

مكثف الأستاذ أنس البلوي لغة انجليزية مستوى رابع الذي يرتب لديك عزيزي الطالب أفكار بدقة و وضوح وشمولية منقطعة النظير



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عميد اللغة الإنجليزية الأستاذ أنس البلوي

مركز خيارات أكثر

مركز بوابة أوائل طبربور

مركز القلعة ماركا

مركز التعلم المستمر / خلدا

مركز التشابهيّة جبل النزّهة

قاعدة المقارنة بوضوح The comparison



شرح المقارنة والتفضيل في الانجليزية وطرق صياغتها بالتفصيل ترتيب الصفات في اللغة الانجليزية

في هذا الفيديو ... على اليوتيوب قناة الأستاذ انس البلوي



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=80TRyxSY6To&t=1379s>

الشرح الكتابي ..

لعمل مقارنة للصفات بين شيئين / شخصين فيهما نفس الصفة ولكن بمقادير مختلفة ، تستخدم صيغ المقارنة
نستخدم إحدى الصيغتين التاليتين :

نستخدم احدى الصيغتين الاتيتين :

أولا : اضافة er + than مع الصفات للمقارنة ، واطافة the + est مع الصفات للتفضيل

ونستخدم هذه الصيغة مع الصفات الآتية :

أولا : الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد One Syllable

معنى المقطع الصوتي Syllable ، المقطع الصوتي هو : كلمة او جزء من كلمة تنطق فى مرة واحدة بدون توقف
اثناء نطقها ، والمقطع فى اللغة الانجليزية يجب أن يحتوى على حرف متحرك واحد vowel (قد يكون هذا الصوت
المتحرك ، صوت قصير أو طويل للحرف المتحرك)، من الممكن ان يتكون المقطع من حرف متحرك فقط (بدون
حروف ساكنة معه، قبله او بعده) مثل كلمة eye / ai o ومن الممكن ان يتكون المقطع من حرف متحرك وقبله
حرف ساكن مثل كلمة go ، ويمكن ان يتكون المقطع من حرف متحرك وبعده حرف ساكن ، مثل كلمة egg ، وقد
يتكون المقطع من حرف متحرك يوجد قبله وبعده حرف ساكن ، مثل كلمة ten (والمهم الا يحتوى المقطع على
اكثر من حرف متحرك واحد)

لاحظ ان : فى جميع الحالات السابقة للمقاطع قد يكون هناك أكثر من حرفين ساكن متتابعين قبل او بعد الحرف المتحرك ، مثال : **flu – ant**

لاحظ ان : قد يتكون الصوت المتحرك من حرفين متحركين متتاليين (او حرف متحرك + ساكن) يكونان معا صوت واحد (Diphthong) ،مثال **trial / town / day**

جميع الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد عندما نريد صياغة صفة **المقارنة** منهم ، نقوم باضافة **er** لنهاية الصفة ثم نضع بعدها كلمة **than** / (من)

أمثلة للصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد : طويل **tall** / قصير **short** / رفيع **thin** / بطئ **slow** / سريع **fast** / بارد **cold** / ساخن **hot** / كبير الحجم **big** / صغير السن **young** / طويل (للاشياء) **long** / رخيص **cheap** / حزين **sad** / عجوز **old** / صغير الحجم **small** / جديد **new** / منخفض **low** / خفيف **light**

لاحظ ان : عندما نريد ان نقوم بعمل صيغة تفضيل **Superlative** مع الصفات القصيرة المكونة من مقطع واحد ، فاننا نقوم باضافة **est** لنهاية الصفة ونسبقها بالاداة **the** (ال)

أمثلة **Ali is the tallest boy** على يكون أطول ولد

The plane is the fastest transport in the world . الطائرة تكون اسرع وسيلة مواصلات فى العالم

لاحظ ان : نستخدم صفة **المقارنة comparative** عندما نقارن شخص واحد/ شئ واحد بشخص آخر /شئ آخر

بينما نستخدم صفة **التفضيل superlative** عندما نقارن شخص مع مجموعة

ثانيا : الصفات المكونة من مقطعين **Two – Syllables** والتي تنتهى بحرف **y**

مثال : سعيد **happy** / سهل **easy** / مضحك **funny** / مشغول **busy** / ثقيل **heavy** / محظوظ **lucky** / جميل **pretty**

لاحظ ان : الصفات التي تنتهى بحرف **y** ،عندما نضيف لها **er / est** فاننا نقوم بتحويل حرف **y** الى حرف **i** أولا ثم نضيف لنهاية الصفة **er** او **est**

ثانيا : اضافة than+ more (أكثر من) > اصيغة المقارنة < و (the most) (الاكثر) > لصيغة التفضيل < ، (اذا كان مقدار الصفة) فى الاسم المذكور اولاً فى الجملة فى المقارنة اكبر من الاسم المذكور بعده فى نفس الجملة)

واضافة less + than (اقل من) > لصيغة المقارنة < أو (the least) (الاقل) > لصيغة التفضيل < ، اذا كان مقدار الصفة فى الاسم المذكور اولاً فى جملة المقارنة اقل من الاسم المذكور بعده فى نفس الجملة)

مقارنة الصفات فى اللغة الانجليزية

لاحظ ان : نستخدم الصيغ الاربعة السابقة مع الصفات الاتية ::

مقارنة الصفات فى اللغة الانجليزية

لاحظ ان : نستخدم الصيغ الاربعة السابقة مع الصفات الاتية ::

1 – بعض الصفات المكونة من مقطعين مثل : حريص careful / مشهور famous / محتمل likely / جميل pleasant

2- جميع الصفات التى تتكون من أكثر من مقطعين ، مثل : جميل beautiful / صعب difficult / خطير dangerous / مريح

Comfortable / مثير للاهتمام ، شيق interesting / غالى expensive

3- جميع الصفات التى تنتهى ب ed أو ing ، مثال : (ممل) boring – more boring / most boring

التفضيل :

صفات المقارنة (الغير منتظمة) :

هناك بعد الصفات عند تحويلها الى صفات مقارنة وصفات تفضيل يكون لها شكل خاص ، وهم :

1. - جيد **good** / افضل من **better** / الافضل **best**

2. - سىء **bad** / أسوأ من **worse** / الأسوأ **worst**

3. - بعيد **far** / ابعد من **farther- further** / الأبعد **farthest – furthest**

4. - كبير فى السن **old** / اكبر من **older** / الأكبر فى السن **oldest**

يمكن ان نستخدم **elder** (بمعنى اكبر فى السن) ، و **eldest** (بمعنى الأكبر) (ولكن بشرط ان يكون الكلام عن اشخاص فى عائلة واحدة)

مثال : Ali is my elder boy على يكون اخى الاكبر

5- الصفة **Little** اذا جاءت فى الجملة بمعنى (صغير الحجم) / فان صيغتها المستخدمة للمقارنة هى **smaller** (اصغر فى الحجم من)/ وصيغتها فى التفضيل هى **smallest** (الاصغر فى الحجم)

بينما اذا استخدمنا **Little** بمعنى (القليل من / مع الاسماء التى لاتعد) ، فان صيغتها المستخدمة فى المقارنة هى (**Less than** أقل فى الكمية من /) وصيغتها للتفضيل هى **the least** (الاقل فى الحجم)

1. - الصفة **many** (الكثير من) (وتأتى قبل الاسماء التى تعد) / **more** أكثر / **the most** الاكثر
2. - الكثير من , **much** تاتى قبل الاسماء التى لاتعد / **more** اكثر / **the most** الاكثر
3. - القليل من (**few / less** اقل / **Least** الاقل (وتاتى قبل الاسماء التى تعد)
4. - مريض **ill** - (اكثر مرضا worse)

عند التساوى فى الصفة بين الشئيين / الشخصين (المذكوران فى الجملة) نستخدم التعبير as + الصفة + as ومعناها (فى مثل)

مثال : Ali is as tall as Heba على يكون فى مثل طول هبة

My car is as beautiful as yours . سيارتى تكون فى مثل جمال سيارتك

عندما لا يتساوى الشئيين /الشخصين معا فى مقدار الصفة فى كلاهما ، نستخدم احد التعبيرين الاتيين

as + الصفة + Not + as

as + الصفة + not + so

, ومعناها < ليس فى مثل.....)

عند تساوى شئيين فى العدد (مع الاسماء التى تعد) ، نستخدم التعبير as many as (ومعناها : فى نفس الكثرة / فى نفس العدد)

مثال Ali has as many pens as I have على يمتلك نفس عدد الاقلام الذين املكهم انا

عند تساوى شئيين فى الكمية (مع الاسماء التى لاتعد) نستخدم التعبير as much as (ومعناها : فى نفس الكثرة / فى نفس الكمية)

مثال My mum bought as much sugar as Heba did . اشترت امى نفس كمية السكر التى اشترتها هبة

مراجع :

1- الأدب الإنجليزي العالمي

2- شمولية قواعد اللغة لمرحلة ما بعد البكالوريوس

3- الاستاذ انس البلوي

- نص احمد مقدم - john kootpos

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Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)

There isn't.....

2. I haven't got as much homework as my brother . (less)

I have got

3. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice. (the least)

The least

4. Sara and Leen are both 160 c.m tall. (as tall)

Sara

5. British English is more difficult than American English . (less)

American English.....

تمارين الكتاب على المقارنة

1. There isn't as much information on the website as in the book. 2. I have got less homework than my brother. 3. The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice. 4. Sara is as tall as Leen . 5. American English is less difficult than British English.

The grammar

(Impersonal passive)

Verbs of speech and thought are often used without an object. Some typical verbs of speech and thought are: agree, announce, prove, assume, believe, claim, consider, declare, expect, feel, find, know, mention, say, suppose, think, hope, report, and understand.

المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي سابقا أوردت لك الكلمات الدالة

<https://youtu.be/fZ9tNC6UVIU> شرح القاعدة على يوتيوب قناتي أ.انس البلوي

هذا سؤالها الوزاري

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

والحل قد يأتيك على ثلاث صور الأولى عند بدا الوزارة بالضمير it ويكون الحل على هذه الطريقة

Ali said that john was here .

It _____

1- تطبيق قاعدة passive voice على الكلمة الدالة باستخدام الجدول التالي
 طبعاً يتم شرح كل حالات المبني للمجهول عادة لكن هذه اهمها

present/s = v1 vs	is /are + p.p
past/s = v2	was/were +v3
present /p =has/have+v3	has/have been+v3
past/perfect =had +v2	had + been + v3
انس البلوي	الاستاذ

الحالة الثانية من المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي أن تبدأ الوزارة بالاسم او الضمير
 الواقع بعد that كما يلي

John thought that Ali was here .

Ali _____.

1-تطبيق قاعدة المبني للمجهول على الكلمة الدالة وهي thought وتطبيق الباسيف
 عليها لانها ماضي بسيط was+thought مع مراعاة المفرد والجمع

2- استبدال that ب to

3- تطبيق قواعد التجريد الأهم على الفعل was والجدول التالي يساعدك

v1 vs	v1
v2	have +v3
is are am	be
was were	have been

don't /doesn't + v1	not to +v1
didn't +v1	not to have +v3
has have +v3	have+v3

4- اكمال الجملة وفي ما يلي شرح كامل للقاعدة على اليوتيوب وفي مراكز الأفضل

على مستوى عمان ..

قناتي على اليوتيوب الأستاذ أنس البلوي لا تنسى الضغط على الجرس لتفعيل الاشتراك

..

تمارين

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

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

It

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

Money.

3. Everybody knows that you are the best students .

You.....

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

It.....

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

Work.....

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

تمرين هام جدا

2. People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power

It _____

3. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep. we _____

4. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active. Solving puzzles _____

5. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise _____

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.

The indirect question

الأسئلة الغير مباشرة او المؤدبة تستخدم للطلب بشكل مؤدب

The function : to ask something in a polite way .

عادة سؤالها إعادة كتابة ..

وتتميزها وزاريا عندما تبدأ الوزارة بإحدى صيغ السؤال المؤدب التالية وبالتأكيد تستطيع الحصول على الشرح على شكل فيديو من قنواتي على اليوتيوب

أبناء العميد 🥰🥰🥰🥰

هذه الصورة فيها الصيغ المؤدبة عندما تبدأ جملة اعادة الصياغة بتلك الجمل فإننا نعلم أنها على هذه القاعدة :

- Do you know
- Can you tell me
- Could you tell me
- Do you mind ...

سؤال Yes/No

* هناك اسئلة يتم الجواب عليها ب نعم او ال وتبدأ بفعل مساعد

The form of (be) = am , is , are , was , were

The form of (have) = have , has , had

The form of (do) = do , does , did

The modals = (will , can , should , would , could , shall , must , ...)

Examples :

* Is Amer at home ?

Do you know if Amer is at home ?

إذا بدأت الجملة بفعل مساعد كسؤال فأنا نضع

is والفعل المساعد Amer ثم تبديل بين الفاعل (whether / if)

لا تنسى وضع علامة السؤال

الصورة العامة ...

if / whether) + subject + auxiliary verb ?

كيفية تحديد الفاعل كي لا تتشتت

subject : She / he / it / they / we / you

جملة بدون ضمير ولكن تكتب ايضا كاملة حتى نصل للفعل الأصلي وإذا لن نجد بها فعل تكتب كاملة هام جدا

يكتب الفاعل كامل حتى نصل للفعل الأصلي / my / Your

* . Can you carry this Cat for me ?

Do you mind ?

. please tell me if you take the car ?

Do you mind ?

Do you mind carrying this Cat For me?

Do you mind telling me if you take the car?

نحذف do ويبقى الفعل المجرد	نحذف does ونضيف للفعل es , s	نحذف did ونضع الفعل V 2
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Examples : *.

Do you live in Amman ?

Could you explain if you live in Amman ?

Do Does s/es Did V2 * . مجرد

Does your uncle have a car ?

Do you know if your uncle has a car ?

Did they revise well for the exams ?

Do you know if they revised well for the exams ?

Does my mum cook the dinner?

Do you know.....?

Did the school open early ?

Could you explain.....?

Do they work at night?

Could you tell me?

Do you know if my mum cooks the dinner?

Could you explain if the school opened early ?

Could you tell me if they work at night?

Where/Which/When/Why/What/Who/How

often-much-many-long

Wh + subject + auxiliary verb + ?

حالات Wh: تكتب كاملة حتى نصل للفعل المساعد وتذكر أننا نكتب whether او If

كي ترى الشرح تابع قناتي على يوتيوب الشرح كاملا قناة الاستاذ انس البلوي

1. Where is Ali going ?

Could you explain where Ali is going ?

2. Which car do you want to buy ?

Could you explain which car you want to buy ?

3. How long have you been studying English ?

Do you mind telling me ?

Wh + subject + auxiliary verb + ?

4 . What kind of music does your brother like ?

Could you tell me ?

5 . Where can I park my car ?

Do you know ?

Do you mind telling me how long you have been studying English ?

Could you tell me what kind of music your brother likes? Do you know where I can park my car?

لماذا يقدم الأستاذ انس البلوي في مؤسساته التعليمية ومراكزها نظام تدريس من اقوى
انظمة التدريس في إقليم عمان .. ؟

1- التزام الشروحات الوافية والكافية بأفضل الطرق

2- مراعاة الفروقات الفردية بين الطلبة

3- تخصيص عشر دقائق كل حصة لامتحان الطلبة وزاريا

4- الاختصاص بالأدب الإنجليزي العالمي

Grammar

I wish I were taller



Vs



Napoleon

169 cm (5,7 ft)

Lord Nelson

162 cm (5,4 ft)

ludwig.guru

العميد الأستاذ أنس البلوي صاحب اقوى نظام تدريس لغة انجليزية

Unreal past forms for past regrets

The function:

1. To express regrets about the past. للتعبير عن الندم و الحسرة على شئ حصل قي الماضي
2. To reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour. تسليط الضوء على احداث ماضية إذا كنا نريد تحسين عملنا أو سلوكنا

- The tense of the verb after wish is more in the past than the action it is describing. يكون اقدم من الفعل. wish الموصوف في الجملة الاصلية زمن الفعل المستخدم بعد

v2

had not +v3

didn't + v1	had + v3
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I didn't do much work for my exam. I wish I had done more work for my exam.

If only I more work for my exam. .

ملاحظة : لا يوجد فرق في الاستخدام بين If only / wish بحيث يؤديان نفس المعنى

● wish or If only + V2

The function: To express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen. للتعبير
عن امنيات مستحيلة او غير محتملة الحصول في الحاضر

vs - v1	didn't + v1
don't doesn't +v1	v2
العميد	انس البلوي اوى نظام تدريس 0789077686

Examples :

I don't know the man .

I wish I knew the man .

NOTE: We usually say I wish/If only + were .

He isn't tall. He wishes he were taller.

Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish I-----it .

إذا وجد في الجملة الاصلية الفعل * forgot فانه يحول عند الحل الى hadn't forgotten

Sultan forgot to do his science homework .

If only he to do it .

إذا وجد في الجملة فعل مع * modal مثل can't او العبارات التالية / would like to / want to / need to / حولها الى could .
حذف الجزء الاخر من الجملة عند الحل أن وجد .

I read slowly and would like to read more quickly.

I wish

I Am really tired but I can't sleep at night .

I wish

إذا وجد في الجملة فعل * modal مثل won't حولها الى would عند الحل ان وجد

My friend won't give me my CD back .

I wish

إذا جاء بعد * regret اسم مصدر gerund نحذف الـ ing ونحولها الى Had + v3

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UChy8JvPdmbWrKn43NlwSoQg/featured?view_as=subscriber

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he hadn't forgotten to do it.
2. I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I-----earlier.
3. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she-----a map.
4. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home. I wish I-----it .
5. Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they-----better.

Answers

- (1. hadn't forgotten 2 had gone 3. had had/had brought 4. hadn't forgotten /hadn't left it at home 5. had played)

8/ AB page 45 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (only)
2. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. (I)
3. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes)
4. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if)
5. I am sorry that I didn't read that book. (I wish)
6. I wish I'd done more revision. (only)

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1. If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time. 2. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today. 3. Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay. 4. If only I had learnt English better when I was younger. 5. I had read that book. 6. If only I'd done more revision. .

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Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences.

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 / understood / understanding)
 3. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman.
If only he..... Chinese.
(speak / spoke / had spoken)
 4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it..... larger oil reserves.
(has / had / had had)
1. were 2. understood 3. spoke 4. had

شرح القاعدة كامل قناتي يوتيوب الأستاذ انس البلوي

If conditional



1. Zero with future time phrases

The function: To describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action.

لوصف شيء يحدث دائما (نتيجة حتمية) بعد عمل أو حدث معين

كما ترى صورة الماء عالاكيد إذا غليته راح تسخن ..



If S + present simple(vs-v1-don't -doesn't +v1	S + present simple(vs-v1-don't -doesn't +v1
--	---

2. First conditionals with future time phrases

The function: To describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.

لوصف نتيجة مستقبلية لعمل أو حدث مستقبلي معين

If you get an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry.



If S + present simple....,

S + will+ Base....

3.The second conditional The function: To talk about a hypothetical or improbable situation

للحديث عن مواقف افتراضية أو غير محتملة



If S + Past simple(v2 -didn't +v1

S + would + Base ...

4.The third conditional The function: To imagine past situations that are impossible and did not happen.

تخيل مواقف سابقة مستحيلة و لم تحدث



If S + Past Perfect ...

S + would have + V.3 ...

If I had studied harder , I would have passed the exam

اعادة كتابة جملة الشرطية النوع الثالث رسم مساعد ...

Int_Conditionals_Type3_Rules

Third Conditional

Sentence (Fact)	If Clause (Imagination)
1. S + V2 , so + wasn't / weren't	1. If + S + hadn't V3, S + would / could (might) have + V3
2. S + didn't + v-inf , so + wasn't / weren't	2. If + S + had V3, S + would / could (might) have + V3
3. S + V2 : S + V2	3. If + S + hadn't + V3, S + would / could (might) not + have + V3

الاستاذ انس البلوي ... اقوى انظمة تدريس اللغة الانجليزية بحق ..

1- امتحانات دائمة

2- شروحات احترافية

3- من قلب اختصاص الأدب الإنجليزي العالمي تركيز على مرحلة التوجيهي

1. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade

2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

3. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

4. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)

5. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

6. I didn't stay at home that day, so I didn't miss the celebration. (would)

7. My friend invited me to the library, so I went. (would not)

8. I didn't study very hard, and I didn't pass the exam. (would)

9. I didn't prepare well for the competition , so I didn't win the first prize. (might)

10. I didn't sleep well the night before the exam , I didn't concentrate very well. (could)

11. Our team didn't win the match . They didn't train hard. (could)

12. Our team didn't win the match . They weren't champions. (might)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

عدد الافعال المنفية في جملة السؤال والجواب نفس العدد - (منفي - منفي) (مثبت - مثبت) (نفي النفي اثبات)

Using "Unless" : (Unless = If not)

Sentence	If Clause
1. If + V1/Vs , S + will +V-inf	1. Unless + S + Vi/Vs , S + won't + V-inf.
2. If + S+ doesn't/don't + v-inf , S + won't	2. Unless + S + V1/Vs..... , S + won't + V-inf.
3. If + S+ doesn't/don't + v-inf , S + will	3. Unless + S + V1/Vs..... , S + will + V-inf.

1. If you study hard, you will pass your exam.

Unless

2. If you don't water the plants, they will die.

Unless

3. If I don't write a good essay, the teacher won't be pleased

Unless

4. If our team wins the match, they won't leave the stadium.

Unless

شرح القاعدة كامل قناتي على يوتيوب الاستاذ انس البلوي

Texts

طريقة جديدة في عرض الفقرات تضمن لكم ان شاء الله اعلى علامة العرض يكون على الشكل التالي شمول الفقرات جميعها في مستقبلكم لا يمكن المراهنة عليه ونجاحكم ليست لعبة حظ إنما احترافية ومسؤولية كبيرة لذلك عرضنا الفقرات على شكل سؤال جواب تجعلك متمكنا واطيب امنيات النجاح اقدمها لكم الاستاذ أنس البلوي 🥰 تابع صفحتي على الفيسبوك الأستاذ أنس البلوي

الأستاذ أنس البلوي اقوى نظام تدريس لغة انجليزية ..





The time we spend at school

- 1- 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by two ways . Write them down . ألف مدرسة بأمريكا جعلت اليوم الدراسي اطول بطريقتين .
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students attend school for more than 187 days per year. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أنه الطلبة الاردنيين يذهبون للدراسة أكثر من 187
3. There are two main differences between the Finland's students and the students of other developed nations . Write down these two different هنالك اختلافات بين فنلندا وباقي الأمم المتحضرة
4. Why did the American schools start making school years longer? لماذا جعلت المدارس الامريكية سنوات دراستها أطول
5. There are many countries where students spend most their time studying, write down two of these countries. هات أكثر البلاد الدارسة.
6. Although students in Finland attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations, they achieve many goals . Write down two of these goals. بالرغم من انه طلاب فنلندا يذهبون للمدرسة ايام اقل واقصر إلا أنهم يحرزون إنجازات
7. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of 'compulsory'.
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?
9. 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...
10. The longer you study, the better you do in final exams. Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write down your point of view.

answers

1. By adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. 2. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. 3. 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. 4. 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. 5. Indonesia and South Korea 6. They achieve top marks in subjects like

Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. 7. optional



Space Schools

- 1- Quote the sentence which indicates that a school has been opened to take care of students who are interested in space industry. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى انه المدرسة افتتحت تهتم بالطلبة المهتمين اصلا بصناعة الفضاء وما يتعلق بها
2. Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two examples of such subjects.. مدارس الفضاء تدرس مادتين رئيسيتين ما هما
3. There are two fields of projects supervised by leading companies . Write them down الشركات المشرفة على المدرسة مختصة بحق لأن ما هما
4. What is meant by studio schools / Quote the sentence which indicates the definition of studio schools . ما المقصود بمدارس الفضاء
5. Who supports and funds studio schools? من يدعمها
6. Why is it important that students get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects? لم من المهم احراز اعلى العلامات في الرياضيات والعلوم
7. What does the underlined adjective tailor made mean?
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?
9. The writer states that Studio Schools encourage young people to undertake less conventional form of secondary education. Explain this statement, suggesting three methods to help making education less conventional.
10. 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.

answers

1. One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry. 2. Astronomy and Astrophysics.
3. The space and technology industries. 4. 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. 5. The private businesses. 6. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. Excellent

grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities. 7. custom-made; made to fit exactly

8. which : Studio schools / who : fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds students/ their : students . 9.

There are many methods to help making education less conventional like using the interactive multimedia and teachers take part in new roles in line with the scientific and technological enormous progress. Also, designing new and advanced educational models and train teachers on them. 10. I think that many schools receive funding as well as support from private businesses for special educational purposes because they need special techniques and the financial cost may be high in terms of hosting prominent experts and scientists so there is a significant trend towards private businesses to receive their support.



Anita

1. Several aspects about the Jordanian students impressed Anita. Write down two of them..

عدة جوانب اسعدت انيتا في الاردن

2. Anita has got many benefits from studying in Jordan . Write down two of them

انيتا استفادت من الدراسة في الأردن

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى انه معظم الطلاب من كل العالم يأتون للأردن للدراسة في الجامعة الالمانية من كل البلاد

4. Anita can speak two languages . Write them down

كم لغة تتحدث انيتا

5. Write down the sentence which shows that Anita is used to colloquial Arabic.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أنه انيتا اعتادت على اللغة العامية

6. How many words did the students have to learn weekly.

كم كلمة تتحدث انيتا

7. What does the underlined word colloquial mean ?

8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?

9. According to the Anita's Blog, the Arabic class in Modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar . Explain this statement ,suggesting three benefits of learning more than one language.

10. Living with a family is a useful way to learn a new language quickly . Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

1. Their behaviour and their attitude to studying. 2. She made many new friends. She also improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. 3. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. 4. Arabic and German

5. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. 6. A vocabulary list of around 50 words. 7. A language or words used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech. 8. I : Anita / there : Madaba / which : colloquial Arabic 9. There are many benefits of learning more than one language like giving a competitive edge when searching for jobs and travelling easily without having trouble with translations. Also, giving a great chance to understand the world we live in.

10. I think that Living with a family is a useful way to learn a new language quickly because it helps to practise the language and understand it . Also, it helps to use what has been learnt at school or university in the practical life.



After school

1. There were two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down?

هنالك تغيرات حصلت على التعليم العالي البريطاني

2. Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى الجملة التي تقول أنه لا يجب السداد مرة واحدة.

3- Quote the sentence which shows the difficulties that face students who want to study abroad . اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى الصعوبات التي تواجه الطلبة الذين يدرسون خارجا

4-The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they? ذكر الكاتب أسباب تجعل الطلبة يدرسون خارجا?

5-Where do students who study abroad live? أين يعيش الطلاب الدارسين خارج

6- what is the opposite meaning for majority? ما هي الجملة المعاكسة?

7- find a word which mean "reason for doing something"

8- What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?

9-The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties .Give three tips to make it less challenging

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

answers

1. 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. Another huge change has been financial 2. They don't have to repay it immediately. 3. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money. Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one. 4. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A 5. lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. 6. minority. 7. motive 8. they : most students / where : at home / others : other students who choose to study abroad. 9. There are many tips to make studying abroad less challenging like adapting to the country's tradition and culture in which you study and being familiar with your new neighbours. them your happiness and worrying. Also, finding new friends to share 10. I think that studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand you know more about different cultures and gain new experience of how to depend on yourself . On the other hand you may feel that you are isolated because you are away from your family and friends.



How to revise for exams

1. There are two benefits of the physical activity during revision . Write down them down.

هناك فائدتان من النشاط الجسدي أثناء الدراسة

2. There are two main steps to draw up a revision time table . Write them down .

هناك خطوات تخطيط جدول

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that the early morning is the best time to revise.

اقتبس الجملة التي تقول انه الدراسة مبكرا افضل

4. There are some examples on how to change activity during revision. Write down two of them..

هناك أمثلة يتم فيها تغيير النشاط الجسدي أثناء المراجعة

5. How can you help the brain to recover and the concentration to return ?..

كيف يمكن مساعدة الدماغ على استرجاع التركيز

6. Why is it essential to drink lots of water?

لماذا من الضروري شرب كميات من الماء

7. What does the underlined word „concentration’ mean?..

8. What do the underlined words “ pronouns „ refer to ?

9. It is recommended for every student to draw up a time table for revision . Explain this statement , suggesting three benefits of drawing a timetable for revision.

10. Good preparation and working hard lead to success. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

answers

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

Learning a foreign language

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

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

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

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

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

6.What does the underlined word „multilingual” mean ?

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

8. What do the underlined words “ pronouns „ refer to ?

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

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

answers

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

Education in Jordan



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:\(2011_Education_for_All_Global_Monitoring_Report\)_Government_primary_school_in_Amman,_Jordan_-_Young_girls_reading.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:(2011_Education_for_All_Global_Monitoring_Report)_Government_primary_school_in_Amman,_Jordan_-_Young_girls_reading.jpg)

Education in Jordan

1. There are some stages of education in Jordan . Write down two of these stages.
هنالك مراحل تعليمية في الاردن
2. There different levels of degrees that you can get at the university after leaving school . Write down two of them .
هنالك شهادات تستطيع الحصول عليها ما هي .
3. Write down the sentence which shows how many universities there are in Jordan
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى عدد جامعات الاردن
4. There are three main Jordanian universities with most graduates . What are they
ما هي أكثر ثلاث جامعات بعدد الطلبة
5. Quote the sentence which indicates the year in which the German-Jordanian University was opened
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى سنة انشاء الجامعة الألمانية
6. Which group of students can enrol onto online distance learning programmes ?
أي مجموعة من الطلبة تسجل في التعلم عن بعد
7. Find a word in the text which means „to officially arrange to join a school, university or course ‘
8. What do the underlined words “ pronouns „ refer to ?

9. Students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes. Explain this statement , suggesting three benefits of online distance learning 10. Taking care of education in Jordan improves the Jordanian society. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

answers

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



How to acquire a language

1. There are many things you that can do after lunch. Write down two of them

هنالك أشياء تستطيع فعلها بعد الغداء

2. In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities. Write down two examples of these activities. في المساء هنالك أنشطة ثقافية.

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that teachers take care of all the course long.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أنه المعلمين يهتمون بالطلبة طيلة الدورة

4. Quote the sentence which indicates that you will practise English all the time during the course.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى انك تتمرن على اللغة الانجليزية خلال الدورة

5. Find a word in the text which means "teaching, especially in small groups. "

6. What does the underlined word "immerse" mean?.

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

7. How many hours of intensive tuition will the students have after breakfast?.. 7. Three hours.

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

9. It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to learn a language.

10. Joining a group of students on a course may carries some advantages and disadvantages.

Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

answers

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

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE



The relationship between language and culture

1. Write down the sentence which indicates that sociologists have been interested in finding out the relationships between language, thoughts and culture for a long time. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى انه علماء الاجتماع بحثوا عن إجابات منذ القدم
2. Sociologists have been thinking about two aspects on how people use the language. Write down these two aspects. علماء الاجتماع كان يفكرون بجوانب استخدام اللغة ما هي
3. When do Japanese and Spanish using the passive form ? متى يستخدم الياباني المبني للمجهول
4. How do native English speakers differ from native Japanese and Spanish speakers when they want to talk about past actions? كيف يختلف المتحدث الأصلي باللغة الانجليزية عن الياباني في وصف الماضي
5. There are many things affect our way of thinking and cultural habits . Write down two of them. هنالك امور تؤثر على طريقة التفكير ما هي
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that different things affect our way of thinking and cultural habits . اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى انه هناك امور مختلفة تؤثر
7. Find a word in the text which means “done on purpose”.
8. What do the underlined words “ pronouns ‘ refer to ?
9. When people communicate with each other, they don't usually speak in the same way. Explain this statement, suggesting three factors that affect our way of speaking.
10. Learning a foreign language is a necessity. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

answers

1. Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years. 2. 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. 3. When they consider that event to be an accident. 4. English native speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible whether they have done it on purpose or accidentally. 5. culture, thought 6. Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together. 7. intentional 8. They : Sociologists / it : an action / who : the person 9. There are many factors that affect our way of speaking like the language we use which depends on the personality of the speaker . Another thing is the job or career that a person does . Also, our social class can affect our way of speaking . 10. I think that learning a foreign language is a necessity because the world has become like a small village due to the advance technology . Also, we can communicate with others easily



Speaking with signs

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that when and where was the idea of sign language first appeared. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان ومتى تم تطوير لغة الإشارة .
2. There are some similarities between sign language and spoken language . Write down two of these similarities .. هنالك تشابه بين لغة الاشارة واللغة المحكية ..
3. How many people around the world use sign language as their first language?. كم عدد مستخدمي لغة الإشارة
4. The article states different uses for sign and spoken languages. Write down two of these uses. المقالة ذكرت الاختلاف
5. Learning sign language is beneficial for anyone for two reasons. Write these two reasons down. فوائد تعلم لغة الاشارة
6. Replace the underlined phrase 'to think of' with the correct phrasal verb.
7. Quote the sentence which shows that there is not only one Arabic sign language.
8. What do the underlined words " pronouns ' refer to ?
9. Deaf people may face many unique challenges with learning sign language. Suggest three ways to overcome these problems.
10. It is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institutions. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

answers

1. It is believed that the Italians were the first people to think of a sign language system in the sixteenth century. 2. Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving. 3. about 70 million people 4. share information, tell stories 5. 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. 6. come up with 7. There are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries. 8. whose : Charles-Michel de l'Épée / its : each country / it : sign language 9. There are many ways to overcome these problems like teaching sign language at schools and publishing books, dictionaries, Internet and TV programmes for deaf people. Also, encouraging normal people who can hear to learn sign

language to be able to communicate with deaf people. 10. I think that it is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institutions because sign language contains its own grammar and structure as well as different formal and informal styles. In addition, learning sign language as a foreign language will enable anyone to communicate with deaf people all over the world.



What are they talking about?

1. Twins differ from single babies in developing their language in many ways. Write down two differences .
يختلف تطور الطفل الواحد عن تطور التوائم بطرق .

2. The writer mentioned four stages of early communication. Write down two of them?.

ذكر الكاتب أربع مراحل تطور التواصل

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that twins invent and speak secret language.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أنه التوائم يتحدثون لغة سرية

4. What is twins' unique language called?

ما اسم لغة التوائم الخاصة

5. Quote the sentence which indicates the number of words that children have at the age of two. اكتب.

الجملة التي تشير إلى عدد الكلمات التي يتقنها الطفل بعمر السنتين

6. Twins develop their language slower than single babies do. Write down the reason.

التوائم يطورون اللغة أبطأ ما الأسباب

7. Find a word in the text which means 'copy, make the same sound'

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

9. It is important for children to learn language as fast as they can. Suggest three methods that help children to learn fast.

10. It is thought that learning in an earlier age affect the individual's personality. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

answers

1. their development is sometimes slower and some twins seem to develop their own unique language
2. He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, for example 'mum' or 'dad'. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds .
3. Certainly, what they say isn't understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?
4. cryptophasia.
5. After two years, many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.
6. It is thought that this may

be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with 7. mimic
8.it : to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby / their : twins / This : They speak – and seem to understand – strange ‘words’ and sounds that nobody else can make out 9. There are many methods that help children to learn fast like encouraging them to interact with adults and making them hear different sounds . Also, they can mimic sounds and voices. 10. I think that’s right because it gives person the knowledge that he needs to understand the world he lives in . It also provides them with skills that he may need in the future.



Doing business in China

1. There are many things you have to do in order to make a business meeting successful. Write down two of them .
هنالك أشياء عدة يجب فعله كي تكون المقابلة ناجحة والاجتماع ممتاز
2. Mr Ghanem’s next trip to China t was successful for two reasons . Write them down
ما هي الأسباب التي نجحت في الصين
3. The writer mentioned some reasons that make Mr. Ghanem's first business with China unsuccessful. Write down two reasons..
ذكر الكاتب أسباب افشلته في رحلته الأولى
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that telling jokes during business meeting shows disrespect according to the Chinese culture.
اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى ان اخبار النكات أمر سيئ أثناء الاجتماع
5. When did Mr Ghanem first start doing business with China?
متى بدأ مستر غانم العمل مع الصين

6. Replace the underlined item if only with a suitable equivalent.
7. Find a word in the text which means ' discussing something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics'.
8. What do the underlined words " pronouns ' refer to ?.
9. If you want to be successful in business , you should have some important skills. Suggest three skills that lead to success in such area.
10. It is important to know about different cultures and habits to achieve success in business. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

answers

1. you mustn't arrive late and shake your hands gently. 2. He joined a larger company and they sent him on a cultural awareness course. 3. 'He worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent him to China when he was still quite young. 4. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.' 5. In 2004 CE. 6. I wish 7. negotiating. 8. I : Mr Ghanem / They : a smaller computer company / him : the company director 9. There are many skills that lead to success in such area like having language skills and being aware of communication skills . Also , you should have computer skills. 10. I think that it is important to know about different cultures and habits to achieve success in business because this helps you to behave well with people you are working with . Also, it improves your chance of success



Our country's imports and exports

1. Name two exported and imported goods in Jordan.
سمي اثتان من البضائع التي نصدرها ونستوردها
2. Name two countries that Jordan exports its goods to
سمي بلدان نصدر لهما
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan has the world's largest extraction industry for potash and phosphate.
اعطي الجملة التي تشير الى ان الاردن غني والبوتاس والفوسفات
4. According to the text, what countries does Jordan import its good from? .
ما هي البلاد التي نستورد منها
5. What dominates the economy of Jordan?
على ماذا يعتمد الاقتصاد الاردني
6. What do the underlined abbreviation (GDP) stand for ?.
7. What does the underlined word 'reserves ' mean?.

8. What do the underlined words “ pronouns ‘ refer to ?

9. Jordan needs to increase its exports in order to improve its economy . Suggest three ways to increase Jordan’s exports. .

اقترح ثلاث طرق لزيادة التصدير

10. Jordan has to introduce important procedures in order to decrease its import of gas and oil.

Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

answers

1.Exports : chemicals and fertilisers. /Imports : medicines and wheat 2. Iraq, the USA 3. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. 4. Saudi Arabia, EU, China and the United States. 5. services, mostly travel and tourism. 6. Gross Domestic Product. 7. something kept back or set aside, especially for future use. 8.it : Jordan / that : Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves./ its : Jordan. 9. There are many ways to increase Jordan’s exports like supporting local industries and reducing taxes . Also, using advanced agricultural methods. 10. I think that Jordan has to introduce important procedures in order to decrease its import of gas and oil . For example , Jordanians can use public transports instead of using their own cars . Also, they have to recycle their waste and use renewable energy resources



How to make a sales pitch

1.You need to know different things about your product . Write down two of them.

يجب أن تعلم عدة اشياء عن منتجك ما هي

2. In order to be a professional salesperson , you should have some qualities. Write down two of them. كي تكون بائع محترف يججب ان تلمميزات ما هي

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that using what you sell is the best way to believe in what you sell.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن أفضل طريقة لبيع هي الإيمان بالمنتج

4. Give two examples of friendly comments... أعط مثالين على تعليقات ودية

5. Write down the sentence which shows that salesperson has to be honest if he / she doesn't have enough details about the product.

6. What should you do if you do not know an answer to a question?

ماذا تفعل إذا لم تستطع الإجابة على سؤال

7. What does the underlined expression ' target market' mean?..
8. What do the underlined words " pronouns ' refer to ?.
9. A successful salesperson needs to acquire some properties . Explain this statement , suggesting three qualities that a salesperson should have. ...
10. Planning is the first step to success. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

answers

1. where it is produced and who the target market is. 2. Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. 3. Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it! 4. thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. 5. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! 6. Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). 7. people who are identified as possible customers.
8. it : product / who : people / them : hosts. 9. There are many qualities that a salesperson should have like being dynamic and confident. Also, he /she needs to be persuasive 10. I think that planning is the first step to success , because if you plan your work , you will be able to achieve success . Also, you will be ready to overcome difficulties



My job as an interpreter

1. Many things encouraged Fatima to decide on a career as an interpreter . Write down two of them
2. You have to show some skills in an interview for the job of an interpreter . Write down two of these skills
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that the interpreter will feel rewarded if the listeners understand the translated information.
4. Quote the sentence which shows the consequence of bad translation.
5. Mention the main reason that made Fatima talk about her job as interpreter?...
6. What does the underlined phrase fond of mean ?..
7. Find a word in the text which means" giving personal satisfaction
8. What do the underlined words 'pronouns ' refer to ?.

9. If you want to get a good job , you have to be well-qualified. Suggest three things you can do to get a good job...
10. It is said that if you love your job, you will achieve success . Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

answers

1. She has always been fond of languages. Her father worked in many different countries when she was young and they usually travelled with him. 2. You have to show some skills in an interview for the job of an interpreter . Write down two of these skills.
3. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate. 4. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. 5. Many students have emailed her about her work because they want to know what it would be like to do her job.
6. having an affection or liking for someone or something. 7. rewarding 8. they : many students / who : anyone in the room / I : Fatima 9. There are many things I can do to get a good job like having computer and net skills . Also, learning a foreign language and getting a university degree. 10. I agree with this statement because if you love your job , you will be creative and responsible. Also, this encourages you to do your best .



Curriculum Vitae

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.

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

1. Business studies students should do some courses to get a degree. Write down two examples of these courses.
2. According to the text, Ricky has to follow some steps to get a job with a bank. Write down two of these steps
3. There are two choices for the student of business studies? What are they?
4. Write down the sentence which shows what Ricky intends to work in the future.
5. Ricky Miles has three types of qualifications. What are they
6. What helped Ricky to get a job last summer?
7. What does the underlined word 'recruiting' mean ?
8. What do the underlined words 'pronouns' refer to ?
9. Work experience is essential to get good job and improve your job position. Suggest three ways to gain experience...
10. Choosing what to study at university is one of the biggest decision students have to make. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

answers

1. Finance and Economics. 2. he will just have to wait and see if he gets an interview. If he does, he will have to prepare really carefully. 3. some go on to further study, but most of them take up employments. 4. I've just applied for a job with a bank. 5. Business studies degree, the work experience and the summer job. 6. The work experience. 7. finding suitable employees. 8. which : training schemes/ they : different people / my : Ricky Miles. 9. There are many ways to gain experience like doing voluntary work and joining training courses. Also, accepting part time jobs. 10. I think that choosing what to study at university is one of the biggest decision students have to make because every student should choose what he finds himself in and what he prefers in order to be able to make a difference in his life. Also, he should choose according to what labour market needs.

المصطلحات



فيديو شرح للسؤال الوزاري مصطلحات الجسد للاستاذ انس البلوي




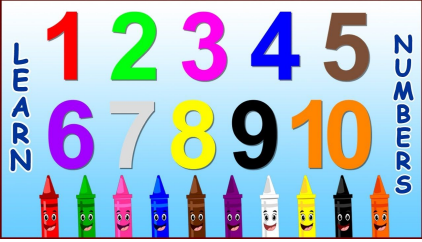

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lfUw5BY7HJE&t=40s>

the body idioms مصطلحات الجسد

get it off (your) chest

to tell someone about something that has been worrying you
يزيل عن كاهله



get cold feet	to lose your confidence at the last minute , يفقد الثقة	<p>Cold Feet</p>  <p>-means you are very nervous about something-</p>
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations: الشعور بالتفاؤل في ظل ظروف صعبة	
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops يتعامل مع	
have ahead for figures	to have a natural mental ability for math	
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something / tired extremely hard	<p>ومن يتهدب صعود الجبال يعش أبدا الدهر بين الحفر</p> 

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.....
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

6 / SB page 47

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?

Maths, Dentistry, Arabic Language and Literature, Pharmacy, Marketing, التسويق , الصيدلة , اللغة العربية و ادائها , طب الأسنان , الرياضيات
Geology, Psychology, Translation, Visual Arts, Chemistry, Sociology, علم الاجتماع , الكيمياء , الفنون البصرية , الترجمة , علم النفس , علم الأرض
Banking and Finance, History, Nursing, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, الهندسة , الفيزياء , الزراعة , التمريض , التاريخ , علوم مالية و مصرفية
Linguistics, Economics, Business Management, Biology, Medicine, Geography الجغرافيا , علم الطب , علم الأحياء , إدارة الاعمال , علم الاقتصاد , علم اللغة

Sciences
Arts and Humanities
Business
difficult to classify

Sciences: 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.

3 / SB page 48

Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words :

في الخارج , طول الحياة , كفاءة , عالمي , مفاهيم , بشكل متزايد
Increasingly, prospects, global, proficiency, lifelong, abroad

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

1.

prospects 2. proficiency 3. Increasingly 4. abroad 5. global 6. lifelong

4 / SB page 48

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

The German-Jordanian University (GJU) is a (1) **private / public** university near (2) **Madaba / Petra**. It 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.

1. public 2. Madaba 3. 2005 4.more 5. many other countries 6. 7. German

1 / AB page 31

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

compulsory, contradictory, developed nation, tuition, optional, fluently

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced. **developed nation**
2. Is Maths a **subject that you have to do**?
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**.
4. Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend?
5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**

1. developed nation 2. compulsory 3. optional 4. tuition 5. contradictory

Banking and Finance, Linguistics, Fine Arts ,History, Physics, Law

1. You should study _____ if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.
 2. Studying _____ lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.
 3. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying _____ I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.
 4. _____ is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.
 5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose _____. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.
1. Law 2. Linguistics 3. Physics 4. history 5. Banking and Finance

collocations

make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make small talk	يقدم حديثاً قصيراً
cause offence	يضايق
earn respect	يكسب احترام
join a company	ينضم الى شركة

shake hands
ask questions

يصافح
يطرح اسئلة

Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise

1. The first one is done for you.
1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to make a mistake
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..... thewhere 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

1. make a mistake
2. cause offence
3. make small talk
4. join, company
5. shake hands
- 6 .ask questions
7. earn, respect

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

Compromise تسوية, conflict صراع, negotiate تفاوض, patient صبور, prepared جاهز, previous سابق, track record سجل انجاز

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 _____.

1. negotiate
2. prepared
3. track record
4. conflict
5. compromise
6. patient



الدرس الإجمالي الوحدة السادسة Comparison : comparative and superlative

Vocabulary 🧐

Collocations

Do exercise Do a subject Make a start Take a break	Keep fit Study Begin Relax
Draw up a timetable	Write a schedule
Make a difference	Change

Phrasal Verbs

- 1-draw up : to prepare a document
 - 2-look at: to examine something closely
 - 3-work out : to understand
 - 4-getting up :to rise to a standing position
 - 5-listening to: to take notice
- switch between to change

Ab 35

circulation دورة , memory ذاكرة , concentration, تركيز , beneficial مفيد , diet نظام تغذية ,
dehydration جفاف , nutrition تغذية

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier diet.
2. It'sto 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.....
5. Zainab listens to music while she's working
It helps her.....
6. Adnan never forgets anything!
He's got an amazing.....

إجابات

AB page 35 / 1

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

the derivation الاشتقاق

اولا اشتقاق الاسم

• من أهم مواقع الاسم

وتنتهي الأسماء بهذه المقاطع (- tion / sion : / - -) :
ence / lance : / - tion / sion : / - -
ment : - ity : - ness : - er / or : / - th : growth - ship : - dom : -
(hood : - ist : - ism : - tude : - ess : - y : - ure : - : - ing --ies

1. بعد ادوات المعرفة و النكرة) الفراغ اسم. (the / a / an) بشرط أن يتبع	2. ايضا ان جاء الفراغ بين أدوات النكرة و المعرفة من جهة و حرف الجر من جهة أخرى.
يقع الاسم بعد حروف الجر وهي: (in, on, at, with, without, about, from, of, by, against, into, for	يقع الاسم بعد صفات الملكية و كذلك 's الملكية مثل: my, your, his, her, their, your, its
يأتي الاسم بعد أسماء الإشارة و هي : this , that , these , those	إذا سبق الفراغ صفة
إذا كان الفراغ معطوفا على اسم and	بعد محددات الكمية مثل: (little , much , few , some , many , a lot of , no, lots
الاستاذ انس البلوي	تابع صفحتي على فيسبوك
عمان	اقوى نظام تدريس توجيهي
0789077686	

متى نضع الصفة

- ent / ant : / - able / ible : / - ful : - ous : - ive : - ic : - al : - less :
- ary : - ory : - an : - ect : - ed : in / - ing

تستخدم الصفة أيضا بعد الأفعال appear, look , seem, (التالية: feel, become, get, sound , grow, find	بعد أفعال الكينونة (be to وهي : (is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being
بعد المعززات المنتهية بـ ya مثل : extremely , completely , scientifically	تقع الصفة بعد المعززات التالية بشروط أن يسبقها احد أفعال be: { quite , very , too, so
تقع الصفة قبل السماء بشرط أن يتبع الفراغ اسم:	تقع الصفة أيضا ان جاء الفراغ بين أدوات المقارنة مثل More / less than : As As The most / least thing

الظرف

يقع الظرف أيضا في نهاية الجملة مكتملة العناصر لبيان الحال أو الكيفية	إذا جاء الفراغ في بداية الجملة متبوعا بفاصلة
--	---

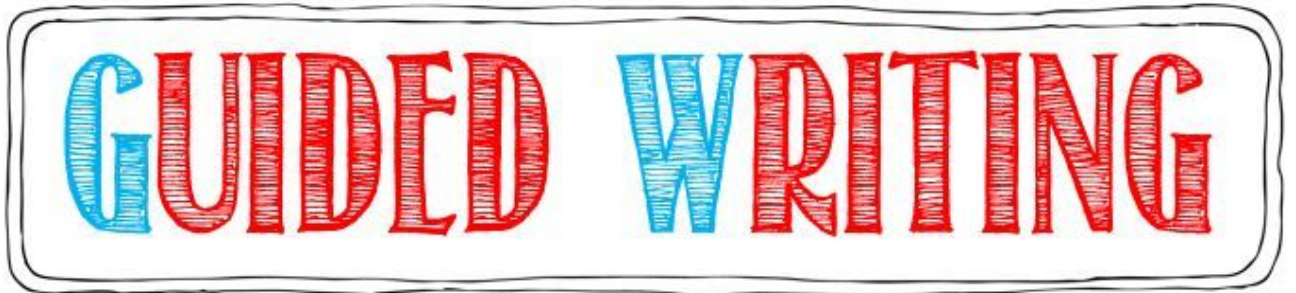
يقع الظرف كذلك أن جاء الفراغ بين أفعال <i>be</i> من جهة و الصفة من جهة أخرى	إذا جاء الفراغ واقعا بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي مثل
	إذا جاء الفراغ أيضا معطوفا على ظرف بـ <i>and</i>

الفعل

ate - isel : / - ify : - en : - ide : - ieve :

يقع الفعل أيضا بعد <i>to</i> المصدرية	بعد الفعّال الشكلية التي تسمى <i>modals</i> (مثل: <i>can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must, used to, have to, has to, had to, be {going to, ought to}</i>)
يقع الفعل أيضا بعد الفاعل مباشرة سواء كان اسم او ضمير	يقع الفعل كذلك بعد الظروف التكرارية مثل: <i>usually, sometimes, often, normally, always</i>
يقع الفعل أيضا بعد الفعل <i>do</i> في جميع حالاتها الإثبات و النفي والتسؤال	

شرح الاشتقاق بطريقة ليس لها مثل على قناتي على اليوتيوب + الأمثلة



1

How to communicate effectively

- *listen carefully to others.*
- *build on others ideas.*
- *pay attention to nonverbal case.*
- *think before responding.*

to communicate effectively you should listen carefully,build on others ideas and pay attention to nonverbal case. Also, you should think before responding.

2

Why do people leave abroad

- *complete education.*
- *find a better life.*
 - *get jobs.*
 - *see places.*

people leave abroad to complete education,finding a better life and getting jobs. Also,people leave abroad to see places .

3

Compulsory education in

Jordan 6-15

England 5-15
Turkey 6-18
Japan 5-18

* الرقم + + but it is , الرقم الاول + is الدولة الاولى + العنوان
الدولة الثانية . + in الثاني
الرقم + and + الدولة الثالثة + in + الرقم الثالث + However , it is
الرابع + الدولة الرابعة

إذا طلب منك كتابة جملتين مقارنة على الجدول في الاعلى فاننا
نكتب جملة على اكثر دولة وجملة على أقل . دولة فيها تعليم
اجباري فإننا نتبع هذه الطريقة:

موضوع العنوان فقط . + has + the most + الدولة الأكبر عدد *
موضوع العنوان . + has + the least + الدولة الأقل عدد , While
فقط

4

People in the future
-live in smart houses. - treated by robot doctors. -study at smart houses. -do online jobs.

* العنوان + will be + (verb+ing.....) and will be (v3.....) .
العنوان also will be + (verb+ing.....) and (verb+ing.....)

5

Name	Edison
Date of birth and death	1847 - 1931
Profession	American inventor

Achievement	The electric light
-------------	--------------------

تاريخ + and died in + تاريخ الولادة + *who was born in* + الاسم,
 المهنة . + *was a /an* + الوفاة
 الانجاز . + *One of his achievements was*

6

Ali Ibn Nafi (Ziryab)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -be a talented musician. -establish the first music school. -teach musical harmony. -introduce the oud to the world

* *verb 2, verb 2 and verb 2* .
 also, *he /she + verb 2* .

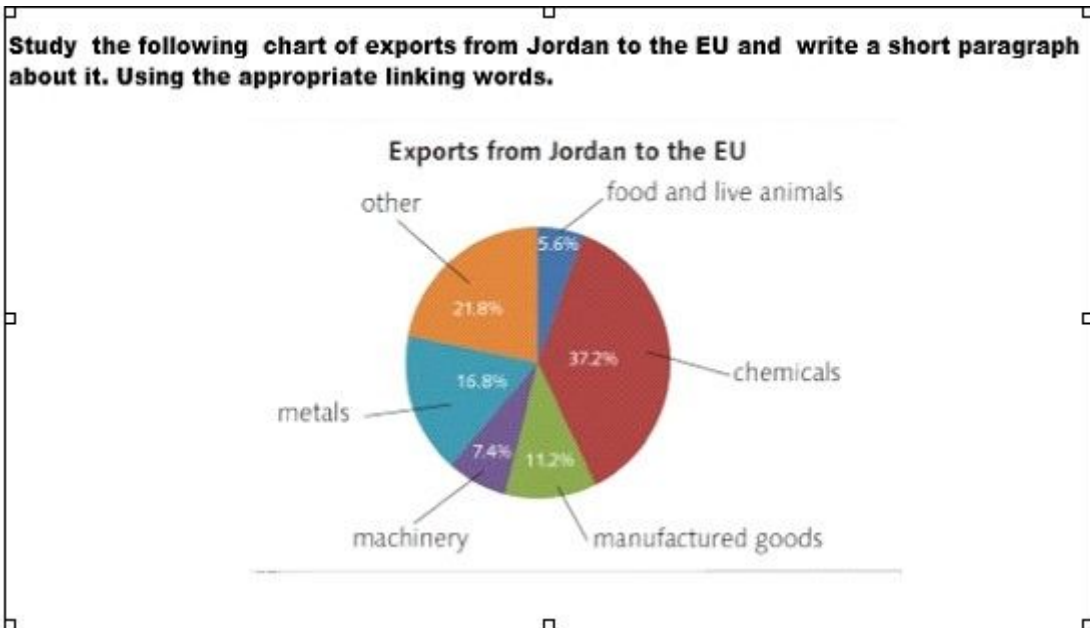
7

Wind energy	Solar energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use wind turbines. -Work only when there is wind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Work only when there is wind. -not experience after installation.

* *(base +s/es) or (base) and + (base +s/es) or (base).....* .

On the other hand, *+ (base +s/es) or (base)..... and + (base +s/es) or (base).....*

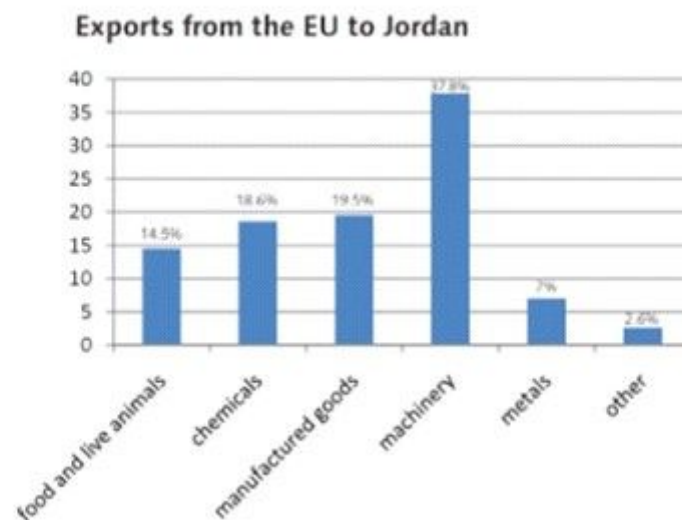
8



Jordan has sold goods to the EU for many years. In fact, it had exported many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made. The chart shows goods that Jordan exported 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%).

9

Study the following chart of exports from the EU to Jordan and write a short paragraph about it. Using the appropriate linking words.



Jordan has bought goods from the EU for many years . In fact, it had imported many products from the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made. The chart shows that goods that Jordan imported from the EU 2011 CE. Machinery accounted for about 37.8% . Jordan also imported a lot of manufactured goods 19.5

do a deal : arrange an agreement

tell a joke:say something to make people laugh

agreement: promise to do something

dominate:be the most important feature of something

export:goods sold to another country

extraction: removing and obtaining something from something else

Gross Domestic Products:Products

the value of a country's total output of goods and services

import:goods bought from other countries

reserve:something kept back or set aside

fertiliser:a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow

knitwear:clothing made from wool

minerals :a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth

extensively:in a way to cover or affect a large area

machinery:machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something

replicate:to produce a copy of something

corporate: belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization

domestic:relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries

evolve: to develop gradually

negotiate: to discuss something in order to reach an agreement

track record: all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something

pharmaceuticals: companies which produce drugs and medicine

qualifications: official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam

marketing: the study of selling products to the appropriate customer

sales pitch: a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product

target market: people who are identified as possible customers

age group: a set of people of similar age

department group: a large shop that sells many different types of things

Function

Showing reason

*1- because / since / as / because of / due to
result showing*

1- therefore / so / as a result / consequently / because of that - We couldn't go to the stadium because there weren't any tickets left.

What is the function of the underlined word in the sentence above?

Answer: showing reason

- She worked hard; consequently, she did very well in her exams.

What is the function of the underlined word in the sentence above?

Answer: showing result

giving advice

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

Comparison

- 1- *However* 2- *whereas* 3- *although*
-

Consequence

- 1- *As a result of*

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows

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

What is the function of Rakan's statement?

Answer: giving advice

- 2- *Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. What is the function of using whereas in the above sentence. Answer: comparison*

- 3- *As a result of these studies, they have come up with some interesting results. What is the function of using as a result of in the above sentence. Answer: consequence*

- 4- *However, an email is quicker and cheaper than a letter*
What is the function of using however in the above sentence? Answer: comparison

glossary

academic:connected with education

compulsory: Required

contradictory:if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true

developed nation:a rich country

fluently: speaking a language very well

drop (course):stop studying a certain subject

economics:study of the way in which money produced

engineering:the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built

enrol :to officially arrange to join a school, university or course

lifelong:existing throughout your life

agriculture:practice of farming

Astrophysics :the study of the chemical structure of the stars

pharmacy:practice of preparing drugs or medicines

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

proficiency:a good standard of ability and skill

psychology:study of the mind

qualifications:official record of achievement

undertake:to commit yourself to do something

sociology :the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups

colloquial:informal conversations

business management:study which involves learning about running a company

linguistics:study of the grammar, history and structure of languages

halls of residence:accommodation provided by a university

motive :reason for doing something

minority not many

debts:Costs
fees:money you owe
financial:relating to money
online distance learning:a formalised teaching
tuition:Teaching
optional :Elective
tailor made: custom-made
marketing :the study of selling products to the
appropriate customer
degree:qualification
career advisor:someone who provides information to help
people
circulation:the movement of blood around the body
concentration:Attention
dehydration:state of having drunk too little water
diet:food that a person or animal eats each day
Diploma:document showing that someone has
successfully completed a course of study
Master's degree:two years of study
memory :someone"s ability to remember things, places
and experiences

Multitask:do several things at the same time
Multilingual:speaking, reading or writing in more than two
languages
PhD :the highest degree awarded by a university faculty
postgraduate:someone who has finished their first degree

public university:a university that is funded by public
private university :a university not operated by a
government
Undergraduate:someone who has not yet completed their
first degree

vocational :used to describe a particular job and the skills involved

simulator :

any device or system that simulates specific conditions

Utterance:something that is said

Academic:connected with education

Immerse to be deeply involved in something

Optional Elective

Compulsory:Required

tailor made:custom-made

online distance learning :

a formalised teaching and learning system

specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication

Tuition:Teaching

mother tongue:The first and the main language that you learnt when you were a child

Enroll:to officially arrange to join a school.

do exercise:keep fit

do a subject:Study

draw up a timetable:write a schedule

make a start Begin

make a break:Relax

make a difference:change something

draw up prepare a document

look at:examine something

work out:to understand

getting up:rise to a standing position

listening to:take notice

switch between:change

stand out:be much better than other similar people

adaptable:able to adapt to new conditions or situations

ambitious:having a strong desire for success

attributefeature that is considered to be good

competent:having enough skill

conscientious:showing a lot of care

Curriculum Vitae:CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications

enclosedSurrounded

enthusiastic:showing a lot of interest and excitement about something

fond of:having an affection

Full time :happening or working for the working week

headphones:equipment that you wear over your ears to listen

intern:someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience

interpreter:someone who translates spoken words from one language into another

keen:showing eagerness

reference:a person who provides information about your character and abilities

regional:relating to a particular region or area

seminar:a class on a particular subject

surveyorperson whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land

voluntary:done or given by choice

work experience:a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place

rewarding:giving personal satisfaction

secure:Safe

translation:expressing of something in different language

concentration:Attention

postgraduate: someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; - degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level

Degree: a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study

qualifications: official record of achievement

pensions: money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age

web inquiries: online questions

calculations: math's

recruiting: finding suitable employees

marketing: promoting your product

بقعة الأدب

Cornfield Green A

The Poet : Christina Rossetti

الشاعرة كريستينا روسيتي



1	speck	small dot or spot	بقعة صغيرة
2	swift	fast	سريعاً / رشيقاً
3	in accord	in agreement	بتناغم
4	stalk	the long part of the plant	ساق النبات
5	nest	the place where the bird lays eggs	عش
6	tender	fresh and young	يانع / نضير / مليء بالنضارة

<p>The earth was green , the sky was blue I saw and heard one sunny morn A skylark hang between the two A singing speck above the corn A stage below , in gay accord</p>	<p>الأرض كانت خضراء اللون والسماء كانت زرقاء شاهدت وسمعت في صباح أحد الأيام المشمسة طائر قبرة معلق بين اثنتين كان عبارة عن نقطة سوداء مغنية فوق الذرة وهي في مرح معه</p>
<p>White butterflies danced on the wing And still the singing skylark soared And silent sang and soared to sing The cornfield stretched a tender green To right and left beside my walks</p>	<p>فراشات بيضاء رقصت في الجو ولا زال طائر القبرة المغني حلق كان يهبط صامتاً وغني عندما يرتفع ويحلق في الجو حقل الذرة امتد بلون أخضر لطيف إلى اليمين وإلى اليسار بجانبني وأنا أنتزه</p>
<p>I knew he had a nest unseen Somewhere among the million stalks And as I paused to hear his song While swift the sunny moments sild Perhaps his mate sat listening long longer than I did</p>	<p>عرفت بأنه لديه عش مخفي في مكان ما بين ملايين سيقان النباتات وعندما توقفت لكي استمع إلى أغنيته بينما اللحظات المشرفة مرت بسرعة ربما رفيقته جلست تستمع لغناؤه فترة طويلة واستمعت لفترة أطول مما استمعت أنا</p>
العميد	العميد

Vocabulary

- 1- A speck is something small.
- 2- If something is in accord, it is in agreement .
- 3- The word 'tender' suggests something fresh and young .
- 4- A bird lays eggs in a nest and when they hatch , it looks after the young and feeds them .
- 5- The stem .
- 6- Swift means fast .

Comprehension

The poet describes how content she feels as she walks through a corn field.

As she walks along, she sees a skylark flying in the sky.

It doesn't sing as it flies quickly in the cornfield.

The poet knows that the skylark's nest is hidden in the cornfield. She imagines that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield .

. Answer the questions about the poem.

1. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. الجناس

Alliteration : The use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words in a sentence.

(poetry) - singing – speck / listening – long / listened – longer

- And still the singing skylark soared

- And silent sank and soared to sing

- While swift the sunny moments slid

What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

(alliteration) Alliteration :

1. adds to the rhythm of the poem and also

2. links dissimilar words together. (sword and sink - silent and singing)

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?

a. I knew he had a nest unseen. Means : (The female bird is sitting unseen) b. perhaps his mate sat listening long Means : (The listener is the female skylark)

3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing? She says : Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did. 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.

4. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a rhyme scheme .

Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem. The rhyme scheme is abab. In other words the first line and third lines rhyme , as do the second and fourth.

5. List the colours that have been used in the poem. What do you think they symbolise?

TB - 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.

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.

هذه القصة التي وقعت عام 1873 عن رجل انجليزي السيد (فليس فوق) الذي يحاول أن يكمل رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوما. عند هذا الحد من القصة، هو رفيق سفره الفرنسي السيد (باسي بارتات) مسافران عبر الهند بالقطر. صادقا رحالة آخر (وهو السيد (فرانسييس 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. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

وقف القطر في الساعة الثامنة في وسط غابة على بعد خمس عشرة ميلا بعد (ريثال) حيث كان هناك عدة أكواخ ومسكن العمال. الكنترول صاح وهو يمر عبر العربات " المسافرون سينزلون هنا!

"Where are we?" asked Sir Francis. فرانسيس السيد سأل نحن؟ اين

"At the hamlet of Kholby." (conductor) خلبي قرية في

"Do we stop here?" (Sir Francis) هل هن نفق

"Certainly. The railway isn't finished." (conductor) بالتأكيد لم الحديدي الخط، بالتأكيد

"What! Not finished?" (Sir Francis) ينته لم! ماذا

"No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again." (Sir) . لا. بقي ما مسافت ه خمسون ميلا من هنا الى (الله اباد) حيث يبدأ الخط ثانية (Sir)

"Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta," retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. "No doubt," replied the conductor, "but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad."

وتباع تذاكر من (بومباي) إلى (كلكتا) حجاب السيد (فرانسيس) الذي كانت ترتفع حرارت ه لا شك، أجاب الكنترول، لكن (المسافرون يعرفون انه يجب عليهم أن يجدوا وسيلة مواصلات لتأخذهم من (قلبي) إلى (الله أباد)

"Sir Francis," said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.' ا سيد فرانسيس، قال فوغ بهدوء، سنفعل ، اذا سمحت، ابحت عن وسيلة مريحة إلى الله أباد.

"Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage'. (Sir Francis)

هذا تأخير كبير ليس من صالحك

"No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen. (Mr Fogg) لا سيد سيد فرانسيس كان هذا متوقعا

"What! You knew that the way..... ماذا كنت تعرف عن الطريق

Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded.

فليس فوگ) دون أن يغضب قرآن مشتري الحيوان، في البداية عرض على ه الف جنين. ال هندي، ربما ظن ان ه كان يعقد) صفقة كبيرة، ظل رافضا بسعر ألفا جنى ه، وافق ال هندي

What a price, good heavens!" cried Passepartout, "for an elephant." It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. 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.

يال ه من سعر، بحق السماء! صاح باسى ارتوت، من أجل فيل. بقي الآن فقط أن نجد دليلا، وهو أمر سهل مقارنة مع الفيل. شاب من اصل فارسي ذو وج ه ذكي عرض خدمات ه التي قبلها السيد فوگ واعداء بمكافأة كريمة يثير طمع ه المادي

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.

تم اقتياد الفيل وتزويده بمعدات الركوب. المؤونة تم شراؤها من خوالي وبينما قام السيدان فرانسيس وفوگ بوضع المقعد على ظهر الفيل وإرخاء طرفى ه على جانبي الفيل، قام باسيارتوت بربط السرج بين الطرفين

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.

الفارسي جلس على رقبة الفيل، وفي الساعة التاسعة انطلقوا من القرية، والحيوان كان يسير عبر غابة كثيفة من النخيل على أقصر الطرق

* Parsee – a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia.

* howdah – a seat for riding an elephant

Vocabulary

1. Answer the questions :

1. What kind of house is a bungalow (line 6) ? A house with one floor
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? A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.
3. What form of transport is a steamer (line 24)? It's a ship powered by steam
4. What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 30), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression? 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. Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

Enclosed , palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area

Comprehension The theme of the novel is : perseverance is the best motivation towards success. Phileas Fogg succeeds in his quest and he also finds his best companion, Aouda.

2. Answer the questions :

1. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad? The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.
2. Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15) -He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. - 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed. 2016
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. 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. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant? He wanted it for fighting. (warlike)
5. How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive? "It still preserved its natural gentleness ", meaning that it doesn't want to fight (lines 40-41).
6. How many people travel on the elephant? Four people : the guide, passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg.
7. Do you think that this story shows the importance of time? Justify your answer.
I think that this story shows the importance of time
: - When Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 24.
- Where the elephant is described('rapidly', line 41).
- However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared.
8. Read the following extract from the story. Find two examples of literary devices. TB " 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. "
 1. Alliteration : Parsee perched ;
 2. Personification : the animal marching