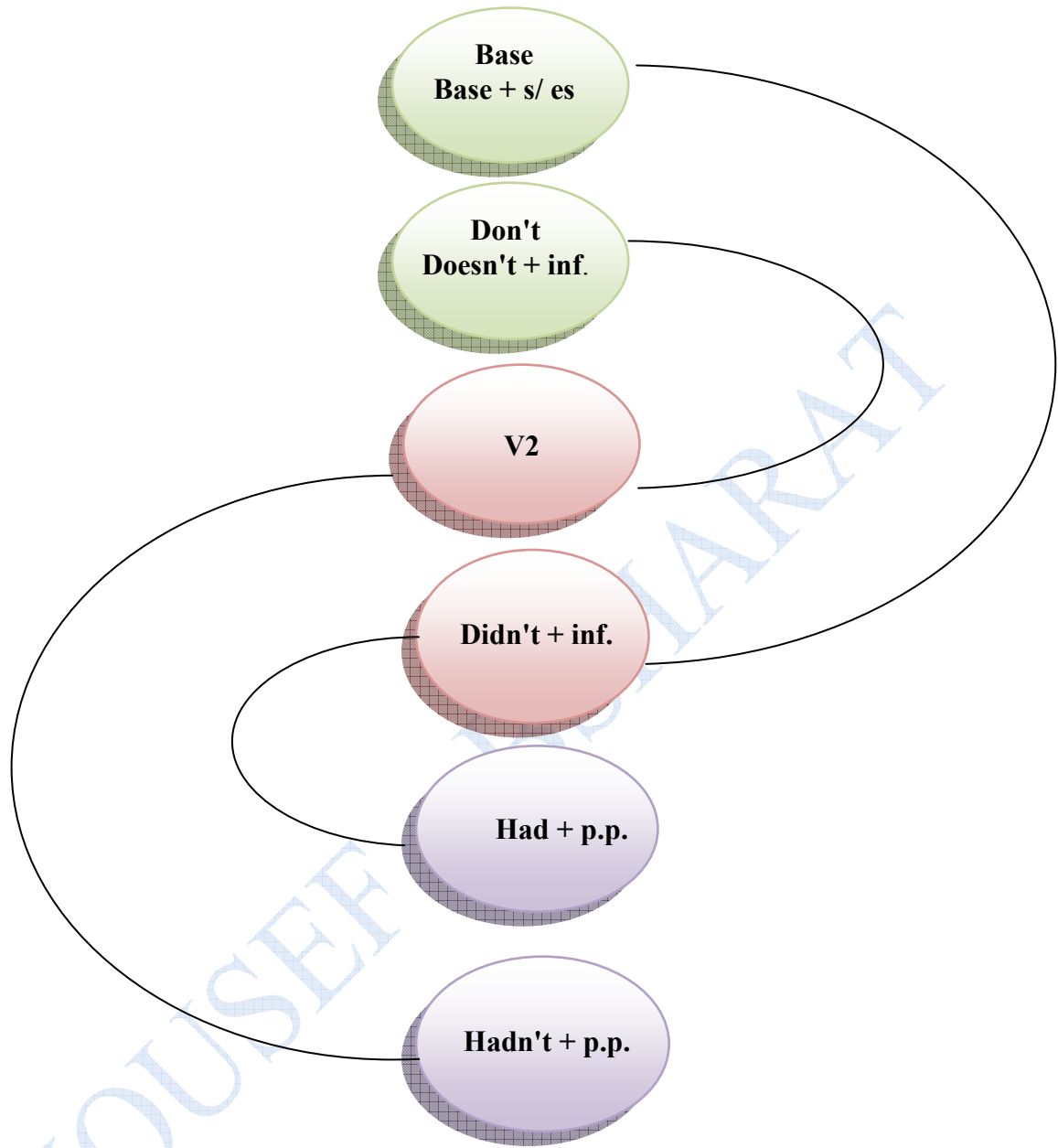


Correct the verb

1. I didn't learn to play any sport when I was at school. I wish I (learn) to play tennis.
2. He is such a bad driver. I wish he (not / be) given a driving license.
3. I cant cook. I wish I (can / prepare) a dinner for my family.
4. This car is fantastic. I wish I (have) a similar one.
5. This radio was very cheap and it broke down at once. I wish I (not / buy) it.
6. Now I have been sent to France to work. I wish I (learn) French at school.
7. Parents who work often wish they (have) more time to spend with their children..
8. I have had nothing but trouble with this computer, and I now wish that I (not/ buy) it
9. If only I(not / leave) my wallet at home yesterday.
10. If only I (know) the way to the camp. We are just wasting time.
11. If only Ilost my ticket! (have)



اعد كتابة جملة : Rewrite :



الأفعال المساعدة وبعض التراكيب الأخرى تحول كالآتي

is / am	wasn't
isn't / am not	was
are	weren't
aren't	were
can't	could
won't	would
was / were	hadn't been
wasn't / weren't	had been



1. I regret + Ving.

I wish I hadn't + p.p.

e.g. I regret being careless in the class.

I wish I hadn't been careless in the class

2. He should have + p.p.

He Wishes he had + p.p.

He should have taken his medicine on time

He wishes he had taken his medicine on time

3. He shouldn't have + p.p.

He wishes he hadn't + p.p.

He shouldn't have driven so fast in the town.

He wishes he hadn't driven so fast in the town.

4. I'd like to + inf.

I wish I past simple

I'd like to have more free time

I wish I had more free time

Rewrite

Saleh should have worked hard for his exams. He got bad marks. .^

Saleh wishes

2. I regret buying that computer. It broke down at once.

I wish

3. What a pity I went to that hotel.

I wish

4. I'd like to be a good student.

I wish

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

He wishes he

6. I regret I didn't take my medicine on time.

I wish

7. I can't give up smoking but I'd like to.

If only

8. He has eaten too much and now he feels sick .

If only he

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

I wish we

10. My cousins don't live near hear .

I wish they



Unit 10

Career Choices: اختيار الوظيفة

Words	Meanings in English	Arabic
headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات رأس
interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مفسر / مترجم
regional	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي
secure	safe; free from danger	آمنة
seminar	A class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	ندوة
translation	The process of converting documents from one language to another	ترجمة
rewarding	Giving personal satisfaction	ذات مردود



My job as an interpreter

My name is Fatima Musa and **I** have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed **me** about **my** work because **they** want to know what it would be like to do **my** job. So here is my reply.

I / me / my ---- Fatima Musa / they ---- Many students

I have always been fond of languages. **My** father worked in many different countries when **I** was young and **we** usually travelled with **him**. When **we** visited a country, **I** always wanted to learn the language.

I / My / I / I ---- Fatima Musa. We / we ---- Fatima's family. him ----- Fatima's father

At school **I** was very good at English. Therefore, **I** decided on a career as an interpreter. **My** job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, **I** listen to what **they** say through headphones. **I** then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting.

They ----- a person

This means that anyone in the room **who** speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying. Is **it** an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make **it** almost a different language! (**it --- the language**)

Who --- anyone /// it – the job of an interpreter

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, **it** is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but **that** is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries. (**that ----- travelling a lot**)

It ----- The job of an interpreter

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, **it** could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate

It ----- The job of an interpreter //// it – translating things badly

مهنتي كمترجم

اسمي فاطمة موسى وعملت كمترجم لمدة خمس سنوات . كثير من الطلاب أرسلوا لي عن عملي لأنهم يريدون أن يعرفوا كيف أقوم بعملي . لذلك هذا هو ردي

.....

كنت دائما مغرما باللغات . أبي عمل في دول كثيرة مختلفة عندما كنت صغيرة وكنا عادة نسافر معه . عندما كنا نزرور دولة كنت دائما أريد أن أتعلم اللغة

.....

.....

في المدرسة كنت جيدة جدا في الانجليزية . لذلك إنا قررت على وظيفة مترجم . مهنتي الآن تتضمن الذهاب إلى مؤتمرات مهمة وندوات حول العالم عندما يتكلم شخص بالانجليزية في مؤتمر . أنا لما يقولون من خلال سماعات . ثم أترجم إلى العربية في إنشاء ما يكون المتكلم يتحدث . أعطي ترجمة بواسطة سماعات لأشخاص آخرين في الاجتماع .

....

هذا يعني أن أي شخص في الغرفة يتكلم العربية يستطيع أن يفهم ما يقوله الناس . هل هي مهنة سهلة؟ لا إطلاقا . الانجليزية ليست نفسها في كل الدول الناطقة بها على سبيل المثال الكلمات الانجليزية المستخدمة في الهند أحيانا مختلفة عن الكلمات التي يستخدمها الناس في المملكة المتحدة، الولايات المتحدة أو استراليا بالإضافة إلى معرفة الانجليزية الإقليمية، أنت أيضا بحاجة لمعرفة الكثير عن الانجليزية المتخصصة بعض الكلمات المستخدمة للحديث عن الأعمال، العلوم أو القانون مثلا، تجعلها تقريبا لغة مختلفة !

.....

ما لم تمتلك شهادة في اللغة لن تكون قادرا لتصبح مترجم . إذا كان لديك مؤهل عالي ربما ستحصل على وظيفة مترجم بسرعة .

إذا حصلت على مقابلة لوظيفة أنت بحاجة لتظهر ان لديك مهارات استماع جيدة وصوت واضح أنت بحاجة أن تظهر بأنك تستطيع التفكير بسرعة وانك قادر على التركيز لفترات طويلة من الوقت . إذا كنت ناجحا، إنها مهنة آمنة وذات مردود . أنت ربما بحاجة لتسافر كثيرا، لكن هذا ليس مشكلة إذا كنت تستمتع بزيارة دول أخرى.

...

إنها مهنة ذات مسؤولية . أنا أدرك انه إذا ترجمت أشياء بشكل سيء يمكن أن على قانون مهم أو اتفاقية تجارية بين دول . على أية حال ، ستحصل على شعور كبير بالرضي عندما تعرف أن الناس يفهموا نكل شيء تترجمه

...



1. There are many factors which were encouraging for Fatima to be interpreter, Write down two of them.
2. There are many personal qualities needed to be a good translator. Write down two of these qualities
3. Find a word in the text which means " **related to a particular region or area**".
- 4- English words sometimes seem different according to certain considerations. Write down two of these considerations.
- 5- Write down the sentence which indicates that translation might influence some aspects in the relations between countries.
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun '**that**' refer to
7. People who choose the jobs they like are usually more successful than others. Write down your point of view.
8. One of the demands of being an interpreter is to move from one country to another. Write down the sentence which shows that.

Answers :

1. She has always been fond of languages. At school she was very good at English.
- 2 . You have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time
3. Regional '.
- 4- One should know regional English, English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia , also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!
- 5- I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries .
- 6- travelling a lot
7. I think that true because when you do something you like you become interested in it and so succeed in it . On the other hand, doing something you don't like makes you just a machine and this kills creativity.
8. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.



Words	Meanings in English	Arabic
achievement		انجاز
adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	متكيف مع
ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
attributes	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	صفات
competent	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفؤ
conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	واعي الضمير
curriculum Vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
enclosed	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall	محاصر / محاط
enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
fond of	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم بـ
keen	having or showing eagerness or interest	مفرم بـ / محب
qualifications	Official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course or passing an exam	مؤهلات
reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع
surveyor	person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land	مساح
voluntary	done or given by choice	تطوعي
work experience	A period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرات في العمل



سيرة ذاتية : curriculum Vitae

- 1----- Tareq Hakim
- 2 ----- 5 North Street, Ajloun
- 3 ----- 2009–2012: shop assistant at chemist's
2012–2014: reporter for *Medicine Today*
2014–now: editor at a scientific journal
- 4----- Degree in Chemistry (graduated 2008); Certificate in Journalism (2011)
- 5 ----- Captain of school basketball team; Voluntary work for a charity
that helps elderly people
- 6 ----- I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in
pharmaceuticals.
- 7 ----- Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school

1. Name / 2. Contact details/ 3. Work experience /4. Qualifications and training /5. Skills and achievements
6. Personal attributes / 7. Reference.

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
Tareq Hakim



curriculum Vitae

- 1----- Hisham Khatib
- 2----- 22 East Way, Irbid
- 3 -----2010–now: Sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company
- 4----- Degree in Physics (graduated 2009)
- 5----- I won Salesperson of the Year Award in 2013 CE
- 6----- I am a very competent worker. I am also adaptable.
- 7----- Samira Rahhal, the director in my current job

1. Name / 2. Contact details/ 3. Work experience /4. Qualifications and training /5. Skills and achievements
6. Personal attributes / 7. Reference.

Dear Mr Rahhal,

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

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

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

I like reading and camping. I also like travelling.

References are available on request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Hisham Khatib



ACTIVITY BOOK UNIT TEN

Vocabulary

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

Career headphones interpret seminar
translation regional rewarding

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

Words followed by prepositions

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

_ 3 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. One preposition is not needed.

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

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



Words	Meanings in English	Arabic
marketing	Promoting your product, finding customers	تسويق
recruiting	Finding suitable employees	توظيف
pensions	Money you save over lifetime to pay for your old age.	راتب التقاعد
calculations	Maths, work with numbers	الحسابات
web enquiries	Online questions	أسئلة على الانترنت
intern	Someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience.	متمرن

الدخول إلى عالم الأعمال : Stepping into the business world

Business Studies is a popular choice for students **who** are choosing a degree course in the UK.

دراسة الأعمال هو اختيار شائع للطلاب الذين يختارون مساق بشهادة في المملكة المتحدة

After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of **them** take up employment.

بعد التخرج البعض يكمل الدراسة ، لكن البعض يبدأون التوظيف

Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, **which** are a kind of apprenticeship.

كثير من الشركات الكبرى تعرض خطط تدريب الخريجين، وهي نوع من التدريب

We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, **who** is about to graduate in the subject.

ذهبنا لمقابلة ريكي ميلز البالغ من العمر ٢٢ سنة وهو على وشك التخرج في هذا الموضوع

(**who** --- students /// **them** ----- students //// **which** ---- training schemes //// **who** --- Ricky Miles)

- **How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky? (you ---- Ricky Miles)**

كم مضى على دراستك الأعمال يا ريكي ؟

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

انه كورس مدته ٤ سنوات يتضمن فترتين من العمل للخبرة ، كل واحدة تستمر ستة أشهر (لكنها ليست في نفس السنة)

- **What exactly have you studied over those four years? (you ---- Ricky Miles)**

ماذا بالضبط درست على مدار تلك السنوات الأربع

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too.

الكثير! الرياضيات بالطبع ، المحاسبة، المال والاقتصاد . آه، بالطبع التسويق والمبيعات أيضا.

I also did a course in Management, **which** is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

أنا أيضا درست مساق في الإدارة، والذي كان عن التوظيف وإدارة الموظفين ، وكيفية التعامل مع الأزمات ، ومساق عن الإعلان . وكان علينا جميعا ان ندرس تكنولوجيا المعلومات أيضا لان مهارات الكمبيوتر أساسية.

(I ----- **Ricky Miles** //// **which** ----- **Management**)



-What did you most enjoy about the degree? (you ---- Ricky Miles)

ما أكثر شيء استمتعت به في هذه الشهادة

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae. (I ---- Ricky Miles //// it ----- The work experience)

خبرة العمل ، بالتأكيد. تعلمت كثيرا ، في كلا المراتين ، وبالطبع سيبدو عظيما في سيرتي الذاتية

One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

واحدة من الشركات عرضت علي عمل باجر الصيف الماضي ، لذلك استطعت أن احصل على خبرة أكثر بهذه الطريقة . أيضا لم أكن لأحصل على نقود كثيرة السنة الماضية لو لم احصل على تلك الوظيفة.

(me / I / I / I ----- The work experience)

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there? (you ---- Ricky Miles)

ما نوع تلك الشركة ، وماذا عملت هناك؟-

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly.

إنها شركة تزويد منتجات مالية – ادخار وتقاعد بالأغلب .

At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing. (they --- different people)

في البداية رافقت أشخاص مختلفين ، أراقب ما يقومون به.

Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their calculations.

ثم عملت الكثير من التدقيق لهم - أنت تعرف ، تدقيق حساباتهم

(I ----- Ricky Miles //// them / their ----- different people)

When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients. (I / I / my ----- Ricky Miles)

عندما رجعت في الصيف ، كنت في دائرة المبيعات. عملي كان متابعة الاستفسارات على الشبكة ، وإرسال معلومات أكثر للعملاء المحتملين

I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

استمتعت بذلك ، لماكن لأحصل على هذه الفرصة لو لم احصل على خبرة العمل أولا .

(I / I / I ----- Ricky Miles ////////// it ----- the job in the sales department)

- What are you planning to do next? ماذا تخطط لعمله لاحقا ؟ (you ---- Ricky Miles)

I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, I'll have to prepare really carefully. (I / I / I / I / I / I ----- Ricky Miles)

لقد تقدمت بطلب لوظيفة في بنك. لدي المؤهلات المطلوبة لكنني اعرف انه يسكون هناك من المتقدمين. علي أن انتظر وارى إن حصلت على مقابلة. إذا حصل ذلك علي أن استعد جيدا



- 1- How long do business studies take?
- 2- Mention three courses that should business students study to get the degree.
- 3- What was Ricky's role in the sales department?
- 4- How does Miles spend a quarter of his time as a student?
- 5- What kind of company did he work for last summer? What was his job?
- 6- What do large companies offer graduates?
- 7- There are two choices for the student of business studies? What are they?

Critical thinking

- 1- According to the text, Ricky has to wait for a job interview with a bank and he should be well prepared. Suggest three tips when preparing for a job interview.
- 2- Choosing what to study at university is one of the biggest decision students make. Write down three factors which influence you when choosing a subject.



Conditional Sentences : الجمل الشرطية
(four types) أربع أنواع

Type one : يتحدث هذا النوع عن المستقبل :

s. present (base / base + s / es) , will / shall / can / may + inf.

If it rains , I will stay at home

Type Two : يتحدث هذا النوع عن المضارع :

s. past , would / should / could / might + inf.

If it rained , I would stay at home

Type Three: يتحدث هذا النوع عن الماضي :

Past perfect (had + p.p.) , would / should / could / might +have + p.p.

If it had rained , I would have stayed at home

Type Zero : يتحدث هذا النوع عن حقائق (إذا حدث الشرط فان نتيجته ستحدث حتما)

s. present (base / base + s / es) , s. present (base / base + s / es)

If you heat metal , it expands

Write the correct form of the verb

1. If he that again , he will be sent to prison . (do)
2. More people to this town if it had a better climate . (come)
3. if it , the grass gets wet. (rain)
4. If we had used different methods, we better results. (have)
5. If I you , I would try again. (be)
6. If I in this school , I would be unlucky. (not / study)
7. We lunch out if the weather is fine . (have)
8. If the ship More life boats, more passengers would have been saved. (have)
9. If you so lazy, You'd finish your work on time. (not / be)
10. You Cold if you wear thin clothes. (feel)
11. If you hadn't reminded me, I (forget)
12. Even if it rains, we stillfor a picnic. (go)
13. I'll go ahead and get the tickets unless he me this afternoon. (call)
14. Many people out of work if that factory closed down. (be)



كلمات تستخدم في الجمل الشرطية

If / provided that / unless / as long as / when / even if

Examples

1. You can use my car **unless** / **as long as** / **when** you drive carefully.
2. I will play tennis tomorrow **unless** / **providing** / **if** it rains
3. The children can stay here **unless** / **providing** / **even if** they don't make much noise.
4. I'll not talk to him **if** / **even if** / **unless** he apologizes.
5. **If** / **unless** / **even if** plants don't get enough sun light , they die.
6. Water evaporates **when** / **even if** / **unless** it boils.
7. **When** / **even if** / **unless** you press the record button, the green light comes on

سؤال اعد كتابة جملة (الجمل الشرطية / النوع الثالث)
الفعل المثبت يحول الى منفي
الفعل المنفي يحول الى مثبت

.....V2 soV2
----- hadn't p.p., modal not have p.p.

.....didn't inf / wasn't, so didn't inf / wasn't
----- hadn p.p., modal have p.p.....

1. I **didn't know** you were in hospital, so I **didn't visit** you.
If I **had known** you were in hospital, I **would have visited** you.
2. He **wasn't** careful and he **made** the accident
If he **had been** more careful, He **might not have made** the accident.
3. We **didn't invite** him to the party, **so** he **didn't come**
If we **had invited** him to the party, he **would have come**
4. He **didn't have** work experience, **so** he **didn't get** the job.
If he **had had** work experience, he **could have got** the job

Exercise :

1. He **prepared** well for his exams so he got high marks
If
2. Rescue workers didn't search the car properly and they didn't notice the injured man.
If
3. Our team didn't win because the goal keeper made a mistake in the last minute.
If
4. He didn't get the job because he had problems with the language
If he
5. I think you should send a text message. (would)
If



Derivation : الاشتقاق

مقاطع الاسم

er	ian	ance	hood	ity	ship	ee	ist	cy	ion
ment	age	or	er	ism	ness	th	ess		

يستخدم الاسم في الحالات التالية

1. After articles (a / an / the) بعد أدوات التعريف والتوكيد

My father bought our house with an From his grandfather (inherit)

2. After determiners بعد المحددات التالية

(some, all, many, much, no, half, several, a lot of, more, little, few , any ...)

The idea of living in the city has little to me.(attract)

3. After possessive pronouns الملكية : s بعد صفات الملكية

(my, his, her, its, our, their, your.) My to you is great.(appreciate)

4. After adjectives بعد الصفات

The most important this year is the palace in the desert .(discover)

5. After prepositions : بعد حروف الجر

(in, on, at, for, from, of, by, about, with, without, after, before)

In the 21st century many people may use new sources of(energetic)

6.Before or after the verb قبل الفعل أو بعد الفعل (فاعل أو مفعول به

The aim of this project is to develop In the area. (educate)

7. At the beginning of the sentence في بداية الجملة وقبل فعل

..... is my favourit subject . (archaeological)

8. After (this, that, these, those) بعد أسماء الإشارة

This contains one hundred books about literature. (collect)



مقاطع الصفة

able	ed	like	ic	En	al	ible	ous
ish	ary	ing	y	ive	full	less	ent / ant

تستخدم الصفة في الحالات التالية

1. Before nouns قبل الاسم

King Hussein was aworld figure in the 20th century .(majority)

2. After certain verbs بعد الأفعال التالية

(look, seem, appear, sound, feel, smell, become, taste, get, turn.)

These paintings look I'm sure it is not fake. (origin)

3. After (so, too, very, quite) بعد الكلمات التالية

The nature here is very (attract) .

4. In comparative and superlative forms في المقارنة والتفضيل

More adj. than /// the most adj.//// (between as ...adj.as)

Who is the most In your class (influence)

5. After adverbs بعد الظروف

This type is completely (origin)

6. After (is , am, are, was , were) : (be بعد الأفعال المساعدة من مجموعة)

The music was written by a new young composer, so it was (ontemporaries)

7.Before the word enough / (enough) قبل كلمة

He is not enough to join the team.(create)

مقاطع الفعل

en	ise	ize	Ify	ate	Eive
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

يستخدم الفعل في الحالات التالية

(1.After (to) :

The team is trying to cause of the crime . (discovery)

2. After (don't, doesn't, didn't) (do) بعد أفعال /

Some students didn't the texts into Arabic .(translation)

3. After modals (will , shall ,can, may, must, etc.) بعد الأفعال الناقصة

The land may more than enough food .(production)

4. Between the subject and the object بين الفاعل والمفعول به

Flowers bees. (attractive)

5. At the beginning of order and request sentences. في بداية جملة الأمر والطلب

..... the text from Arabic into English . (translation)



يستخدم الظرف في الحالات التالية

1. At the beginning of the sentence followed by a comma . بداية الجملة متبوع بفاصلة
....., the weather was excellent.(Fortunate)

2. Between the subject and the verb. بين فاعل وفعل
As you remember I'm interested in shopping. (probable)

3. Between the auxiliary and the main verb) بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي
He was trying to climb the wall . (hope)

4. Before adjectives قبل الصفات
Desertification is an Serious problem in many countries.(increase)

الكلمات المطلوبة في الاشتقاق

noun	adjective	adverb	verb
academy	academic	academically	
achievement	achieved		achieve
adaption	adaptable		adapt
advice / advisor			advise
agreement			agree
agriculture	agricultural	agriculturally	
ambition	ambitious		
attribute / attribution			attribute
blame			blame
circulation			circulate
competence	competent		compete
concentration			concentrate
conscience	conscientious		
contradiction	contradictory		contradict
corporation	corporate		
correction	corrected		correct
dehydration	dehydrated		dehydrate
dependence	Dependent		depend
development	developed / developing		develop
dialect	dialectal		
diet	dietary		diet
domesticity	domestic		domesticate
dominance	dominant		dominate
economy	economical	economically	economize
education	educated		educate



enclosure	enclosed		enclose
engineer /engineering			engineer
enrolment			enroll
enthusiasm	enthusiastic	enthusiastically	
evolution	evolutionary		evolve
experience	experienced		experience
export / exportation			export
extension	extensive	extensively	extend
extraction			extract
fertiliser / fertilisation	fertile		fertilise
fluency	fluent	fluently	
immersion			immerse
import / importation	imported		import
intention	intentional	intentionally	intend
interpreter / interpretation			interpret
linguistics / linguist	linguistic		
management	managerial		manage
memory	memorable		memorize
multilingualism	multilingual		
negotiation	negotiable		negotiate
nutrition	nutritious		
pharmacy	pharmaceutical		
proficiency	proficient		
psychology	psychological		
qualification	qualified		qualify
reference			refer
region	regional		
repetition	repeated		repeat



revision	revised		Revise
reward	rewarding		reward
security	secure		secure
simulator / simulation			simulate
sociology	sociological		
surveyor / survey			survey
tutorial / tutor			tutor
utterance			utter
vocation	vocational		
volunteer	voluntary		volunteer
youth	young		

1. She left school with no
(**qualify / qualification / qualified**)
2. This hotel has nothing toIt except cheapness.
(**recommendation / recommend / recommended**)
3. The team's has impressed all of us.
(**succeed / successful / success**)
4. I am quite of how I should deal with such problems.
(**awareness / aware /**)
5. The success of the show is on the weather.
(**dependent / depend / dependence**)
6. In this factory we milk to make milk powder.
(**dehydrate / dehydration / dehydrated**)
7. He will never anything if he doesn't work.
(**achievement / achieve / achieved**)
8. A small car is morethan a large one because it uses less petrol.
(**economy / economize / economic**)
9. It is an attempt to climb the dangerous mountain.
(**ambitious / ambition / ambitiously**)
10. He says his proposal is not
(**negotiate / negotiation / negotiable**)
11. Nuts contain useful such as oils and fats.
(**nutritious / nutrients / nutrition**)
- 12 The graduation ceremony was very occasion for everyone.
(**memorable/ memorize /memory**)



وظائف لغوية : Functions

1. Indirect questions	السؤال الغير مباشر
To ask polite questions	للسؤال المؤدب
2. questions tag	السؤال القصير
To check information	للتأكد من معلومات
3.wish	جمل التمني
Wish +past perfect : regret about the past	إظهار الندم على الماضي
Wish+ past : regret about the present	إظهار الندم على المضارع
4. if clause type zero :	الجمل الشرطية (الصفر)
to describe something that always happens	
5. if clause type three:	الجمل الشرطية (النوع الثالث)
to imagine a past situation	
6. giving advice	التعبيرات التالية تستخدم لإعطاء نصيحة
Have you thought about	
You should	
If I were you	
My main recommendation	
You could	
Why don't you	
7. to show cause /explain the reason	لإظهار السبب
Because/ as / since / due to	
8. to show result / explain consequences	لإظهار نتيجة
As a result / because of that/ consequently / therefore	
9.to compare quantities :	لمقارنة كميات (أسماء غير معدودة)
as much as	
10. to compare numbers :	لمقارنة أعداد (أسماء معدودة)
as many as	
11. o show comparisons	لإظهار مقارنة
Morethan / adj.+ er than	



الأدب

Literature Spot B

Christina Rossetti was a British poet (1830 CE–1894 CE)

A Green Cornfield: حقل ذرة اخضر

The earth was green, the sky was blue: الأرض كانت خضراء والسماء كانت زرقاء

I saw and heard one sunny morn : رأيت وسمعت في صباح مشمس

A skylark hang between the two : ذكر قبرة معلق بين الاثنين

A singing speck above the corn; بقعة مغنية فوق الذرة

A stage below, in gay accord : على مسافة اخفض ، في تناغم مرح

White butterflies danced on the wing : فراشات بيضاء رقصت على الأجنحة

And still the singing skylark soared: وما يزال ذكر القبرة المغني محلقا

And silent sank and soared to sing : يهبط صامتا ويعلو مغنيا

The cornfield stretched a tender green: حقل الذرة امتد اخضر يانعا

To right and left beside my walks : على اليمين وعلى الشمال بجانب خطواتي

I knew he had a nest unseen : كنت اعرف أن له عشا مخفيا

Somewhere among the million stalks : في مكان ما بين ملايين السيقان

And as I paused to hear his song : وعندما توقفت لأسمع أغنيته

While swift the sunny moments slid : بينما اللحظات المشمسة مرت بسرعة

Perhaps his mate sat listening long : ربما رفيقته جلست تستمع طويلا

And listened longer than I did ; واستمعت أطول مما فعلت أنا



Vocabulary

Answer the questions.

- 1 Is a speck something big or small (line 4)?
- 2 If something is in accord, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?
- 3 Does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?
- 4 What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?
- 5 Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?
- 6 Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)?

Answers

- 1 small / 2 in agreement / 3 fresh and young / 4 It lays eggs.
5 It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. / 6 fast

Comprehension

Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.

The poet describes how (1)..... (**content** / **sad** / **lonely**) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (**flying away from the cornfield** / **flying in the sky** / **falling towards her**). It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (**lower** / **higher**). Below it, butterflies (4) (**sit quietly** / **move slowly** / **move quickly**) in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (**visible in** / **hidden in** / **far away from**) the cornfield. She (6) (**notices** / **imagines** / **knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

Answers

- 1 content / 2 flying in the sky / 3 lower / 4 move quickly / 5 hidden in / 6 imagines

Analysis

Answer the questions about the poem.

- 1- The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
- 2 Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
- 3- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?
4. List the colours that have been used in the poem. What do you think they symbolise?

Answers

- 1 Some word pairs alliterate (*singing speck* on line 4, *listening long* on line 15, *listened longer* on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: *And still the singing skylark soared* (line 7), *And silent sank and soared to sing* (line 8) and *While swift the sunny moments slid* (line 14). Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have *soared* and *sank*; *silent* and *singing*).
 - 2 The two references are *I knew he had a nest unseen* (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); *Perhaps his mate sat listening long* (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.
 - 3 She says, *Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did* (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.
- Green, blue, white. I think that green symbolises the freshness of nature; it is used in conjunction with blue to emphasise how bright and vivid nature can be. White is used to symbolise the purity and elegance of the butterfly.



حول العالم في ثمانين يوما : Around the World in Eighty Days

by Jules Verne

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his travelling companion, the Frenchman Mr Passepartout, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, Sir Francis Cromarty.

حدثت القصة سنة ١٨٧٣ وهي عن السيد فيلاس فوج الذي يحاول أن يكمل رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوما . في هذه النقطة من القصة هو ورفيقه في السفر الفرنسي السيد باسبارتو يسافران في الهند بالقطار. صاحباً مسافر آخر هو السيد فرانسيس كرومارتي

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins.

وقف القطار الساعة الثامنة وسط فسحة من الأرض على بعد ١٥ ميلاً من " روثال " حيث كان هناك عدة بيوت ذات طابق واحد وغرف للعمال

The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

كان قاطع التذاكر (الكنترول) يمر بين العربات صارخاً " سينزل المسافرون هنا !

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis : أين نحن سأل السيد فرانسيس :

'At the hamlet of Kholby.' : في قرية " كولبي " :

'Do we stop here?' : هل نتوقف هنا :

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' : بالتأكيد. سكة الحديد غير مكتملة :

'What! Not finished?' : ماذا ! غير مكتملة ؟ :

'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.'

لا. هناك مسألة ٥٠ ميلاً يجب مدها من هنا إلى الله أباد، حيث يبدأ الخط مرة أخرى

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm.

مع ذلك تبيع تذاكر من " بومباي " إلى كلكتا " أجاب السيد فرانسيس الذي كان منزعجاً

'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

لا شك أجاب الكنترول ، لكن المسافرين يعرفون انه يجب عليهم التزود بوسيلة نقل لأنفسهم من كولبي إلى الله أباد.



‘Sir Francis,’ said Mr Fogg quietly, ‘we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.’

" سيد فرانسيس " قال السيد فوج بهدوء ، سوف (نتزود بوسيلة نقل) من فضلك ابحث عن وسيلة نقل إلى الله أباد

‘Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.’ هذا تأخير كبير ليس في صالحك :

‘No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.’ لا ، سيد فرانسيس ، انه متوقع .

‘What! You knew that the way—’ ماذا ! هل كنت تعرف أن الطريق -- :

‘Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route.

لا إطلاقا، لكنني كنت اعرف ان بعض العقبات عاجلا أم آجلا ستظهر في طريقي

Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.’

لا شيء لذلك قد ضاع .لدي يومان كنت قد كسبتهم يمكن أن أضحي بهم

There was nothing to say to so confident a response. لا يمكن قول شيء لهذه الإجابة الواثقة :

Mr Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.

السيد فوج والسيد فرانسيس كرومارتي وبعد أن بحثوا في القرية من أولها لآخرها رجعوا دون أن يجدوا أي شيء

‘I shall go afoot,’ said Phileas Fogg.

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes.

باسبارتو والذي انضم إلى سيده اظهر عدم السعادة والرضي وهو يفكر في حذاءه الهندي الرائع لكنه ضعيف

After a moment’s hesitation, he said, ‘Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.’

بعد لحظة من التردد قال " سيدي اعتقد أنني وجدت وسيلة نقل

‘What?’ ماذا

‘An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.’

‘Let’s go and see the elephant,’ replied Mr Fogg.

فيل! فيل يعود لهندي يسكن على بعد مئة خطوة من هنا " ، لنذهب ونرى الفيل ، أجاب السيد فوج .

They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in question.

سريعا وصلوا كوخا صغيرا محاطا بسياج عالي ، هناك كان الحيوان المطلوب.



An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure.

خرج هندي من الكوخ وحسب طلبهم قادهم داخل السياج

The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated.

الفيل الذي تم تربيته ليس حيوانا يحمل الأشياء فقط ولكن لأهداف تتعلق بالحرب ،كان نصف أليف

Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness.

على أية حال ، من باب السعادة للسيد فوج فان التعليمات للحيوان في هذا الاتجاه لم تقطع شوطا كبيرا والحيوان ما زال يحافظ على لطافته الطبيعية.

Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

كيوني- هذا هو اسم الفيل – يستطيع دون شك أن يسافر بسرعة ولوقت طويل، ولعدم وجود أية وسيلة نقل أصر السيد فوج أن يستأجره .

However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce.

على أية حال ، الفيلة لمتعد رخيصة في الهند لأنها أصبحت نادرة

Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated.

الفيلة الذكور لأنها فقط مناسبة لعروض السيرك مطلوبة بشدة لان الغالبية أصبحت مدجنة

When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank.

عندما عرض السيد فوج على الهندي استئجار كيوني رفض مباشرة

Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad.

السيد فوج أصر كمية اكبر – عشر جنيهات للساعة لاستعارة الفيل إلى الله أباد.

Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.

رفض. عشرون جنيه ؟ رفض أيضا. أربعون جنيهًا؟ ما زال يرفض

Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him.

السيد فوج ، ومن دون أن يصاب بالاضطراب ، عرض شراء الحيوان كله وفي البداية دفع ألف جنيه مقابله.



The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded.

الهندي ربما كان يفكر بعمل صفقة كبيرة، ما زال رافضاً. بألفي جنيه الهندي تنازل (وافق)

‘What a price, good heavens!’ cried Passepartout, ‘for an elephant.’

يا له من سعر ، بحق السماء ، صرخ باسبارتو مقابل فيل

It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy.

بقي فقط الآن أن نجد دليل وهذا نسبياً سهل

A young Parsee*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal.

شاب من أصول فارسية بوجه يوحى بالذكاء عرض خدماته وقبلها السيد فوج واعداء بمكافأة مجزية وذلك ليحفز حماسه مادياً.

The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs* on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them.

اقتيد الفيل للخارج وتم تجهيزه . المؤن تم شراؤها في كولبي وفيما اخذ السيد فوج و فرانسيس اليهودج على الجانبين جلس باسبارتو على قماش السرج بينهما

The Parsee perched himself on the elephant’s neck, and at nine o’clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut.

الدليل الفارسي اجلس نفسه على رقبة الفيل. في الساعة التاسعة انطلقوا من القرية . الحيوان كان يخطو عبر غابة كثيفة من النخيل بطريق مختصر.

* Parsee – a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia.

* howdah – a seat for riding an elephant

Vocabulary

- 1 What kind of house is a bungalow (line 6)?
- 2 How does the word hamlet (line 9) suggest that there aren’t many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?
- 3 What form of transport is a steamer (line 24)?
- 4 What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 30), and why did Passepartout’s face show this expression?
- 5 Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?-

Answers

- 1 a house with one floor
- 2 A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.
- 3 It’s a ship powered by steam.
- 4 It’s an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn’t happy because he didn’t want to walk far, as he didn’t think his shoes would be sturdy enough.
- 5 enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.



Comprehension

1. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?
- 2 Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)
- 3 How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Look at lines 23 to 26.
- 4 Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?
- 5 How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?
- 6 How many people travel on the elephant?

Answers

- 1 The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.
- 2 He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.
- 3 Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.
- 4 He wanted it for fighting.
- 5 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40–41).
- 6 four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

2. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

calm	confident	enthusiastic	unapologetic	worried
------	-----------	--------------	--------------	---------

- 1 The conductor is..... about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.
- 2 Mr Fogg is..... that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.
- 3 Passepartout feels..... about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 4 Mr Fogg remains..... while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.
- 5 The guide is very..... about making the journey by elephant.

Answers : . 1 unapologetic / 2 confident / 3 worried / 4 calm / 5 enthusiastic

3. Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters.

Sir Francis	Passepartout	Phileas Fogg
-------------	--------------	--------------

- 1..... is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 2..... thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.
- 3..... does not know where they are when the train stops.

Answers : 1 Phileas Fogg / 2 Passepartout / 3 Sir Francis



benefits of learning a foreign language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve your decision-making skills. - help you to communicate with people from other cultures - increase your chances of finding a job - give you access to a greater range of information

There are many benefits of learning a foreign language **such as** improving your decision-making skills **and** helping you to communicate with people from other cultures. **Other** benefits of learning a foreign language **are** increasing your chances of finding a job **and** giving you access to a greater range of information.

How to revise for your exams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - draw up a revision timetable. - work out when you are going to work on each subject - taking frequent breaks to help concentration to return. - eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables.

There are many ways to revise for your exams **such as** drawing up a revision timetable **and** working out when you are going to work on each subject. **Other ways** to revise for your exams **are** taking frequent breaks to help concentration to return. **and** eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables.

What one can do in free time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visiting cultural locations • Exercising and playing a sport • Going shopping • Spending time with friends

One can do many things in free time **such as** visiting cultural locations **and** exercising and playing a sport. **Other things** one can do in free times **are** going shopping **and** spending time with friends.

Name : Mustafa Wahbi Al-Tal
Date (born ,died) 1897 , 1949
professions : lawyer, a teacher , writer , a poet
achievements : Ashiyyat Wadi Al-Yabis , Arar political papers.

Mustafa Wahbi Al-Tal **was** born **in** 1897 **and** died **in** 1949. **He was** a lawyer, a teacher, a writer, and a poet. **He had a lot of achievements such as** Ashiyyat Wadi Al-Yabis , Arar political papers



4
المقارنة

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
* Exciting * Comfortable and cheap	* Noisy * Uncomfortable and expensive

Watching sports on TV **is** exciting **but** watching sports live **is** Noisy.

Watching sports on TV **is** comfortable and cheap **whereas** watching sports live **is** Uncomfortable and expensive.

5
وصف مكان

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location: Jordanian desert

Date of construction : beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building : protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms

Qasr Bashir which is located in Jordanian desert was constructed in the 4th century.

Qasr Basir which was built to protect the Roman borders contains huge towers and 23 rooms.

6
إذا كان العنوان فاعل

successful businessmen
- have the attitude to win - consider hardship the motivating factor behind success - learn from their mistakes. - possess the spirit of adventure

الجملة الثانية and الجملة الأولى العنوان .
الجملة الرابعة and الجملة الثالثة العنوان . Moreover

7.

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting the countries that Jordan imports from .

Countries that Jordan imports goods from

Saudi Arabia	35%
EU	30%
China	25%
United States	10%

Jordan imports more goods from Saudi Arabia than The United States.

Jordan imports less goods from China than the EU .



قائمة بالمفردات المطلوبة

١	able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	الإجابة على الأسئلة التفصيلية
٢	academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
٣	adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	سهل التكيف
٤	age group	a set of people of similar age	الفئة العمرية
٥	agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organizations	اتفاقية
٦	agriculture	The science or practice of farming	زراعة
٧	ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
٨	astrophysics	The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
٩	attributes	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	صفة مميزة
١٠	awareness	////////////////////////////////////	وعي
١١	blame	To say or think that someone is responsible for something bad	يلوم
١٢	business card	a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	بطاقة عمل
١٣	Business management	An area of study which involves learning about running , controlling, leading, monitoring a company,	إدارة أعمال
١٤	Career advisor	Someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training.	مستشار توظيف
١٥	circulation	The movement of the blood around the body. Also air circulation	الدورة الدموية
١٦	colloquial	Used mainly in informal conversation rather than in writing or formal speech	اللهجة العامية
١٧	competent	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفو
١٨	compromise	////////////////////////////////////	تنازل / حل وسط
١٩	compulsory	obligatory , required	إجباري
٢٠	concentration	attention	تركيز
٢١	conflict	////////////////////////////////////	مشكلة / أزمة
٢٢	conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	حي الضمير
٢٣	contradictory	(ideas) different and unable to both be true	مخالف
٢٤	corporate	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization	متحد / مشترك
٢٥	cryptophasia	the development by twins of a language that only they can understand	لغة التوائم
٢٦	curriculum Vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	السيرة الذاتية



٢٧	debt	money you owe	دين
٢٨	degree	A qualification given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجة علمية
٢٩	dehydration	The state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
٣٠	department store	a large shop that sells many different types of things	محلات كبيرة
٣١	developed nation	rich , industrialized, an elected government and people live comfortably	امة متقدمة
٣٢	dialect	Form of language which is spoken in only one area	لهجة
٣٣	diet	The kind of food eaten each day	نوع الطعام الذي نأكله
٣٤	diploma	A document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination	دبلوم
٣٥	do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	يعقد صفقة
٣٦	domestic	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries	محلي
٣٧	dominate	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر على
٣٨	drop (a course)	To stop studying a certain subject at university.	يسقط مساق
٣٩	eat out	eat away from home, especially in a restaurant	ياكل خارج البيت
٤٠	economics	The study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	اقتصاد
٤١	enclosed	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall	محاط
٤٢	enroll	officially arrange to join a school, university or a course	يسجل / يلتحق ب
٤٣	enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
٤٤	evolve	to develop gradually	يتطور
٤٥	experimental	part of an experiment	تجريبي
٤٦	export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
٤٧	extensively	in a way to cover or affect a large area	بشكل واسع
٤٨	extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخلاص
٤٩	fees	costs, charges:	رسوم
٥٠	fertilizer	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	اسمدة
٥١	financial	relating to money	مالي
٥٢	first language	The language that you first learn as a child	اللغة الاولى
	fluently	speaking a language very well like a native speaker	بطلاقة
٥٣	Fond of	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم ب
٥٤	Full time	happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it	دوام كامل
٥٥	goods	Things that are produced in order to be sold	سلع
٥٦	Gross Domestic Products	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي



٥٧	halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن جامعي
٥٨	headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات
٥٩	immerse	Deeply involved in something	يغمس
٦٠	import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
٦١	intentional	Done on purpose	مقصود
٦٢	intern	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience	متدرب
٦٣	interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم
٦٤	keen	having or showing eagerness or interest	متحمس
٦٥	knitwear	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية
٦٦	linguistics	The study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	لغويات
٦٧	machinery	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	الالات
٦٨	make a small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	حديث قصير
٦٩	marketing	The study of selling products	تسويق
٧٠	Master degree	A period of one or two years of study after a Bachelor's degree	الماجستير
٧١	memory	The ability to remember things, places and experiences. Someone's ability to remember things	ذاكرة
٧٢	mimic	Copy, make the same sound	يقلد
٧٣	minerals	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معادن
٧٤	minority	not many, the opposite of majority	أقلية
٧٥	mother language	The first and main language	اللغة الأم
٧٦	motive	Reason for doing something	حافز
٧٧	multilingual	Speaking, reading or writing more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
٧٨	multitask	Doing several things at the same time	اعمال متعددة في نفس الوقت
٧٩	negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض
٨٠	nutrition	getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية
٨١	Online distance learning	Teaching or learning system carried out by using electronic communication	التعليم عن بعد
٨٢	optional	Done by choice	اختياري
٨٣	Pace	speed	سرعة
٨٤	Package holiday	an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	حزمة عروض
٨٥	patient	////////////////////////////////////	صبور



٨٦	pharmaceutical	Related to drugs and medicines	دوائي
٨٧	pharmacy	The study and practice of preparing drugs	صيدلية
٨٨	PhD	A doctorate, the highest degree by a university	دكتوراه
٨٩	Pop	To burst, with a short, explosive sound	يفقع / يفجر
٩٠	postgraduate	Someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing a Master's or a PhD	طالب جامعي بالدراسات العليا
٩١	prepared	////////////////////////////////////	جاهز
٩٢	previous	////////////////////////////////////	السابق
٩٣	Private university	A university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
٩٤	proficiency	A good standard of ability and skill	إتقان
٩٥	psychology	The study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
٩٦	Public university	A university that is funded by public means through a government	جامعة حكومية
٩٧	Punish	To give someone an unpleasant task in response to bad be	يعاقب
٩٨	qualifications	Official records of achievements awarded upon the successful completion of a course ,exam or training	مؤهلات
٩٩	realise	////////////////////////////////////	يدرك
١٠٠	recall	To remember something from the past	يتذكر
١٠١	recommendations	////////////////////////////////////	توصيات
١٠٢	reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	معرف
١٠٣	regional	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي
١٠٤	register	The word's style and grammar used by speakers in a particular situation.	
١٠٤	replicate	to produce a copy of something	يكرر
١٠٥	reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	احتياطي
١٠٦	rewarding	Giving personal satisfaction	ذات مردود
١٠٧	sales pitch	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	الترويج لسلعة
١٠٨	secure	Safe , free from danger	امن
١٠٩	seminar	A class on a particular subject, as a form of training	حلقة دراسية / منتدى
١١٠	shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح
١١١	simulate	things that make you interested	يحفز
١١٢	simulator	Any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine.	المحاكي
١١٣	sociology	The study of societies and the behaviour of people	علم اجتماع
١١٤	spill	to accidentally flow over the edge of a container	يسكب
١١٥	Stand out	To be much better than others	يتميز



١١٦	Surveyor	person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land	مساح
١١٧	tailor-made	Custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا
١١٨	target market	people who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
١١٩	tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يقول نكتة
١٢٠	tempting	Attractive / desirable	مرغوب
١٢١	track record	all of a person's or organization's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل العمل
١٢٢	translated	////////////////////////////////////	مترجم
١٢٣	tuition	Teaching, especially in small groups	تدريس
١٢٤	tutorial	A period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students.	تدريس خصوصي
١٢٥	undergraduate	Someone who hasn't yet completed the first degree	طالب جامعي بالشهادة الاولى
١٢٦	undertake	To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يباشر / يتعد
١٢٧	utterance	Something that is said	لفظ
١٢٨	Vegetables	////////////////////////////////////	خضروات
١٢٩	vocational	Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
١٣٠	voluntary	done or given by choice	تطوعي
١٣١	work experience	A period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرة العمل



Prepositions : حروف الجر

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

We need to decide a place to meet
(into , on , at , about)

Collocations

الفئة العمرية	age group	يعمل صفقة	Do a deal
يسكب مشروب	Spill a drink	يلوم شخص	Blame a person for something
يقول نكتة	Tell a joke	أسئلة مفصلة	detailed questions
ينضم لشركة	join a company	يدرس موضوع	do a subject
يلقي خطاب قصير	make Small talk	يقوم بتمرين	do exercise
يعمل غلطة	make a mistake	يخطط جدول	draw up a timetable
يصافح باليد	shake hands	يحدث فرقا	make a difference
يسبب ضرر	cause offence	يبدأ	make a start
يسأل أسئلة	ask questions	يفقع بالون	Pop a balloon
حزمة عروض للرحلات	Package holiday	ترويج لسلعة	Sales pitch
سجل العمل	Track record	خبرة عمل	Work experience
يكسب احترام	earn respect	يأخذ استراحة	take a break
يتذكر حدث	recall an event	السوق المستهدف	Target market
سيرة ذاتية	Curriculum Vitae		

Replacethe underlined collocation in the following sentence with the correct one.
Ifyou send money to charity, you will do exercise to a lot of lives . (*make a difference*)

كلمات مهمة تساعد في حل أسئلة القطع

benefits	فوائد	Causes	أسباب
Features	خصائص	Advantages	حسناً
Qualities	صفات	Disadvantages	سيئات
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Results	نتائج	Uses	استخدامات
Reasons	أسباب	Indicates	تشير إلى
Factors	عوامل	Quote	اقتبس
Ways	طرق	Point of view	وجهة نظر
Points	نقاط	Suggest	اقترح
mention	اذكر	tips	نصائح



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOME OF JORDAN –MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION- 2016
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصيفية / المستوى الرابع / الكتاب الجديد

Date : Sunday 15th of January, 2016

Time: 1 HOUR AND HALF

ملحوظات : ١. اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها ٢. للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية
٣. عدد الأسئلة : (٥) وعدد الصفحات : (٤)

Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.

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. 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 postgraduate studying for a masters degree, a PhD or a higher diploma. 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 Germanys federal ministry of education and research, and it follows Germanys model of education in applied sciences.

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

Question Number One (22 points)

1. Write down the sentence which shows the number of universities in Jordan.
2. How long does compulsory education in Jordan last?
3. What does the underlined pronoun it refer to?
4. Which option allows the students to study while working at the same time?
5. postgraduate students study different types of degrees. Write down two of these degrees.
6. Find a word in the text which means **officially arrange to join a school, university or a course**



Literature Spot: (3 points)

Read the following extract from “ A Green cornfield” , then answer the question that follows:

The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.

1. Which word suggests **something fresh and young**? (1 point)
2. Find one references to another listener, apart from the poet herself (2 points)

Question Number Two: (15 points)

A: Complete each of the following items with the suitable word from those given in the box. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (8 points)

evolve, take up , optional , tutorial , recall , take off

1. You don't have to do this , it is
2. Muslims must their shoes before entering the mosque
3. The witness could not what exactly had happened.
4. A lesson given to a very small class is called

B Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one . Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (2 points)

If you are polite, you won't **earn respect** or upset anybody.

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (6 points)

1. We don't want a of this disaster.
(repeat , repetition , repeatedly)
2. It was a attempt to climb Mount Everest .
(success , succeed , successful)
3. He says his proposal is not
(negotiate / negotiation / negotiable)



Question Number Three

A : Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 p.)

1. Unless hethe invitations on time , the meeting will be postponed. (send)
2. The mosque should before the rain. (paint)

B :Complete Each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (6 points)

1. Midyear holiday isn't as enjoyable as The summer one.
The summer holiday
2. How much time does it take to install this program.
Could you tell me
3. People used to think that the earth was the centre of the universe.
The earth

Question Number Four : (10 points)

A:Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Would you like to work a teacher in that school.
(as , About , into)
2. The budget has to be revised before starting the project, it ?
(hasn't , doesn't , has)
3. Water evaporates it boils.
when / even if / unless
4. I don't know the train times exactly , I'll look up online.
(them , it, their)
5. Now I have been sent to France to work. I wish I French at school.
(learnt , had learnt , learn)



Question Number Five : (15 points)

A. EDITING (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times, you are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Two spelling mistakes, one punctuation mistake, and one grammar mistake ,Correct the mistakes and write them in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same board range of skills and qualefications should been made available to all young people. One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen year-olds who have a special in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculam at the school including subjects?

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and write two sentences about how to revise for your exams.

How to revise for your exams

- draw up a revision timetable
- work out when you are going to work on each subject
- taking frequent breaks to help concentration to return.
- eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.

C. FREE WRITING (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET , write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

1. Write a letter to a pen friend who wants to study Arabic inviting him to come and study in Jordan, Give him information about Jordan such as education , accommodation, weather, costs and places to be visited.
2. Write about the career you are interested in

THE END

Teacher of English :YOUSEF BSHARAT

