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Unit 6: Education today / التعليم اليوم

Grammar

Quantifiers to make comparison
المحددات لعمل المقارنة

(3) مقارنة الصفات الشاذة

(2) المقارنة المتساوية

(1) المقارنة المختلفة

أولاً: المقارنة المختلفة

تأتي الصفات على ثلاثة أشكال وهي صفات قصيرة أو صفات طويلة أو صفات شاذة.

A) Short Adjectives

Short Adjectives	Comparison	Superlative
tall	taller than	the tallest
big	bigger than	the biggest
happy	happier than	the happiest
the rule:	~er than	the ~est

Exercise - Use the correct form of the adjective to make a comparison or a superlative:

- 1 Eva is (short) than Tom.
- 2 The Nile is (long) river in the world.
- 3 The students in my school are (clever) than the ones in yours.
- 4..... (cheap) car I've ever bought is this car.

B) Long Adjectives

Long adjective -ing -ed -ous -ful -al -able -ic	Comparison	Superlative
Careful	More – than	The most -
Serious	More – than	The most -
The rule:	More – than	The most -

Exercise - Use the correct form of the adjective to make a comparison or a superlative:

- 1 I think that the fairy story is (interesting) than the science fiction story.
- 2 (beautiful) ruin city I've ever seen in Petra.
- 3 Katy is (serious) than Tom.
- 4 'Business Studies' is (popular) subject in the university.

C) Irregular Adjective: صفات شاذة - غير منتظمة (استثناءات)

Adjective	Comparison	Superlative
good/ well (healthy)	better than	the best
bad/ badly	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
many/ much	more than	the most
مسافة - far	farther than	the farthest
إضافة - far	further than	the furthest

Exercise - Use the correct form of the adjective to make a comparison or a superlative:

- The weather this summer is _____ (bad) than last summer.
- This holiday is _____ (good) one in my life.
- My house is _____ (large) one in our neighborhood.
- Which is the _____ (dangerous) animal in the world?
- In Jordan, children start school a year _____ (late) than English children.
- Japanese and Jordanian children have _____ (little) compulsory schooling in the world.

Exercise - Rewrite giving the similar meaning using the adjective in the brackets:

- Yarmouk Street is two kilometers. Ronald Street is on kilometer. (long)
Yarmouk Street is.....
- Tom is twelve years old. Huda is ten years old. (old)
Tom is.....
- Amal has JD 40. Jack has JD 70. (much)
Jack has money than Amal.
- Salma got 11 out of 20 in the exam. Rana got 9 out of 20 in the exam. (bad)
Rana was

كُنْ أَنْتُ
ولا تكن نسخة من الآخرين
BE YOU
and don't be a copy of the others

ثانياً : المقارنات المتساوية

3. مقارنة الصفات as + صفة سادة + as	2. مقارنة الأسم الغير معدود as much + uncountable noun + as	1. مقارنة الأسم المعدود as many + countable noun + as
--	--	--

Exercise : Correct the mistakes in the following sentences

1 You should receive as many information as possible.

.....

2 The agent managed to buy as much goods as the company ordered.

.....

3 The exam was as difficult like you imagine.

.....

4 I can't run as faster as you do.

.....

5 I haven't got as much homework than my brother.

.....

6 Ibrahim is more faster than Huda.

.....

Rule (1): not as + adj + as = comparing

(عندما تبدأ الجملة بالمشبه به - الأسم الثاني)

1 Hadeel is not as tall as Jack.

Jack is

2 Ibrahim was not as careful as Katy.

Katy was

3 This car was not as good as my car.

My car

4 We don't play as fast as Sawsan.

Sawsan plays

5 My brother doesn't eat as much as I do.

I eat

6 Nana is more beautiful than Maha.

Maha isn't as

7 Shadi is clever than Sa'ed.

Sa'ed isn't as

Rule (2): not as + adjective + as = less + adjective + than..... (عندما تبدأ الجملة بنفس الفاعل)

1 Eva is not as intelligent as Jack.

Eva is

2 Yaseen wasn't as important as the manager in the meeting.

Yaseen was

3 My sister doesn't eat as much as I do.

My sister eats

Rule (3): less + uncountable noun = (not) as much + uncountable noun as /

less + countable noun = (not) as many + countable noun as /

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

.....

(**Answer:** there isn't as much information on the website as in the book)

1 There is less food in the fridge than there was yesterday. (**as much as**)

There isn't

2 Sameera has less chocolate than Tom. (**not as much as**)

Sameera doesn't have

3 Muna has less books than Reema. (**as many as**)

.....

4 My sister eats less fast meals than me. (**not as many as**)

My sister

توقف عن مقارنة نفسك بالآخرين ، فأنت مهين بما يناسب حياتك أنت وليس الآخرين

فكرة عكس الصفة

Rule (4): عند تحويل صيغة التفضيل نعكس الصفة
The least = عكس الصفة

- 1 The most careless student is Adnan. (**little/ careful**)
- 2 The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice. (**little/ expensive**)
- 3 The least polite lady is Huda. (**much/ impolite**)
- 4 The least active student is Khalid. (**lazy**)

(AB/ P.31) Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed.

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

Earlier later less longer the most the least

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

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

تُعشق المقارنة مع نجاح الآخرين عندما نحب لهم ما نحب لأنفسنا

Abstract

Comparative درجة المقارنة	المقارنة بين اسمين أو شيئين باستخدام صفات (طويلة أو قصيرة) أو ظرف Short adjectives+ -er More/less+ long adj than	1-Do you think Geography <u>is more interesting than</u> History, or <u>less interesting</u> ? 2-Students are usually given <u>less than</u> half an hour of homework per night. 3-The typical Jordanian school year <u>is longer than</u> this
Superlative درجة التفضيل	صيغة تفضيل شيء من بين عدة الأشياء Short adjectives+ "-est" The most/ least+ long adjectives	1-Which subjects are <u>the most popular</u> , and which are the least popular? 2-Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend <u>the most time studying</u> .
Equality درجة المساواة	نستخدم هذه القاعدة لمقارنة الكميات و الأرقام (نستخدم إما صفة أو ظرف) للتعبير عن عدم مساواة نستخدم (not) As.....as As much/ as many.....	1-Mahmoud works <u>as hard as</u> his brother. 2-I can't run <u>as fast as</u> you. 3-Is Maths <u>as popular as</u> Science? 4-There <u>are not as many</u> people in our class as in yours. 5-I don't eat <u>as much fast food as</u> my brother. 6-I don' like running <u>as much as</u> I like swimming. 7-We practice our English <u>as often as</u> possible. 8-They want to learn <u>as much as</u> they can to ensure excellent exam grades.
1.Positive comparison مقارنة إيجابية -Raed is faster than Ali. -Football is more exciting than chess.	2.Negative comparison مقارنة سلبية - Raed is not faster than Ali. -Ali is slower than Raed. -Chess is less exciting than football.	
3.Equal comparison مقارنة متساوية -Football is like volleyball. -Football is similar to volleyball. -Football and volleyball are the same. -Football is as good as volleyball.	4.Unequal comparison مقارنة غير متساوية -Football isn't like volleyball. -Football isn't as good as volleyball. -Football is different from volleyball. -Football and volleyball aren't the same.	

*ملاحظة : عندما نقارن الشيء بنفسه لا نستخدم the

Example (1): England is coldest in winter. (*Not the coldest*)

Example (2): My boss is most generous when we get a big order. (*Not the most generous*)

(SB P.45) Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

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

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

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

(AB P.32) This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities. Use it to complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box.

As popular as	as much as
Least popular	more people
Less popular than	more popular
Not as many	the fastest
The most popular	

- 1 Business studies is subjects.
- 2 people applied for Law in 2014 CE in the previous year.
- 3 Physics isn't Biology.
- 4 Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
- 5 growing subject is computer science.
- 6 Engineering is visual arts.
- 7 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
- 8 The subject on the list is computer science.

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

Quiz

Question 1 - Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

1 Mars is smaller than Earth.

Earth

2 John is 175m. David is 180m. Chris is 185m.

David is

3 Physics isn't as popular as biology.

Biology

4 I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.

My brother

Question 2 - Fill in the gaps with the suitable form of adjectives / adverbs.

5 Mount Everest is all other mountains. (**High**)

6 Mount Everest is mountains in the world. (**High**)

7 We train for the marathon as possible. (**Often**)

8 John is 175m. David is 180m. Chris is 185m. Chris is (**tall**)

9 America is big, but Russia is (**Big**)

10 Is French than English? (**Difficult**)

STOP
COMPARING
YOURSELF TO
OTHERS

مصطلحات الجسم - Body Idioms

#	Idioms	Meaning
1	Get it off (your) chest يفضفض / ينفس عن	Tell someone that something is worrying you
2	Get cold feet يتراجع / يفقد الثقة اخر لحظة	To lose your confidence at the last minute
3	Play it by ear يتصرف تبعا للموقف	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops
4	Keep your chin up يبتهج	To remain cheerful in difficult situations (encouragement)
5	Have a head for figures لديه المقدرة العقلية	To have a natural mental ability for numbers

Read the following sentences:

If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to get it off chest.

Replace the underlined **idiom** with its meaning:

.....

(AB P.34) Complete the sentences with the following *body idioms*.

get it off your chest (ينفس)

get cold feet (يتراجع خوفا)

have a head for figures

(لديه قدرة عالية على الأرقام)

play it by ear (يتصرف حسب الظرف)

keep your chin up (كن مبتهجا)

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

Answers: 1 Get cold feet 2 get it off your chest 3 have a head for figures
4 keep your chin up 5 play it by ear

ضَافَتْ فَلَمَّا اسْتَحْكَمَتْ حَلَقَاتُهَا فُرِجَتْ وَكَانَتْ أَظْنَهَا لَا تُفْرَجُ



The time we spend at school (SB P.44)

Word	Meaning
Academic أكاديمي	Connected with education, especially at college or university.
Contradictory متناقض	If two ideas are different.
Developed nation دول متقدمة	Rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people.
Tuition تعليم	Teaching, especially in small groups.
Fluently بطلاقة	Speaking a language very well.

(1)this	An average school year of 187 days
(2)these	School year days for the USA, the UK and Jordan
(3)they	Students
(4)they	Students
(5)they	Students
(6)they	Students
(7)which	Spending three hours on homework every day.
(8)their	Students
(9)they	Students
(10)they	Students

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

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this (1). However, none of these (2) are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea.

قبل بضع سنوات, ما يقدر ب 1000 مدرسة عبر أمريكا بدأت بعمل سنوات الدراسة أطول بإضافة عشر أيام للسنة المدرسية بجعل كل يوم مدرسي أطول بنصف ساعة.

كان هذا بسبب أن طلاب المدرسة الثانوية بأمريكا و بريطانيا كانوا يمضون أقل الوقت في المدرسة بما معدله 187 يوم بالسنة الدراسية. في الأردن السائد هو سنة دراسية أطول من هذا. و لكن لا أحد من الدول المذكورة لديها أطول من السنة الدراسية في دول مثل اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية.

South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days. According to a study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (CIECP), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They (3) want to learn as much as they (4) can to ensure excellent exam grades.

طلاب كوريا الشمالية يلتحقون بالمدرسة بمعدل 220 يوم سنويا و في اليابان السنة الدراسية لديهم 243 يوم. بالنسبة لدراسة أجرتها مؤسسة التعاون الاقتصادي و التنمية, الطلبة في اليابان, اندونيسيا و جنوب كوريا يمضون معظم وقتهم يدرسون مقارنة مع دول العالم. يريدون أن يتعلموا ما بوسعهم لكي يؤمنوا درجات اختبار ممتازة.

1 There are two countries which spend the least time at school regarding the secondary school. Write them.

.....

2 How did many schools in the USA make longer school days?

.....

3 Which country in the text has the longest period of school days?

.....

4 There are three countries whose students spend the most time studying. Write them?

.....

5 Write the sentence which shows the reason why some students study for a longtime.

.....

6 What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

They (5) go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They (6) also spend about three hours on homework every day, which (7) is three times as much as many other countries. Their (8) high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

يذهبون للمدرسة حوالي تسع ساعات, برغم أن هذا يتضمن تعليم اختياري و نشاطات كما أنهم يمضون ثلاث ساعات بالواجب المنزلي يوميا, حيث يكون ثلاث أضعاف الدول الأخرى. إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية العالية توحى بأنه كلما درست طويلا, حصلت على نتائج أفضل بالامتحانات النهائية.

"سينتهي كل صعب ذات يوم"

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

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

في فنلندا، بينما يمنح الطلاب عادة أقل من نصف ساعة للواجبات المنزلية كل ليلة و ذهابهم إلى المدرسة لأيام أقل و أقصر من 85% من الأمم المتقدمة الأخرى. على الرغم من هذا، فإنهم يحققون أعلى العلامات في المواد الدراسية مثل الرياضيات و العلوم، بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن أغلب الطلاب أيضا يتكلمون لغتين على الأقل و أحيانا ثلاث لغات بطلاقة.

وجهات النظر المتناقضة للدراسة تشير أن عدد و طول مدة أيام الدراسة ليست هي العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

7 Some countries like Japan give some optional proposals after school. Write two of them.

.....

8 Write the sentence which shows that long hours of study may lead to better achievements.

.....

9 What does the underlined word "Tuition" mean?

.....

10 What does the underlined word "**this**" refer to?

.....

11 The long time study is not necessary to get high achievement. Is the writer justified?

Explain

.....

أعن نفسك على ما تتمنى بالدعاء والعمل

Critical thinking

1 It is said that long hours of study do not always lead to better achievement. Think of this statement and write down your point of view.

.....

2 Using technology in learning and teaching leads to better achievements. Suggest three benefits for using technology in the classroom to make learning and teaching more efficient.

.....

3 When the teacher gives homework to the students, it leads to some benefits. Suggest three benefits of homework.

.....

Questions أسئلة الكتاب (10) + (5-1)

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

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

3 How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?

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

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

6 Quote the sentence which shows that most Finnish Students speak more than one language.

7 Why do Japanese, Indonesian and South Korean students spend the most time Studying?

8 What does the abbreviation **OCED** stand for?

9 What does the underlined word mean?

Critical Thinking

10 The longer school day would result in better grades for most students. Think of this statement and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

11 According to the text, the number and length of school days is not the only fact determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Suggest three other ways.

Answers

- 1 They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.
- 2 Students in Japan do more homework on average.
- 3 Most students attend school 187 days per year.
- 4 No, it isn't it is optional.
- 5 Despite the shortness of the time pupils spend at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science, and can speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
- 6 Most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
- 7 They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.
- 8 The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- 9 Connected with education, especially at college or university level academic.
- 10 I think a longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve student's grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetables, with time spent on individual study during the night. It would also need, to include a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music and even some activities that are seen as extra-curricular, such as crafts and creative writing.
- 11 Free writing اختبر نفسك



Space Schools (SB P.46)

Word	Meaning
Astrophysics الفيزياء الفلكية	The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them.
Pioneering الأول- الرائد	Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time.
Tailor- made يتناسب مع الغرض	Custom made; made to fit exactly.
Tutorial درس خصوصي	A period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor or teacher to an individual student.
Undertake يتعهد	To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it.

(1)which	Studio schools
(2)who	Fourteen to eighteen-year-olds
(3)their	students
(4)they	Students
(5)they	students

Studio schools are pioneering schools which(1) receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

المدارس العملية هي مدارس رائدة حيث تتلقى رصييدا و دعم من المشاريع الخاصة و التي تسعى لتشجيع الشباب أن يتولوا تعليم ثانوي بشكل غير تقليدي.

هذه المدارس غالبا تتخصص في مجال معين و عند فهم ذلك, يجب أن يتوفر نفس النطاق الواسع من المهارات و المؤهلات لدى جميع الشباب.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who (2), have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

إحدى هذه المدارس تم فتحها حديثاً لتعليم من عمر الرابعة عشر وحتى الثامنة عشر ممن لديهم الاهتمام الخاص في الصناعات الفضائية. الطلبة يتبعون منهاج حسب الطلب بالمدارس، يتضمن مواضيع مثل: علم الفلك و الفيزياء الفلكية. الدروس هي مزيج من دروس تعليمية مصغرة مع مشاريع يشرف عليها شركات رائدة في مجال الفضاء و الصناعات التكنولوجية.

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their (3) Maths and Science exams. When they (4) leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They (5) don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities'

العلماء و المهندسين البارزين يتم إحضارهم كضيوف محاضرين، مع الطلبة الذين يرغبون لتحقيق درجات عليا في امتحانات الرياضيات و العلوم.

عندما يتخرجون سيكونون في المكان المناسب لأخذ أي عدد من طرق العمل. "ليس عليهم أن يصبحوا رواد فضاء" قال المتحدث باسم إحدى المدارس. "و الدرجات العالية في مواضيع العلوم ز التكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح الأبواب و تقود إلى مختلف فرص العمل"

- 1 What does '**which**' refer to?
- 2 What is the aim of studio schools?
- 3 Write the sentence which shows the importance of excellent grades in science?
- 4 There are some subjects that space industry school includes. Write two of them.
- 5 What ages do the space industry school educate?
- 6 According to the text, what causes the good career opportunities?
- 7 What does the underlined word "**tutorial**" mean?
- 8 What are the two contents and parts of the lesson?

Critical thinking

1 Attending specialist school is important and vital. Suggest three benefits to attend such schools?

.....

.....

.....

2 Not attending university education does not mean that the person will not face the life challenges and work force successfully. Think of this statement and to what degree you approve it?

.....

.....

أسئلة الكتاب

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

1 Leading companies in the space and technology industries.

2 Prominent scientists and engineers

Answers

1 The **companies** supervise projects given to students.

2 The **scientists** and engineers are brought in as guest lectures.

2 - Discuss the questions in Paris.

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

2 What kind of specialized school would you like to attend? Why? Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/ why not?

ضروري يا طالبى تحل الأسئلة الإضافية لكل فقرة

أسئلة مقترحة عالفقرة - Extra Questions

1 What are Studio Schools?

2 Quote the sentence which indicates that the studio schools specialize in one field.

Critical thinking

3 Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Why do you think they do this? Mention three reasons for that.

4 "Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever." Do you agree with this quotation by Gandhi? Why?

Answers

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

2 'These schools often specialize in one specific area'

3 Free answer.....

4 Yes, I agree because we should do as we can before we die.

(SB / P.47) 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 Geology Psychology
 Translation Visual Arts Chemistry Sociology Banking and Finance History Nursing
 Agriculture Physics Engineering Linguistics Economics Business Management Biology
 Medicine Geography

Answers

(1) Science: Maths, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Geology, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine.

(2) Arts and Humanities: Arabic Language and Literature, Translation, Visual Arts, Sociology, History

(3) 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.

(SB P.47) Writing skills informally

(SB P.48) Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words:

Word	Meaning
increasingly	بشكل متزايد
prospects	آفاق
global	عالمي
proficiency	كفاءة
lifelong	مدى الحياة
abroad	خارج البلاد

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

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

Ti

(SB P.48) What do you know about the German-Jordanian University?

Guess the correct answers.

 **Always read to the end of the sentence before choosing an answer*

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 came 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 course.

Answers: 1 public 2 Madaba 3 more 4 more 5 many other countries 6 14%
7 German

A visiting student's blog post: Anita (SB / P.49)

Word	Meaning
Colloquial لغة عامية	Language or words used mainly in informal conversation than writing.
Fluently بطلاقة	Speaking a language very well, like a native speaker.
Put my back into يعمل ما بوسعه	To put or make a lot of effort into something.

ضمائر (I, me, my) تعود على the writer

(1) they	Relatives	(8) their	Students
(2) who	Family	(9) who	All the students
(3) there	German-Jordanian university	(10) their	Students
(4) who	International students	(11) it	University education
(5) them	International students	(12) them	Students
(6) it	Arabic	(13) they	Students
(7) their	Students in Jordan	(14) they	People

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

قبل صيفين، أمضيت خمسة شهور بدراسة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية بالقرب من مادبا. ولأن أبي من أصل أردني، نشأت أتحدث العربية كما أتحدث الألمانية ولكن لم أدرس العربية بشكل رسمي وعندما جاءت لي الفرصة بأن أمضي سنة بالأردن لدراسة العربية، لم أتردد ولو لحظة.

I have relatives in Jordan and they (1) arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who (2) live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there (3), who (4) were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them (5) had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

لدي أقارب في الأردن رتبوا لي إقامة مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. لقد أدهشني عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك، والذين لم يكونوا فقط من ألمانيا، ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم. معظمهم قد درسوا العربية لمستوى متقدم. أنا على دراية جيدة باللغة العربية العامية، والتي تتحدثها وتفهمها عائلتي. حصة اللغة العربية، بالعربية الفصحى الحديثة، كانت تحدياً، وخاصة النحو.

- 1 What kind of language accent does the family speak?
- 2 There are two kinds of dialects in Arabic according to the text. Write them.
- 3 Write the sentence which shows the most difficult topic in Arabic for the students?
- 4 Find a word which means "Language used mainly in informal conversation"?
- 5 According to the writer, what helped her speak Arabic?
- 6 What was the opportunity which made the writer speak Arabic formally?
- 7 What amazed the writer?

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve Arabic-speaking skills because, while all students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it (6) at home. I really **put my back into it**, and I earned an **A** on the course.

كل أسبوع، علينا أن نتعلم قائمة مفردات من حوالي 50 كلمة. غطينا عدة مواضيع.

العيش مع عائلة ساعدني لتحسين مهارة المحادثة بالعربية لأنه عندما يسمع كل الطلبة العربية في الغرفة الصفية والشارع، أستطيع أيضاً أن أمارسها في البيت. حقيقة حاولت بجد و حصلت على (أ) في المساق.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their (7) behaviour and their (8) attitude to studying. All the students who (9) I met appreciated the importance of their (10) university education and the opportunities it (11) would give them (12) to contribute to their country's prosperity. They (13) also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they (14) disagreed with each other.

ما أثربني كثيرا حول الطلبة في الأردن كان سلوكهم و اتجاههم نحو الدراسة. جميع الطلبة الذين قابلتهم كانوا يقدرون أهمية تعليمهم الجامعي, و الفرص التي سيحصلون عليها ليساهموا في ازدهار الدولة. أيضا أظهروا قيم إيجابية كثيرا. كل منهم كان صادقا, و كان الناس يناقشون المشاكل بدلا من الشعور بالغضب فيما لو اختلفو مع بعضهم البعض.

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

وكشخص استمتعت بالطعام اللذيذ والأماكن الجميلة و الآمنة, و الناس المضيافة, فإن الدراسة بالأردن كانت إحدى أفضل القرارات التي عملتها في حياتي. لقد صادقت العديد. و كذلك حسنت من مهارة المحادثة, و الكتابة و القراءة بالعربية. حلمي أن أتحدث بطلاقة بالعربية يوما ما. و أنوي أن أرجع إلى الأردن كلما استطعت, أعلم أنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة.

8 There are some impressive things the writer felt in towards most students. Write them.

9 The speaker enjoyed many things. Write two of them.

10 Write the sentence which shows the writer's dream in the future.

11 In the last two lines, what does the word '**this dream**' refer to?

12 What is the meaning of the underlined phrase '**put my back into it**'?

Critical thinking

1 Learning a new language may have some challenges and troubles before acquiring the language. Suggest three problems that students may face when learning new language.

.....

2 Learning a new language does not only depend on a particular book to read from. To what degree do you agree or disagree? Explain.

.....

أسئلة الكتاب

Read the blog and answer the questions.

- 1 Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
- 2 What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
- 3 What does the underlined idiom in the text mean?

Answers

- 1 Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. She also had family in Jordan who could help her.
- 2 Their behavior and attitude to studying was very good. They fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country.
- 3 Tried extremely hard/ to put a lot of effort into something.

Extra Questions - أسئلة مقترحة عالفقرة

- 1 Where is the German-Jordanian University?
- 2 Quote the sentence which shows that Anita was amazed by the students in Jordan.
- 3 What is Anita's dream?
- 4 Find in the text a word that means "of language or words; used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech"

Answers

- 1 It's near Madaba.
- 2 "What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behavior and their attitude to studying"
- 3 Her dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day.
- 4 Colloquial

Writing (SB / P.49)

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

family life

school subjects

school rules behaviour

values

a typical school day

after-school activities

free-time

activities



Shadi
Al-natour

بعد المدرسة ... After school ... (AB / P.33)

Word	Meaning
** Halls of residence** (Phrase) سكن جامعي	Accommodation provided by a university or college.
Tuition تعليم	Teaching, especially in small groups
Motive دافع	Reason for doing something
Minority أقلية	Not many, the opposite of 'majority'
Fees رسوم	Costs, charges
debt دين	Money you owe
Financial مالي	Relating to money

(1) it	Percentage of school leavers going on to higher education	(11) they	Students
(2) they	Most students	(12) their	students
(3) it	This money	(13) one	University
(4) they	Most students	(14) many	Students
(5) it	This money	(15) their	Students
(6) they	7% of 17,0000 students	(16) their	Minority of students
(7) their	7% of 17,0000 students	(17) them	Minority of students
(8) where	Home	(18) them	Minority of students
(9) they	Students	(19) their	Minority of students
(10) them	Students		

- كيف تطرد الملل؟

- سهلة أفتح الباب وقوله بلينز برا.



In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, it (1) was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. **Another huge change** has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government.

في بريطانيا، تقريبا 50% من خريجي المدارس يكملون الدراسات العليا. العدد ليس دائما مرتفع مثل الآن. قبل عشرين سنة، كان قريب لنسبة 30% و قبل ثلاثين سنة كان فقط 5%، و هناك تغير آخر عظيم و هو التغير الاقتصادي. قبل 1998 كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجانا تماما للبريطانيين. و منذ ذلك الحين عرفت أجرة التعليم. معظم الطلبة يأخذوا قروضا من الحكومة.

They (2) don't have to repay it (3) immediately. Instead, they (4) pay it (5) back slowly out of future earnings. Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they (6) studied for their (7) degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government.

ليس ضرورياً ردها مباشرة، بدلا من ذلك يردونها ببطء من مكاسبهم المستقبلية. على الرغم من التكلفة العالية معظم الطلبة يختارون الدراسة خارج الوطن. و في دراسة حديثة ل 17000 طالب كشفت عن فقط 7% ممن أرادوا البقاء في الوطن أثناء دراستهم للحصول على الشهادة. بالطبع معظم الشباب الذين يعيشون بعيدا عن أوطانهم يستعيرون نقودا أكثر من الحكومة.

- 1 Write the sentences which shows that about half of the graduates go on higher education?
- 2 Write the sentence which shows the minority of students stay at home while studying.
- 3 There are some changes that happened for students in England. Write two of them.
- 4 The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold '**another hug change**'. What was the first huge changes?

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

So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where (8) they (9) don't have to pay rent? Most of them (10) say that they (11) want to move to the university of their (12) choice, rather than the nearest one (13).

Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many (14) have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their (15) first year others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their (16) parents have bought for them (17). Most of them (18) need to learn to cook, do their (19) own washing and manage their time and money

لماذا لا يختار الطلبة تجنب الدين ببقائهم بالبيت, حيث أنهم لا يدفعون أجرة؟ معظمهم يقولون أنهم يريدون أن ينتقلون إلى الجامعة باختيارهم بدلا من اختيار تلك الأقرب لديهم.
و هناك دافع آخر وهو الرغبة في العيش ضمن ثقافة جديدة. أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلبة؟ الكثير منهم لديه غرف في صالات سكنية. وخاصة في أولى سنواتهم: آخريين يستأجرون شقق أو بيوت.
أقلية محظوظة تعيش في ملكية اشتراها لهم والديهم. معظمهم يحتاجون أن يتعلموا الطبخ, و الغسيل و إدارة الوقت و صرف النقود.

5 What does the underlined word 'one' refer to?

6 There are some tasks students should be trained on or learnt. Write two of them.

Critical thinking

1 Studying in groups has many benefits for students. Suggest three benefits which students may get by studying with their colleges.

.....

.....

.....

2 Studying within the student's residence has many facilities and benefits. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your opinion.

.....

.....

أسئلة الكتاب

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

- 1 The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.
- 2 It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be.
- 3 University students have to pay before they study.
- 4 Most university students choose the cheapest option.

Answers: 1 T 2 T 3 F: They pay the government back out of future earnings.

4 F: Most students choose to study away from home.

10 Answer the following questions.

- 1 What does the word 'it' in **bold** refer to in the first paragraph?
- 2 The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold '**another huge change**'. What was the first huge change?
- 3 How are students able to afford to lease home? Which part of the text tells you this?

Answers

- 1 The percentage of school leavers going on to higher education.
- 2 the change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%)
- 3 They borrow money from the government (lines 10-11)

Extra Questions - أسئلة مقترحة عالفقرة

- 1 There are two reasons for students who want to study abroad. Mention them.
- 2 When was higher education in the UK free for citizens?
- 3 How is the lucky minority different from other students?
- 4 How can British government help its citizens to complete their studying?

Answers

1. 1-they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.
2-the desire to live in a new culture.
2. before 1998 CE.
3. a lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them.
4. students don't have repay money immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

(AB P.31) 1. Replace the words and phrases in **bold** with words from the box.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Compulsory	Subject you have to do	Tuition	Lessons
Contradictory	Different argument sides	Optional	With a choice
Developed nation	Wealthy country	Fluently	Speaking a language very well

compulsory contradictory developed nation tuition optional fluently

1 A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced.

2 Is Maths a **subject that you have to do**?

3 You don't have to stay after school for the chess club _ it's **your choice**.

4 Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend?

5 Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**.

Answers: 1 developed nation 2 compulsory 3 optional 4 tuition 5 contradictory

(AB P.31) 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

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

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

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

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

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

Answers: 1 education 2 succeed 3 achieve 4 organisation 5 development

(AB/P.32) Fill in the gaps with the appropriate university subjects. One is not needed

banking and finance, linguistics, fine arts, history, physics, law

1 You should study if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.

2 Studying lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.

3 Maths is my strongest subject. By studying I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.

4 is a subject that I learn about ancient and modern civilizations 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 graduated, I want to begin a career in investment.

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

عقلي الدراسي آآآررر يووو وذذذ ميببي!!!!



University subjects

Maths	الرياضيات
Dentistry	طب الأسنان
Pharmacy	الصيدلة
Geology	علوم الأرض
Chemistry	الكيمياء
Agriculture	الزراعة
Physics	الفيزياء
Engineering	الهندسة
Biology	الأحياء (العلوم الحياتية)
Medicine	الطب
Arabic language and literature	اللغة العربية و آدابها
Translation	الترجمة
Visual Arts	الفنون البصرية (تشكيلية)
Sociology	علم الاجتماع
History	التاريخ
Marketing	التسويق
Banking and Finance	العلوم المالية و المصرفية
Nursing	التمريض
Business Management	إدارة الأعمال
Economics	الاقتصاد
Psychology	علم النفس
Linguistics	اللغويات
Geography	الجغرافيا
Law	القانون
Fine Arts	الفنون الجميلة

طالبى المكرم ها نحن وقد انتهينا من الوحدة السادسة من المستوى الرابع
بقالك طال عمرك شد حيلك معي واحفظ "التخصصات الجامعية" لا تفضحنا بالجامعة