ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Second SEMESTER

**Worksheets**

**prepared by**

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Module FOUR

LEARNING

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**Education Today**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Words | *Meanings in English* |  |
| academic | connected with education, especially at college or university level | أكاديميا |
| compulsory | obligatory; required | اجباري |
| contradictory | if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true | متناقض |
| Developed nation | a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government | متطور |
| fluently | speaking a language very well, like a native speaker | بطلاقة |
| drop | to stop studying a certain subject at university | يسقط مادة |
| economics | the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used | اقتصادي |
| engineering | the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. | هندسة |
| enrol | to officially arrange to join a school, university or course | يتسجل  /يسجل |
| lifelong | continuing or existing throughout your life | مدى الحياة |
| agriculture | the science or practice of farming | الزراعة |
| astrophysics | the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them | فيزياء الفلك |
| pharmacy | the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines l | صيدله |
| pioneering | introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time | ريادي |
| proficiency | a good standard of ability and skill | جودة/ مهارة |
| psychology | the study of the mind and how it works | علم النفس |
| qualifications | Official record of achievement | مؤهلات |
| undertake | to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it | يلتزم/ يتعهد |
| sociology | the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups | علم الاجتماع |
| colloquial | (*adjective*) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech | عامي / دارج |
| Tailor made | custom-made; made to fit exactly | وافي للشروط |
| tutorials | a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students | درس خصوصي |
| Business management | an area of study which involveslearning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing and planning | ادارة اعمال |
| linguistics | the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages | علم اللغويات |
| Halls of residence | A accommodation provided by a university or college | غرف للاقامة |
| motive | Reason for doing something | حافز |
| minority | Not many ,The opposite of majority | الاقلية |
| debts | Costs , charges | ديون |
| fees | Money you owe | اجور / رسوم |
| financial | Relating to money | امور مالية |

**The time we spend at school**

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| --- | --- |
| 1- According to the text, why did the American schools start making school years longer? How did they manage to achieve this change?  2- According to the text, why do the students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend most of their time studying?  3- Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. Write down their study schedule.  4- According to the text, what distinguishes studying in Finland?  5- There are two contradictory viewpoints mentioned in the text, write them down.  6- Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students attend school for more than 187 days per year.    7- Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students spend more time at school than the American and British students.  8- Quote the sentence which indicates that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea is not compulsory.  9- Find a word in the text which is opposite in meaning to the word **'compulsory'**.  10- Find a word in the text which means **“speaking a language very well, like a native speaker.**  11- What does the underlined pronoun **‘their’** refer to?  12- What change has recently taken place in some American schools? Why has this occurred?  13- How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?  14- Compare between the school year in USA, Jordan, Japan and South Korea.    15- What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?  16- What does the underlined pronoun **'they'** refer to? | 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. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school years in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days. |
| According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as **they** can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. **Their** high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams. |
| In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.    The contradictory views of the study suggest 35 that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. |

**Critical thinking**

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

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

**Space Schools**

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| --- | --- |
| 1. According to the text, what are Studio Schools? 2. Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two examples of such subjects. 3. According to the text, leading companies, prominent scientists and engineers play vital role in space schools. Write down their role? 4. A spoken person for the school says that the students in Space Schools don’t have to become astronauts. How does he justify this? 5. According to the text, why it is important that students get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects? 6. Find a word in the text which means " **the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them'.** 7. Who supports studio schools? 8. Find out a phrase in the third paragraph which means **" well – known "** 9. How old are the students who attend the Studio schools? 10. What does the underlined pronoun **'they**' refer to? 11. What does the underlined pronoun **'which'** refer to? 12. How are the following groups of people involved in Space schools?   A: Leading companies in space and technology industries.  B: Prominent scientists and engineers. | Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people |
| One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. |
| Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Math and Science exams. When **they** leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. ‘They don’t have to become astronauts!’ says a spokesperson for the school. ‘Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.’ |

CRITICAL THINKING

1. The writer states that Studio Schools encourage young people to undertake less conventional form of secondary education. Suggest three methods to help making education less conventional.

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

**Vocabulary ( Unit Six )**

**( SB . page 47 / Ex. 6 ) ( WB . page 31 / Ex. 1 ) ( WB .page 33 / Ex. 8 )**

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

**A visiting student’s blog post**

Critical thinking:

1- According to the Anitia's Blog, the Arabic class in Modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Suggest three ways to improve learning a certain language.

2- Many students choose to go on an exchange program to study in another country. Think of this statement and in two sentence write down your point of view.

3- Students who choose to go on an exchange program may face a cultural shock. Explain this statement giving two pieces of advice to help them adapt with a new life in a new country.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Why was Anitia so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?   2- Anita states that living with a family helped to improve her Arabic speaking skills. How does she justify this?  3-What makes Anitia familiar with colloquial Arabic?  4- Several aspects about the Jordanian students impressed Anita. Write down two of them.  5- Studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions she has mad. Write down two reasons?    6- What does the idiom “**put my back into** ' mean?  7- What does the underlined pronoun “**their**” refer to?  8- Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study  in German-Jordanian University.  9- Anita can speak two languages . What are they ? Why ?  10-Was Anita good at her university . Why ?  11- Describe the Jordanian students attitude to their university education.  12- Anita has got many benefits from studying in Jordan .Write down them .  13- What is her dream?  14- Find out a word which means ( **affect strongly** )  .  15- What does the underlined pronoun **'it'** refer to?  16- What does the underlined word ' **fluent'** mean? | Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn’t hesitate for one moment.  I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I’m very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.  The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words.  We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practice **it** at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.  What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their** behavior and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country’s prosperity.  They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be **fluent** in Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I’m going to make this dream a reality. |

**After school …**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. According to the text, there are two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down? 2. Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once. 3. There are many challenges facing the students who choose to study abroad. Mention three of them. 4. The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they? 5. Where do students who study abroad live? 6. Find a word in the text which is opposite in   Meaning to the word "majority".   1. Find a word in the text which means **"reason of**   **doing something"**. | In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, **it** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.  Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for their degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don’t students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, |
| 1. Write down the sentence which indicates that most university students choose the costliest option. 2. The writer states that the government helps students financially to study abroad. Is he justified? Explain your answer. 3. Where did most of the students get the fees from? How do they pay back them? 4. Mention the percentage of the students who wanted to   stay at home while they study for their degree?   1. According to the text there are motivations for the students to study a way from their homes. Mention them.      1. What does the underlined pronoun **"they"** refer   to?  15- What does the underlined word **"motive"** mean? | where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong **motive** is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money. |

Critical thinking

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

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

***Body Idioms***

**( WB . page 34 /Ex. 11 )**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Get it off your chest* | To tell someone about something that has been worrying about | الاعتراف بما يزعجك |
| *Get cold feet* | To lose your confidence in something at the last minute | رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف من شئ |
| *Keep your chin up* | To remain cheerful in difficult situations | الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة |
| *Play it by ear* | To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops | ترك القرار للظروف |
| *Have ahead for figures* | To have a natural mental ability for math / numbers | امتلاك القدرات العقلية |

***Derivations***(1)

***( WB. Page 31 / Ex. 3 )***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
| success | succeed | successful | Successfully ينجح |
| education | educate | Educated/  educational | Educationally يعلم |
| Organization/  organizer | organize | organized | ينظم |
| Developer/ development | develop | developed | يطور |
| achievement | achieve | Achieved/ achievable | يحقق / ينجز |

**Examples:**

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

1. I was a ……………. ( success ) attempt to climb Mount Everest.
2. Rich countries have highly …………… ( develop ) economy .
3. You have …………….. ( achieve ) the success you deserve.
4. She works for a voluntary …………. ( organize ) helping homeless people .
5. She received an excellent …………. ( educate ) .

**Derivations(2)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Noun** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** | **Meaning** |
| /////////////////// | academy | academic | academically | اكاديمي |
| contradict | contradiction | contradictory | ////////////////// | تناقض |
| ///////////////// | fluency | fluent | fluently | طلاقة في الكلام |
| economize | Economics/  economy | economical | economically | اقتصاد |
| engines | Engineer/ engineering | //////////////////// | /////////////////// | يشغل |
| enrol | enrolment | ///////////////////// | /////////////////// | يسجل |
| /////////////////// | agriculture | agricultural | agriculturally | زراعه |
| /////////////////// | pharmacy | pharmaceutical | pharmaceutically | صيدلة |
| pioneer | pioneer | pioneering | /////////////////// | الريادي |
| ////////////////// | proficiency | proficient | proficiently | الكفاءة |
| qualify | qualification | qualified | /////////////////// | يؤهل |
| /////////////////// | psychology | psychological | psychologically | علم النفس |
| undertake | undertaking | ////////////////////// | ////////////////// | يلتزم |
| /////////////////// | sociology | sociological | sociological | علم اجتماع |

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

**1.** One of the most important things that

we give children is a good education. (educate)

**2.** If you work hard, I’m sure you will………………….. (success)

**3.** Congratulations! Not many people………………(achievement) such high marks.

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