

Find	اوجد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحته خط	According to	طبقا ل
Pronoun	ضمير	View , Opinion , Attitude	رأي
Text	نص	Sentence	جملة
Paragraph	فقرة	Indicate, Show	يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
Examples	امثلة	How	كيف
Mention	اذكر	When	متى
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objectives, Aims	اهداف	Where	اين
First	اول	What	ماذا
Second	ثاني	Which	اي/الذي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	آخر	How long	كم طول
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	اسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	عدا ذلك
Describe	اوصف	Results	نتائج
Advantages , Benefits	فوائد	Mean	يعنى
Explain	اشرح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences	نتائج

شعارنا :

إحنا مش قد التوجيهي
إحنا اقوى منه

YES WE CAN DO IT

Unit (6): Education Today

Unit (7): Lifelong Learning

No	Word	المعنى	English Meaning
1	academy (n) academic (adj) academically (adv)	اكاديمي	Connected with education, especially at college or university level academic.
2	agriculture (n) agricultural (adj)	زراعي	The science or practice of farming.
3	astrophysics (n)	فيزياء فلكية	The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the
4	manage (v) business management (n) managerial (adj)	ادارة اعمال	An area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring,
5	advise (v) career advisor/ advice (n)	نصيحة مستشار وظيفي	Someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work.
6	circulate (v) circulation (n)	دورة دموية دوران الهواء	The movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air , the movement of air.
7	colloquial (adj)	عامية	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech
8	compulsory (adj)	اجباري	obligatory; required
9	concentrate (v) concentration (n)	يركز	attention, or attention span
10	contradict (v) contradiction (n) contradictory (adj)	تناقض	If two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true.
11	degree (n)	شهادة	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study.
12	dehydrate (v) dehydration (n) dehydrated (adj)	جفاف	the state of having drunk too little water
13	developed nation (n)	امة متطورة	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living
14	diet (n) dietary (adj) diet (v)	غذاء صحي	The kind of food that a person or animal eats each day.
15	diploma (n)	درجة الدبلوم	Either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or
16	drop [a course] (v)	اسقاط	to stop studying a certain subject at university.

17	economics (n) economical (adj) economically (adv)	اقتصادي	The study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used.
18	engineering (n) engineer (v+n)	هندسة	The study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built
19	enrol (v) enrolment (n)	تسجيل	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course
20	fluently (adv) fluency (n) fluent (adj)	بطلاقة	Speaking a language very well, like a native speaker.
21	immerse (v) immersion (n)	استغرق	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it.
22	lifelong (adj)	مدى الحياة	Continuing or existing throughout your life.
23	linguistics (n) linguist (n) linguistic (adj)	اللغويات	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages
24	marketing (n) market (v+n)	التسويق	The study of selling products to the appropriate customer.
25	Master's degree (n)	درجة الماجستير	A period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree.
26	memory (n) memorise (v) memorable (adj)	ذاكرة	Someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences.
27	multilingual (adj) multilingualism (n)	متعدد اللغات	Speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages.
28	multitask (v)	تعدد المهام	to do several things at the same time.
29	nutrition (n) nutritious (adj)	تغذية	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth.
30	online distance learning (n)	التعليم عن بعد	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication.
31	Pharmacy (n) pharmaceutical (adj)	صيدليه	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines.
32	PhD (n)	شهادة الدكتوراة	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty.
33	pioneering (adj) pioneer (v+n)	رائد	Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time.
34	postgraduate (n)	دراسات عليا	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.
35	private university (n)	جامعة خاصة	a university not operated by a government
36	proficiency (n) proficient (adj)	ماهر	a good standard of ability and skill
37	Psychology (n) psychological (adj)	علم النفس	The study of the mind and how it works.
38	public university (n)	جامعة حكومية	a university that is funded by public means, through a

39	qualifications (n) qualify (v) qualified (adj)	مؤهلات	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam.
40	simulate (v) simulator (n) simulation (n)	جهاز محاكاة	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine.
41	Sociology (n) sociological (adj)	علم الاجتماع	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups.
42	tailor-made (adj)	مجهز خصيصا	Custommade; made to fit exactly.
43	tuition (n)	تدريس	Teaching, especially in small groups.
44	tutorial (n) tutor (v+n)	مدرس او مدرب خاص	A period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students
45	undergraduate (n)	تحت التخرج	Someone who has not yet completed their first degree.
46	undertake (v) undertaking (n)	القيام بـ	To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it.
47	utterance (n) utter (verb)	الناطق	Something that is said, such as a statement.
48	vocational (adj) vocation (n)	مهني	Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved

Verb phrases (Idioms):

49	get cold feet	فقدان الثقة بالنفس	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute .
50	get it off (your) chest	تشكي همك لشخص	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you
51	have a head for figures	تمتلك عقل رياضي	to have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers.
52	keep your chin up	تبقى سعيدا وقت الشدة	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement.
53	put (my) back into it	ان تشتهد بشيء	to put a lot of effort into something.
54	stand out [from the crowd]	تكون الافضل بين الجميع	to be much better than other similar people or things.
55	play it by ear	كيف تتعامل مع موقف	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

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

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom.

بعض تمارين الكتاب المهمة

WB/ P.31 Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.

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

WB/ P.34

Complete the sentences with the following body idioms.

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

- 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 figurs 4. keep your chin up 5. play it by ear

WB/ P.35 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

circulation, memory, concentration, beneficial, diet, dehydration, nutrition

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

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

WB/P.37 Complete the sentences with the words in bold in the text.

academic, postgraduate, undergraduate, beneficial, vocational

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

Answers: 1 postgraduate 2 academic 3 undergraduate 4 vocational

<u>Definition</u>	Collocating phrases
<u>write a schedule</u>	draw up a timetable
<u>keep fit</u>	do exercise
<u>Begin</u>	make a start
<u>Relax</u>	take a break
<u>Study</u>	do a subject
<u>change something</u>	make a difference

WB/P.35

- 1 If you want to lose weight, you should..... do exercise every day.
 2 The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....
 3 If you send money to charity, you will..... to a lot of lives.
 4 You look tired. Why don't you..... ?
 5 I need to organise my time better. I think I'll.....

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

نمط الوزارة المتوقع

*You have to organize your time by writing a schedule.

Replace the underlined words with a suitable collocating.

WB/P.33

WORD	Meaning
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college
Motive	reason for doing something
Minority	not many, the opposite of 'majority'
Fees	costs, charges
Debt	money you owe
Financial	relating to money

كيفية حل اسئلة القطعة:

الاجابة على سؤال الضمير:

1. What does the underlined (word الكلمة / pronoun الضمير / phrase الجملة) refer to?

1 – I , me , my , myself >>>>>> the writer الكاتب

2 – you , your , yourself , we , our , us >>>>> readers القراء

3 – it , its , itself >>>>>> على الاسم المفرد الغير العاقل بداية الجملة التي هي فيها او الجملة السابقة

ملاحظة مهمة اذا جاء بعد it صفة فإنها تعود على ما بعد الصفة ودليل وجودها to

Neuro-scientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma.

4. She, her, herself >>>>> تعود على اسم عاقل مؤنث

5. He, him, his, himself >>>>> تعود على اسم عاقل مذكر

6. They, them, their, themselves, others, ones >>>>> تعود على اسم عاقل غير عاقل جمع

He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

7. There هناك /here هنا >>>>> مكان

8. relative pronouns (who \which\where) >>>>> تعود على كلمة قبلها تمام

2. What does the underlined word " " mean? ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط?

يعتمد هذا السؤال على حفظك للافعال المركبة، مصطلحات الالوان، المتلازمات وطبعاً ما ننسى الكلمات الموجودة في نهاية الكتاب

-Find a word in the text that means.....

-Replace the underlined phrasal verb/ body idiom "" with its correct meaning.

-Replace the underlined phrase " المصطلح " with the correct phrasal verb/ colour idiom

اجابة سؤال التعداد :ونعرف بان الوزارة تستخدم بعض الكلمات التي يجب عليك حفظها.

Skills اقتراحات Suggestions الحلول Solutions ايجابيات Advantages طرق\ اساليب Ways / methods

المهارات

التوصيات Recommendations العقوبات Punishments الفوائد Benefits الميزات Qualities

التهديدات Threats الخصائص Features الاهداف Purposes السلبيات Disadvantages الاختلافات Differences

العقوبات Distinguishes الخصائص Characteristics الاسباب Causes الظروف Circumstances

الخصائص Properties الاستخدامات Uses الاسباب Reasons

اذا احتوى السؤال على كلمة reasons يجب ان يحتوى الجواب على احد الكلمات الاتية
due to /as/ because/to/ in order to/ since/ for

وعادة ما ينتهي السؤال الخاص بالتعداد بالنهايات الاتية:

.....write down two of them/ these اكتب نقطتين

.....write down these two اكتب نقطتين give two examples from اكتب مثالين

.....write them down. اكتبهم

النص ف يحدد الكاتب بان نعرف العطف حروف او الاتية الربط ادوات مثل يكون عليه دلالة النص ف الموجود التعداد جدا مهمة ملحوظة

-----, ---, -----and/ or/ as well as / also-----and----- . Also, ----- --and/ or/ as well as /

also----- . Also, /another /in addition , ----- such as -----,-----,-----,-----and-----

اجابة سؤال الاقتباس: اقتبس الجملة من النص . من النقطة الى النقطة مع وضع اشارات الاقتباس (طبعا بتكون جملة قصيرة)

الوقت الذي نقضيه في المدرسة (sb p 44) 'The time we spend at school

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. قبل سنوات قليلة، ما يقارب ١٠٠٠ مدرسة في مختلف انحاء الولايات المتحدة الامريكية بدأت بجعل سنوات الدراسة أطول عن طريق إضافة ما يصل الى عشرة أيام إضافية الى السنة الدراسية او من خلال جعل كل يوم دراسي أطول بنصف ساعة.

This⁽¹⁾ was because **it**⁽²⁾ was found that secondary 5 school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days.

حصل هذا (أي تمديد السنة الدراسية) بسبب انه وجد ان طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية والمملكة المتحدة (بريطانيا) كانوا يقضون اقل وقت في المدرسة ، حيث يبلغ معدل العام الدراسي ١٨٧ يوما.

The typical Jordanian school year is longer than **this**³. However, none of **these**⁴ are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days .

العام الدراسي الأردني العادي هو أطول من ذلك. ومع ذلك، لا يوجد في هذه الدول تقريبا سنوات دراسية بطول السنة الدراسية في بلدان مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. الكوريون الجنوبيون يذهبون الى المدرسة لمدة ٢٢٠ يوما في السنة، وفي اليابان ، يصل العام الدراسي الى ٢٤٣ يوما.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world.

وفقا لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية ، وتختصر احرفها الاولى (OECD) وجدت ان الطلاب في اليابان و اندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون أطول وقت في الدراسة في العالم .

They⁵ want to learn as much as **they**⁶ can to ensure excellent exam grades. **They**⁷ go to school for about nine hours, although **this**⁸ includes optional after-school tuition and activities.

فهم يريدون تعلم اكبر قدر ممكن لضمان درجات ممتازة في الامتحانات. فهم يذهبون الى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات، على الرغم من ان هذا الوقت يشتمل على تعليم وانشطة ما عد الدوام المدرسي الاختيارية.

They⁹ also spend about three hours on homework every day, **which**¹⁰ is three times as much as many other countries. **Their**¹¹ high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

كما انهم يمضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات على الواجبات المنزلية كل يوم ، وهو ما يعادل ثلاثة اضعاف مما هو موجود في العديد من البلدان الأخرى. انجازاتهم الاكاديمية العالية تشير الى انه كلما درست لفترة أطول، فإن نتائجك تكون افضل في الامتحانات النهائية.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and **they**¹² attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations.

في فنلندا، من جهة أخرى، عادة ما يتم إعطاء الطلاب اقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات المنزلية لكل ليلة ، وهم يذهبون الى المدرسة لإيام اقل واقصر من ٨٥% مما هو موجود في الدول المتقدمة الأخرى.

Despite **this**¹³, **they**¹⁴ achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

وعلى الرغم من هذا ، فهم (أي الفنلنديون) يحققون اعلى الدرجات في مواد دراسية مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وبالإضافة الى ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب هناك أيضا يتكلمون لغتين على الأقل، وغالبا ثلاث لغات وبطلاقة.

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

ان وجهات النظر المتناقضة لهذه الدراسة تشير الى ان عدد وطول أيام الدراسة هي ليست العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما اذا كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة ام لا.

الضمائر الواردة في القطعة :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1- This: as many as Hours. | 10- which : spending about Every day |
| 2- It: that secondaryschool. | 11- their : students in Japan and South Korea |
| 4.This: an average 187 days | 12- they : students in Finland |
| 3- These: the school and Jordan. | 13- this :students in nations. |
| 5 – 7 they : students in Japan South Korea. | 14- they : students in Finland |
| 8- this : about nine hours | |
| 9- they : students in Japan South Korea | |

ملاحظة : الضمير (this) غالبا يعود على كاملة ذكرت قبله. كما في رقم (1,3,13)

4-

Questions:

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

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

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

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

Students in Japan do more homework on average.

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

Most students attend school 187 days per year.

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

No, it isn't; it is optional

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

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

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

Suggested answer: A longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetables, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at 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.

اسئلة اضافية على القطعة الاولى:

1. Some schools in the USA began making school years longer a few years ago by two ways. Write down these two ways.

.....

2. Quote the sentence which shows the length of the school years in both Japan and South Korea.

.....

3. Why do Japanese students want to learn as much as they can?

.....

4. How many hours do South Korean students spend on homework every day?

.....

5. Where are usually students given the least hours of homework?

.....

6. What is the function of this sentence "the longer you study, the better you do in final exams"?

.....

7. The writer mentioned two courses in the passage. Write down these two subjects down.

.....

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

.....

Critical thinking:

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

.....

.....

.....

Answers.

1. By adding up to ten extra days to the school years- by making each school day longer by half an hour.

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

3. To ensure excellent exams grades

4. They spend about three hours on homework every day.

5. In Finland

6. Making comparisons

7. Math- science

8. Most students attend school 187 days per year.

8) Read the text quickly. Use the context to guess the meaning of the underlined words and match them with their meanings. The first one is done for you. (Activity book p 33)

After school ... بعد المدرسة

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as **this**¹. Twenty years ago, **it**² was closer to 30%, and thirty years before **that**³, **it**⁴ 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**⁵, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government.

في إنجلترا، ما يقارب من ٥٠% من خريجي المدارس يذهبون الى التعليم العالي. هذا الرقم لم يكن دائما بمثل ما هو مرتفع الان. قبل عشرين عاما، كان اقرب الى ٣٠% وقبل ثلاثين عاما قبل ذلك كان فقط حوالي ٥% وكان هناك تغيير ضخم اخر وهو تغيير مالي. قبل عام ١٩٩٨، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة - بريطانيا مجانا تماما للمواطنين. منذ ذلك الحين تم ادخال الرسوم الدراسية. معظم الطلاب يقترضون هذا المال من الحكومة.

They⁶ don't have to repay **it**⁷ immediately. Instead, **they**⁸ pay **it**⁹ 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**¹⁰ studied for **their**¹¹ degree.

هم - الطلاب ليسوا مضطرين لسداد القروض على الفور. بدلا من ذلك، هم يسددونها ببطء من كسبهم في المستقبل. وعلى الرغم من التكلفة العالية، فإن معظم الطلاب يختارون الدراسة بعيدا عن المنزل. في دراسة مسحية أجريت مؤخرا تتكون من ١٧٠٠٠ طالب كشفت ان ٧% فقط من الطلاب أرادوا البقاء في المنزل اثناء دراستهم من اجل الحصول على شهادتهم الجامعية.

Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, **where**¹² **they**¹³ don't have to pay rent? Most of **them**¹⁴ say that **they**¹⁵ want to move to the university of **their**¹⁶ choice, rather than the nearest one.

طبعاً بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب، العيش بعيداً عن المنزل يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يختار الطلاب تجنب الديون من خلال البقاء في المنزل، حيث لا يضطرون لدفع الإيجار؟ معظمهم يقولون أنهم يرغبون في الانتقال إلى الجامعة التي هي من اختيارهم، وليس إلى أقرب جامعة عليهم.

Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in **their**¹⁷ first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property **that**¹⁸ **their**¹⁹ parents have bought for **them**²⁰. Most of **them**²¹ need to learn to cook, do **their**²² own washing and manage **their**²³ time and money.

دافع قوي اخر (لابتعاد الطلاب عن المنزل) هو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة. اين يعيش هؤلاء الطلاب؟ العديد لديهم غرف في السكن الجامعي او السكن الطلابي، خصوصا في السنة الأولى، والبعض الخر يستأجر الشقق او المنازل. وهناك اقلية محظوظة يعيشون في ممتلكات لديهم قد اشترواها لهم والديهم. معظمهم بحاجة الى ان يتعلموا كيفية طهي الطعام، والقيام بالغسيل وإدارة وقتهم واموالهم.

الضمائر الواردة في القطعة :

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1- This : almost 50 % education . | 11- their : students |
| 2- It : the percentage of education. | 12- where : at home |
| 3- That : twenty year ago | 13 - 17 they , them , their : students |
| 4- It : the percentage of Education. | 18- that : property |
| 5- Then: 1983 CE. | 19 – 23 : them , their : students |
| 6- They : students. | |
| 7- It : money borrowed from the government. | |
| 8- They : students | |
| 9- It : money borrowed government. They : students | |

اسئلة اضافية على النص :

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

.....

2. Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once.

.....

3. Quote the sentence which indicates The challenges which face the students who choose to study abroad.

.....

4. The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they?

.....

5. Where do students who study abroad live?

.....

6. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of "majority".

.....

7 - Find a word in the text which means "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. Explain this statement , suggesting three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.

.....

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

.....

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.

4. Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

5. Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them.

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. Also, finding new friends to share them your happiness and worrying.

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 your self . On the other hand you may feel that you are isolated because you are away from your family and friends.

Derivations (الإشتقاقات) Suffixes (النهايات)

Nouns(n)		Adjectives(adj)		Adverbs(adv)		Verbs(v)	
Suffix	Example	Suffix	Example	suffix	Example	Suffix	Example
-ture	Adventure	Ent	Dependent	ly	Carefully	Ize	Realize
Ation	Consideration	Ant	Important			Ise	Realize
Sion	Impression	Able	Comfortable			Ify	Identify
Ment	Movement	Ful	Peaceful			Ate	Activate
Ness	Sickness	Less	Hopeless			En	Widen
Ity	Ability	Ous	Dangerous			Ed	Decided
Ence	Confidence	Al	Medical			Ing	Deciding
Ance	Performance	Ive	Creative				
Dom	Boredom	Ish	Foolish				
Ship	Membership	Ic	Democratic				
Hood	Brotherhood	Ed	Bored				
Al	Arrival, approval	Ing	Boring				
Ry	Refinery	Ary	Secondary				
Ist							

مطلوب حفظ النهايات لتمييز الفعل من الاسم من الظرف من الصفة كما يلي:

ملاحظات مهمة :

- ١- إذا اتى قبل الفراغ اسم غالباً يكون بعد الفراغ فعل .
- ٢- إذا اتى بعد الفراغ صفة أو فعل يكون الجواب ظرف (ly) .
- ٣- إذا اتى قبل الفراغ عبارات مثل due to أو lead to لا يكون الجواب فعل وإنما يجب ان نضع في الفراغ اسم .

شرح القاعدة:

الأسماء Noun Derivation

* يستخدم الاسم :

١- إذا كان قبل الفراغ (the, an, a, this, that, those, these, his, her, my, our, their, its, `s , few, a few, little, a little, no, much, many, some, any, all, others, other, two (three))

وبعد الفراغ (فعل أو حرف جر أو نقطة):

- 1- The Middle East is famous for **the production** of olive oil.
- 2 – Fatima al – Fihri was born in **the ninth** century.
- 3 - I will be going to university to complete **my education**.
- 4 -We can't comply with **this decision**.
- 5 - There are **many inventions** made by Adeeb Al- Balooshi.
- 6 - Have you seen Nasser's **collection** of post cards? He's got hundreds!
- 7- **Their applications** for the job were refused.

٢- بعد كلمة (more) بشرط ان لا يسبقها احد أفعال **be**.

- We need **more patience** in case of anger.

٣- إذا كان قبل الفراغ حرف جر (of, on ,in, with, between without ,etc...),وبعد الفراغ (فعل أو حرف جر أو نقطة):

1. Necessity is the mother of **invention**.

2. - There is a particular Bedouin style of **weaving** that buyers find very attractive.

٤- إذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة وبعد الفراغ (فعل أو حرف جر أو نقطة):

The award is granted for personal **achievements**.

٥- في موقع الفاعل أو المفعول به .organizations appeared near rivers.

Adjective Derivation: الصفة اشتقاق

* استخدام الصفات:

١. إذا كان قبل الفراغ (the, an, a, this, that, those, these, his, her my, our, their, its, `s, few, a)
١. إذا كان قبل الفراغ (few all, little, little, no, much , many, some, any , other, others)
وبعد الفراغ اسم:

1. The government has set up a **charitable** foundation.

2. We will remember all people who played significant roles in Jordan's **formative** years.

٢. إذا كان قبل الفراغ حرف جر (of, on, in, with ,without) وبعد الفراغ اسم:

. The manager's proposal was accepted **with unanimous** approval.

٣. إذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة وبعد الفراغ اسم:

. In order to meet the demands of the job, Amjad has attended **several intensive** courses.

٤. إذا كان قبل الفراغ احد افعال (be) التالية (is , are , am ,was , were) ولكن يجب أن تكون أفعال رئيسية:

. It is very important to **be tolerant** so as to accept others and their opinion.

٥. إذا كان قبل الفراغ احد الأفعال التالية :

(seem , look , taste , smell, appear , become ,feel , get ,grow, found)

. The elephant seal is huge and **looks monstrous**.

٦. إذا كان قبل الفراغ احد ظروف التشديد او الظروف:

So, very, too, extremely, really, quite, completely, a bit, absolutely, mainly, surely

. Muna is really **creative**; she writes poetry and short stories.

٧- بعد **the most** او **more** بشرط ان تكون مسبوقة بأحد أفعال (be)

* It was **the most expensive** car in the world.

٨- بين **as.....as** نستخدم صفة

He is **as strong** as lion.

ملاحظات هامة :

١- الصفة المنتهية ب (ed) غالبا تستخدم للعاقل والصفة المنتهية ب (ing) غالبا تستخدم لغير العاقل.

٢- ما ينتهي ب (ed) و (ing) قبل الأسماء يكون صفات.

٣- ما ينتهي ب (ed) او (ing) يكون قبل وبعد الفعل اسم

. Reading is very important.

.I like playing football.

A

٤- التصريف الثالث للفعل (v3) يعامل معاملة الصفة .

new letter is **written** by someone.

Verb Derivation: اشتقاق الفعل

١. بعد الأفعال المساعدة :

:should, could, have, has, had, must, (does, do, did, may, can, willetc)1. The insurance company **should** compensate the two drivers after that tragic accident.

٢- بعد to المصدرية:

Why don't we try to **revive** our old glories?

٣ - بعد الفاعل سواء كان الفاعل اسم او ضمير (إذا كانت الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل رئيسي):

The students **solve** the problem in learning mathematics.

٤- بعد أفعال (do) سواء في جملة منفية او سؤال .

We **didn't** complete our project yesterday.

٥- بعد who

Adverb Derivation اشتقاق الظرف :

● استخدامات الظروف:

١- بين فاصلتين:

1. The cost of materials rose sharply, **accordingly**, the prices went up.

٢- إذا جاء في بداية الجملة فراغ و بعد الفراغ فاصلة.

Ironically, the old woman was rescued by the bitter enemy.

٣- في نهاية الجملة بشرط ان يأتي قبل الفراغ اسم او ضمير او فعل.

1. Because of the increasing number of accidents, drivers should drive their cars **carefully**.

٤- بعد ظروف التشديد (so , very , too , extremely , really).

The students were so **incredibly** worried before the exams.

٥- بين الفعل المكون من جزئين. أو بعد الفعل المكون من جزئين :

Electric wires should be **cautiously** handled.

٦- قبل الصفات.

The outcomes of this investigation were **surprisingly** astonishing.

٧- بين الفاعل والفعل:

An earthquake **forcibly** moved a lot of people from their houses last week.

الكلمات التي في الجدول في الأسفل هامة وتأتي غالبا في الامتحان ، فأحفظها.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
achieve	achievement انجاز	achievable	achievably
Advise	Advice نصيحة	advisable مرغوب	Advisably بحكمة / بمنطق
X	Awareness وعي ادراك / وعي	Aware	X
Circulate	Circulation دوران / جريان	Circulatory	X
Compete	Competition منافسة	Competitive	Competitively
Concentrate	Concentration تركيز	concentrated	X
Correct	Correction تصحيح	Correct	Correctly
Create	Creation / Creativity	Creative	Creatively
Criticise	Criticism/ critic	Critical	critically
Dehydrate	Dehydration جفاف	Dehydrated	X
Depend	Dependence اعتماد	dependent	dependently
develop	Development تطور/ تنمية	developed	X
Dominate	domination سيطرة / هيمنة	Dominant	Dominantly
Economise	Economy	Economical	Economically
Educate	Education تربية	Educational	Educationally تربويا
Experience	Experience تجربة / خبرة	Experienced	X
Idealise	Ideality المثالية	Ideal	Ideally
Know	Knowledge معرفة	Knowledgeable	Knowledgeably
Memorize	Memory	memorable	Memorably
X	Nutrition / nutrients	Nutritious	Nutritiously
organize	organization	Organized	X
Particularize	Particularity	particular	particularly
X	Prominence أهمية	Prominent	Prominently
Recommend	Recommendation	recommendatory	X
Repeat	Repetition	Repeated	Repeatedly
revise	Revision	Revisable	X
Succeed	Success	Successful	Successfully
Teach	Teaching	Teachable	X
X	Youth	Young	X
Qualify	Qualification	Qualified	---
Pioneer	Pioneer	Pioneering	----
believe يعتقد	Belief اعتقاد	---	----
Succeed	Success	Successful	Successfully
Conclude اختتم	Conclusions نتائج	--	--
X	Enthusiasm	Enthusiastic	Enthusiastically
Interpret	interpreter interpretation	Interpreted	X
X	Proficiency	Proficient	Proficiently
Immerse	Immersion	X	X
Contradict	Contradiction	Contradictory	X
X	Region	Regional	Ambitiously
X	Ambition	Ambitious	Ambitiously

B. complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down.(4 pints)

1. You need to love your work in order to (success)

Succeed	Success	Successful
----------------	----------------	-------------------

2. His of the conversation was completely different. (interpret)

Interpret	interpretation	Interpreted
------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

3. The hospital is famous for its work in heart surgery. (pioneer)

Pioneer	Pioneer	Pioneering
----------------	----------------	-------------------

4.The best way to acquire a language is the total in it. (immerse)

Immerse	Immersion
----------------	------------------

5.The students were really about visiting the chocolate factory for a tour. (enthusiasm)

Enthusiasm	Enthusiastic	Enthusiastically
-------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

7.There is a great between the two viewpoints of the study.

Contradict	contradiction	Contradictory
-------------------	----------------------	----------------------

8. Sally is very person, she always puts her things on shelves.

organize	organization	Organized
-----------------	---------------------	------------------

9.The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.

Memorize	Memory	memorable
-----------------	---------------	------------------

10. Why don't you find a job and end this upon your parents. (depend)

Depend	Dependence اعتماد	dependent	dependently
---------------	--------------------------	------------------	--------------------

11.It seems that Ali doesn't want to return the money, despitereminders.

Repeat	Repetition	Repeated	Repeatedly
---------------	-------------------	-----------------	-------------------

12.My grandfather always talks about what he did in his

Youth	Young
--------------	--------------

13.Amman is one the most important in Jordan. (regional)

Region	Regional	Regionally
---------------	-----------------	-------------------

14.Hani is a very student. (ambition)

Ambition	Ambitious	Ambitiously
-----------------	------------------	--------------------

15.The organization is seeking to employ more accountant.

Experience	Experience تجربة / خبرة	Experienced
-------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------

16.Although the child is only three years old, he can pronounce lots of words.....

Correct	Correction تصحيح	Correct	Correctly
----------------	-------------------------	----------------	------------------

17. No one denies that language has become important for anyone who wants to travel abroad. (proficient)

Proficiency	Proficient	Proficiently
--------------------	-------------------	---------------------

18. The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.

Memorize	Memory	memorable	Memorably
-----------------	---------------	------------------	------------------

19.Don't talk to the driver. He must..... (concentration)

Concentrate	Concentration تركيز	concentrated
--------------------	----------------------------	---------------------

20. How quickly does blood round the body? (circulation)

Circulate	Circulation دوران / جريان	Circulatory
------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------

answers:

1. succeed 2. Interpretation 3. Pioneering 4. Immersion 5. Enthusiastic 7. contradiction

8. Organized 9. memorable 10.dependence 11. Repeated 12. Youth 13. Region 14.ambitious

15. experienced 16. correctly 17. Proficiency 18. Memorable 19. Concentrate 20. Circulate

C. Choose the suitable words derived from the words in the options below and Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. In the future, there will be too many _____ built cities.
(artificially . artificial , artifice)
2. The new airport should be fully _____ by next year.
(operate , operational , operation)
3. He has good _____, but his suggestion isn't really helpful.
(intend , intention , intentional)
4. None of these strategies are _____ for smaller businesses.
(practice , practical , practitioner)
5. His views on medicine are more _____ than those of some of his friends.
(convention , conventional , convent)
6. Thirty percent of the new students need _____ classes in math.
(remedy , remedial , remedially)
7. Parents must _____ their children after being exposed to any disease.
(immune , immunization , immunize)
8. _____ has been linked to a number of health risks, such as heart disease.
(obesity , obese ,)
9. Improvements in diet have resulted in greater life _____ for many people.
(expect , expectancy , expected)
10. This has proved to be _____ beneficial to the community.
(extremely , extreme , extreameness)
11. She has one of the most _____ minds in the business.
(create , creation , creative)
12. He could not suggest a _____ alternative.
(viable , viability ,)
13. My parents have been the most _____ people in my life.
(influence , influentially , influential)
14. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical _____.
(discover , discoverable , discovery)
15. Scientists have successfully _____ a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
(invent , invented , invention)
16. Scientiststhat there might be a life on Mars soon.
(estimate , estimated , estimation)
17. Al-Farabi is an Islamicin Cordoba.]
(philosopher , philosophise , philosophical)
18. Ali Ibn Nafi established the first music school to teach musical
(Harmonious , harmonise , harmony)
19. Ibn Basal also worked out how tothe land by finding underground water.
(irrigation , irrigated , irrigate)
20. The new innovative theory will in all medical fields.
(revolutionise , revolution , revolutionary)

Answers artificially / operational / intention / practical / conventional / remedial / immunize / obesity / expectancy /

extremely / creative / viable / influential / discovery / invented / estimate / philosopher / harmony / irrigate / Revolutionise

SB / P53

1- Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

- 1- Have you had anyof learning another language? (experienced)
- 2 Is one side of the brain morethan the other? (dominance)
- 3 Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the paston the experience you had while you were learning. (dependence)

Answers : 1- experience 2- dominant 3- depends

SB / P 79

Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences: (sb p 79)

- 1 The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.
(memory / memorising / memorable)
- 2 Nuts contain useful such as oils and fats. (nutrients / nutritious / nutrition)

AB/P31

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

- 1- One of the most important things that we give children is a good education.
- 2- If you work hard, I'm sure you will (success)
- 3- Congratulations! Not many people such high marks. (achievement)

Answers: 2- succeed 3- Achieve

AB/P36

3- Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words: (Ab p 36)

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

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

Quantifiers to make comparisons قاعدة المقارنات كتابة شرح اللوح

الاستاذ محمد الحارون

Quantifiers to make comparisons**Monosyllabic adjectives are compared with -er+ than, the + -est (المقطع أحادية الصفات)**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Long	longer than	the longest
Small	smaller than	the smallest
Late	later than	the latest
Nice	nicer than	the nicest
Big	bigger than	the biggest
Thin	thinner than	the thinnest
Fat	fatter than	the fattest

e.g 1.....

2.....

Disyllabic adjectives (المقطع ثنائية الصفات) (ending with [y, er, ow] are compared with -er, -est.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Easy	easier than	the easiest
Happy	happier than	the happiest
Clever	cleverer than	the cleverest
Narrow	narrower than	the narrowest

e.g 1.....

2.....

All the other adjectives and adverbs are compared with **more/less, the most/the least**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Careful	more/less careful than	the most/the least careful
Expensive	more/less expensive than	the most/the least expensive
Difficult	more/less difficult than	the most/the least difficult
Tired	more/less tired than	the most/the least tired
Terrible	more/less terrible than	the most/the least terrible

ملاحظات مهمة جدا:

as + many + (noun) + as

*يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء المعدودة

* keke knows as many people as I do.

(not) as + many + (noun) + as

*يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء المعدودة

*There aren't as many people in our class as in yours.

(not) as + much + (noun) + as

*يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

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

Special adjectives can be compared with -er, -est or more/less, the most/the least.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Clever	cleverer than more/less clever	the cleverest the most/the least clever
Common	commoner than more/less common	the commonest the most/the least common
Likely	likelier than more/less likely	the likeliest the most/the least likely
Pleasant	pleasanter than more/less pleasant	the pleasantest the most/the least pleasant
Polite	politer than more/less polite	the politest the most/the least polite
Quiet	quieter than more/less quiet	the quietest the most/the least quiet
Stupid	Stupider more/less stupid	the stupidest the most/the least stupid
Sure	surer than more/less sure	the surest the most/the least sure
Subtle	subtler than more/less subtle	the subtlest the most/the least subtle
Simple	simpler than more/less simple	the simplest the most/the least simple

Irregular forms

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
bad / ill	Worse	Worst
little (amount)	Less	Least
little (size)	Smaller	Smallest
much / many	More	Most
far (amount)	Further	Furthest
far (place)	Farther	Farthest
late (time)	Later	Latest
late (order)	Latter	Last
near (place)	Nearer	Nearest
near (order)	-	Next
old (people and things)	Older	Oldest
old (people)	Elder	Eldest

The following words are both adjectives and adverbs.

close	early	far	free	Hard
Daily	fair	fast	hard	Wrong

SB/P.45

Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

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

- English is _____ studied subject.
- _____ studied subjects are Music and Art.
- There are _____ students studying Science as Maths.
- Maths is _____ popular than Science, but _____ popular than English.
- Students don't like doing Music and Art _____ they like doing Maths.
- 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

WB/ 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.

earlier later less longer the most the least

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

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

Country	Age Range
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

WB/ 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

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

- Business Studies is subject.
- people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- Physics isn't..... Biology.
- Law is..... than Medicine and Dentistry.
- growing subject is Computer Science.
- Engineering is..... Visual Arts.
- applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE. 7 11%.....
- 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

sB/ p.48

Guess the correct answers.

تمرين كتاب

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.

Answers: 1 public 2 Madaba 3 2005 4 more 5 many other countries 6 14 7 German

1- Ali`s handwriting is more beautiful than Rama`s.

Rama`s handwriting.....

2- Travelling by car is less exciting than travelling by train.

Travelling by train.....

3- Toleen speaks English fluently, Sileen also speaks English fluently.

Toleen speaks

4- Cats are fast but they are slower than lions.

Cats are not

5- A dog is more faithful than a cat.

- A cat

6- Amman is the best city in the Middle East.

- No other city in the Middle East is.....

- Amman is than any other city in the Middle East.

تمرين اضافي على القاعدة:

1. London is bigger than Amman. (as)

Amman isn't

2. The cheapest way of travelling in this city is a bus. (حالة شاذة) مهم جدا.

The least

3. Biology is more popular than physics in British universities.

Physics isn't as

4. My car is more expensive than Rakan's car .

Rakan's car is

Rakan's car isn't

5. Geography is less interesting than English.

English is

6. Toleen has more **stamps** than Sileen . معدود

Sileen

7. I have more **money** than my brother . غير معدود.

My brother

8. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.

English

Space Schools (SBp 46)

مدارس علم الفضاء

Studio schools are pioneering schools **which**¹ receive funding as we as support from private businesses, and **which**² seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

مدارس الاستوديوهات (او مدارس المشاغل) هي مدارس رائدة والتي تتلقى التمويل وكذلك الدعم من شركات القطاع الخاص ، والتي تسعى الى تشجيع الشباب على القيام بنمط غير تقليدي من التعليم الثانوي .

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.

هذه المدارس غالبا ما تخصص في مجال واحد محدد ، غير انها تعي ان نفس التشكيلة الواسعة من المهارات والمؤهلات ينبغي ان تتاح لجميع الشباب . (أي ان هذه المدارس تعلم نفس المهارات التي يتعلمها الطلاب في المدارس العادية).

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

واحدة كهذه المدرسة افتتحت مؤخرا لتعليم من هم في اعمار ما بين ١٤ وحتى ١٨ من الذين لديهم اهتمام في العمل في صناعة الفضاء. يدرس الطلاب منهاج دراسي مصمم خصيصا في المدرسة، والذي يشتمل على موضوعات مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية .

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

الدروس هي مزيج من الروس التعليمية في صفوف صغيرة، مع عمل مشاريع يشرف عليها شركات رائدة في كل من الصناعات التكنولوجية والفضائية.

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in **their**⁴ Maths and Science exams.

يتم احضار علماء ومهندسين بارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف، مع الطلاب يهدفون الى تحقيق اعلى العلامات في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم.

When **they**⁵ leave school, **they**⁶ will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.

'**They**⁷ 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'.

عندما يتركون المدرسة ، فهم سيكونون في وضع جيد للحصول على أي عدد من مسارات المهن المختلفة. ليس ضروري ان يصبحوا رواد فضاء ! هذا ما يقوله متحدت باسم المدرسة. " العلامات الممتازة في المواد العلمية والتكنولوجيا يمكن ان تفتح ابوابا كثيرة وتؤدي الى تشكيلة متنوعة من الفرص الوظيفية".

الضمائر الواردة في القطعة :

1+2 **Which**: studio schools

3- **who** : fourteen – to eighteen year olds

4-**their** : students

5-7 **they** : students

1- Quote the sentence which indicates that a school has been opened to take care of students who are interested in space industry.

2. Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two examples of such subjects.

3. There are two fields of projects supervised by leading companies. Write them down

4. What is meant by studio schools / Quote the sentence which indicates the definition of studio schools .

5. Who supports and funds studio schools?

6. Why is it important that students get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects?

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.

Read a visiting student's blog post : (SB p 49)

Two summers ago, **I**¹ spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As **my**² father is originally from Jordan, **I**³ grew up speaking Arabic as well as German.

قبل صيفين ، قضيت خمسة اشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا . ولان والدي هو في الصل من الأردن ، انا ترعرعت وانا ناطقة للغة العربية وكذلك الألمانية .

However, **I**⁴ had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for **me**⁵ to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, **I**⁶ didn't hesitate for one moment.

ومع ذلك ، لم ادرس اللغة العربية بشكل رسمي ابدأ ، وعندما جاءت الفرصة لي لقضاء سنة في الأردن في دراسة اللغة العربية ، لم اتردد ولو للحظة واحدة .

I⁷ have relatives in Jordan and **they**⁸ arranged for **me**⁹ to stay with a wonderful family **Who**¹⁰ live just outside Madaba. **I**¹¹ was amazed by the number of international students **there**¹², **who**¹³ were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of **them**¹⁴ had studied Arabic to a high level.

لدي أقارب في الأردن وهم رتبوا لي الإقامة مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا . لقد دهشت من عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك والذين لم يكونوا فقط من المانيا، ولكنهم جاءوا من جميع انحاء العالم. معظمهم درس اللغة العربية على مستوى عال.

I¹⁵ am very familiar with colloquial Arabic, **which**¹⁶ is what **my**¹⁷ family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

انا اعرف اللغة العربية العامية جيدا وهي ما تتحدثه وتفهمه عائلتي. اما دراسة العربي ، في اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة ، كان تحديا لي ، خصوصا النحو (القواعد).

Every week, **we**¹⁸ had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. **We**¹⁹ covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve **my**²⁰ Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, **I**²¹ could also practise **it**²³ at home. **I**²⁴ really **put my**²⁵ **back into it**²⁶, and **I**²⁷ earned an A on the course.

كل أسبوع، كان علينا ان نتعلم قائمة من المفردات حوالي خمسين كلمة. وقد غطينا العديد من الموضوعات. ان العيش مع عائلة ساعدني على تحسين مهاراتي في التحدث باللغة العربية ، لانه في حين ان جميع الطلاب سمعوا باللغة العربية في داخل الفصول الدراسية والشوارع، الا انني استطعت أيضا ان امارس اللغة العربية في المنزل. انا حقا بذلت جهدا كبيرا في تعلمها ، وانا حصلت على A (ممتاز) في الدورة .

What impressed **me**²⁸ most about students in Jordan was **their**²⁹ behavior and **their**³⁰ attitude to studying. All the students **who**³¹ **I**³² met appreciated the importance of **their**³³ university education and the opportunities **it**³⁴ would give **them**³⁵ to contribute to **their**³⁶ country's prosperity.

ما اثار اعجابي اكثر شيء بالنسبة للطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم ووجهة نظرهم نحو الدراسة. جميع الطلاب الذين التقيت بهم قدروا أهمية تعليمهم الجامعي والفرص التي ستمنحها لهم للمساهمة في ازدهار بلدهم.

They³⁷ also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if **they**³⁸ disagreed with each other.

وهم أيضا اظهروا قيما ايجابية للغاية. كان الجميع صادقين والأشخاص ناقشوا المشاكل بدلا من الغضب اذا اختلفوا مع بعضهم البعض.

As someone **who**³⁹ enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions **I**⁴⁰ have made in **my**⁴¹ life.

انا كشخص يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ، وبالأماكن الجميلة اللطيفة ، وبالشعب المضياف ، كان قرار الدراسة في الأردن واحد من افضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي.

I⁴² made many new friends. **I**⁴³ also improved **my**⁴⁴ Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.

My⁴⁵ dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as **I**⁴⁶ intend to return to Jordan as often as **I**⁴⁷ can, **I**⁴⁸ know **I**⁴⁹ am going to make this dream a reality.

انا كونت الكثير من الأصدقاء الجدد. وأيضا حسنت من مهاراتي في التحدث وكتابة وقراءة اللغة العربية. حلمي هو ان أكون طليقة اللسان في اللغة العربية ذات يوم - وبما انني انوي العودة الى الأردن بقدر ما استطعت ، فأنا اعلم انني ساجعل من هذا الحلم حقيقة واقعة.

الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة:

كل I , me , my تعود على Anita

8- they : relatives in Jordan	29 , 30 their : students in Jordan
10- who : family	31- who : all the students
12- there : at the German Jordanian University	33- their : students
13- who : international students	34- it : university education
14- them: international students	35- them : students
16- which: colloquial Arabic	36- their : students
18+ 19 we : Anita and the other students	37,38 they : students
23 ,24 , 26 it : Arabic	39- who : as someone

Read the blog again 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 idiom in bold in the text mean?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

4. Anita can speak two languages . Write them down.

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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.

.....

.....

Answers

8/ SB page 49

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

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.
/ which : colloquial Arabic 8. I : Anita / there : Madaba
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.

اختبر نفسك عزيزي الطالب بامتحان على الوحدة الاولى

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

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

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

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

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.

Question Number One:

1. Replace the underlined words "**spent my childhood**", in paragraph 1, with correct phrasal verb.
2. The writer is bilingual. Write down the two languages that she can speak.
3. Quote the sentence that shows the writer has no problem with speaking the informal form of Arabic.
4. The writer states that she was happy that she came and studied in Jordan. Write down three things she liked about Jordan.
5. The writer thinks that getting university education can contribute to your country's prosperity. Think about this statement and write down your point of view in two sentences.
6. What does the underlined body idiom —**put my back into it**|| mean?
7. What does the underlined word —**it** , refer to?
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University
9. The writer's dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day. Suggest three things for Anita to help her make this dream a reality.
10. Many students choose to go on an exchange program to study in another country. Think of this statement and in two sentence write down your point of view.

Question Number Two: (15 points)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Nutrition-got cold feet-go ahead with-optional-postgraduate-proficiency

1. To keep fit and healthy, you need to get good.....and moderate exercise.
2. The new actor.....when he stepped on the stage; he forgot his lines.
3. To be successful ,----- a plan , and do it .
4. In many schools, studying a foreign language is , but it is often a good idea to continue learning a second language.
5. Keen university students who are doing their first degree can go on to study degrees.

B. Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Thank you for listening to me. I have just needed to get off my chest. There is a missing word in the above body idiom, rewrite the sentence including the missing word?

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. We should raise _____ of the possible dangers of the new technology in computer. (**aware**, awareness)
2. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of _____.
(**dehydrate** , dehydrated , dehydration)
3. The physical activity will increase your blood _____.
(**circulate**, Circulation , Circulatory)
4. I'm confused. Could you give me some _____, please?
(advise , advisable , advice)

Question number 3

A. 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

- 1. Football is more popular than basketball.
Basketball isn't.....
- 2. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least _____.
- 3. The easiest part in the exam is grammar.
The least_____.

B. Edit the following text. There are 1 grammar mistakes, 2 spelling mistakes and 1 punctuation mistake. Find and correct them.

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your **pharmaseutical** company. As it can be **see** from the **encloused** 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.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

C. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about How to improve your English language?

How to improve your English language?

- listen to English programs .
- read English newspapers and magazines.
- join English courses regularly .

nit seven

U

الاستاذ محمد الحارون

النص الاول Lifelong learning

كيف تراجع لامتحانات (SB p 50)

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

هل تعلم فيما اذا كان الوقت متأخرا جدا لبدء المراجعة الان؟

No, it¹'s never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable. لا، لم يفت الأوان بعد لبدء المراجعة! اول شيء سأفعله هو ان اضع جدولا زمنيا - برنامجا للمراجعة.

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

هل تسمح ان تخبرني كيف علي ان اعمل برنامجا للدراسة؟

Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one².

It³'s a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day.

فكر في جميع المواد التي عليك دراستها واحسب متى ستقوم بدراسة كل واحدة منها. انها فكرة جيدة ان تقوم بتغيير ترتيب الموضوعات في برنامجك كل يوم.

Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

حاول دراسة القليل من اللغة الإنجليزية ، واتبعها ببعض الرياضيات، ثم الاحياء وهكذا. بهذه الطريقة عن طريق تغيير تركيز مراجعتك فانك تجعل عقلك نشطا.

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

هل تعلم فيما اذا كان من الأفضل النهوض باكرا ، ام المراجعة في وقت متأخر في الليل؟

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when⁴ you feel most awake and your memory is at its⁵ best.

كلما بدأت ابكر في الصباح ، كلما كانت مراجعتك اكثر فائدة بسبب ان هذا الوقت تكون فيه الاكثر يقظة وتكون ذاكرتك في افضل حالاتها.

I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It⁶'s been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

وأبضا انا انصح بالدراسة على فترات لمدة ثلاثين دقيقة، ثم اخذ استراحة. لقد ثبت ان التركيز يبدأ في الانخفاض بع نصف ساعة، لذلك فان اخذ فترات استراحة متكررة سوف يساعد الدماغ على التعافي وعلى عودة التركيز.

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

هل لك ان تشرح ماذا تقصد باستراحات متكررة؟

By a break, I mean any change of activity from studying. It⁷ could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

بأخذ استراحة، اقص أي تغيير في النشاط بعيدا عن الدراسة. يمكن ان يكون شيء بسيط مثل مجرد النهوض عن مكتبك والاستماع الى بعض الموسيقى، او التجول لمدة عشر دقائق.

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

هل لك ان تخبرني كمية التمارين التي احتاجها؟

Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It⁸ also sends more oxygen to the brain, which⁹ makes you revise more efficiently!

النشاط البدني مهم جدا ، طبعا ، وخصوصا عندما تكون تدرس. فإن ممارسة التمارين الرياضية ستحدث فرقا كبيرا في الطريقة التي تشعر بها. فإن النشاط البدني سيزيد معدل ضربات قلبك، وبالتالي من شأن ذلك ان يزيد من دورتك الدموية. كما انه يرسل المزيد من الاوكسجين الى الدماغ، مما يجعلك تراجع دروسك بكفاءة أكثر!

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

هل تسمح بإعطائي بعض النصائح حول الغذاء؟

Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

التغذية مهمة جدا. يجب ان تحاول اكل أكثر ما يمكنك من الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة. ومن الضروري الا يصبح عندك جفاف، لذلك اشرب الكثير من الماء.

لضمان الواردة في القطعة:

- 1- it : to start revising
 2- one : subject
 3- it : to change the order each day.
 4- When : in the early morning.
 5- Its : your memory.
 6- it : that concentration... an hour.
 7- it : change of activity
 8- it : physical activity.
 9- Which : sending more oxygen to the brain
 10- it : not to become dehydrated.

ملاحظة مهمة : أحيانا الضمير it يعود على الجملة التي بعدها مباشرة وعادة تبدأ ب (to + inf .v) او جملة تبدأ ب that كما في الضمائر (1 , 3 , 6 , 10)

1. How much exercise do I (as a student) need?

2- What are the first thing that students should do when thinking about starting studying?

3- Why is it helpful to take frequent breaks?

4- Is it too late to start revising now?

5- What advice could be given regarding diet?

6- Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night? Why?

7- How should students draw up a timetable?

8- How could students keep their minds fresh?

9- Critical Thinking: Taking a break includes many different activities. Give examples of activities you can do other than the ones mentioned in the text above.

10- What difference could physical exercise make to you as a student?

11- What do the bolded pronouns (words) refer to?

12- What do the bolded words mean?

- frequent:

- dehydrate.....

13- Quote the sentence which indicates the best diet students should follow.

- 1- As a student, you need frequent exercise.
 2- The first thing students should do is to draw up a revision timetable.
 3- Frequent breaks help the brain to recover and concentration to return.
 4- No, it's never too late to start revising.
 5- You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.
 6- 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.
 7- They should look at all the subjects they have to do, and work out when they are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on.
 8- Changing the focus of revision keeps minds fresh.
 9- Taking a break includes calling your friend or walking to the mosque to pray, it also includes having a nap. 10- Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently.
 12- frequent: happening often; common. - dehydrated: having drunk too little water
 13- "You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can."

النص 2 [unit 7] – SB/P.52 تعلم لغة اجنبية Learning a foreign language

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

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

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

حسب دراسة اجرتها جامعة بنسلفانيا، الولايات المتحدة الامريكية، متعدّدو اللغات قادرون على التبديل بين نظامين من الكلام و الكتابة، و القواعد بسهولة تامة. وقد ثبت انهم ايضا قادرون على التبديل بسهولة بين مهام مختلفة تماما. تجربة واحدة تطلبت مشاركين لتشغيل جهاز محاكاة القيادة اثناء القيام بمهام منفصلة في نفس الوقت. واطهرت التجربة ان المشاركون متعدّدو اللغات كانوا اقل حيرة بالمهام الاخرى، وبالتالي عمل القليل من اخطاء القيادة.

It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which judgment is called for, and decisions have to be made

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

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

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

الضمائر الواردة في النص

1. You/ your: readers which: Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules.
These: different ways. other: problem-solving tasks who/who/their: students
2. they: multilingual people. One: experiment.
3. it: the way that a language works.

اقرأ المقالة مرة أخرى واطرح كيف يمكن للغة اجنبية ان تطور مما يلي

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

1. Memory: الذاكرة
It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.
2. problem-solving skills: مهارات حل المشكلة
It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognising different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem-solving skills.
3. Use of your mother tongue: استخدام لغتك الام
As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works, which helps you to understand your own language better.
4. Ability to multitask: القدرة على المهام المختلفة/المتعددة
Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.
5. Decision-making skills: مهارات صنع القرار
When you speak a foreign language, you have to constantly decide between differences in language. This decision-making skill is transferred to other situations.

1- The writer suggests many benefits of learning a foreign language, write down five of them.

.....

2- Quote the sentence which indicates that learning another language improves your first language skills.

.....

3- What does learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provide the brain with?

.....

4- What do "unique challenges" include?

.....

5- Who are the two parties compared to the be better in Maths?

.....

6- The writer states that the previous article's findings were based on a study, where was the study carried out?

7- Critical Thinking: After reading the text and learning from it, do you think there is a relationship between speaking more than one language and being clever in general?

.....

8- The writer suggests many benefits of speaking more than one language. You are required to suggest three other benefits from your own brain.

1. الجواب ذكر في السابق.

2- Learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.

3- "Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory."

4. Unique challenges include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.

5- Students who study foreign languages and others who do not study foreign languages.

6- The study was carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA.

7- Yes, I think there is a big relationship between speaking more than one language and being clever because speaking more than one language involves having great skills to manage the structures and vocabulary of each language separately, so when a person has the quality to do so, she/she is cleverer than any other person who speaks only one language.

8- Speaking more than one language enables you of having different sources of knowledge, it also gives you the chance to get better jobs and paves the way for you to get more chances. 10- switch: change / multilingual: speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages.

الكلام الغير مباشر

The indirect question

كتابة شرح اللوح

الاستاذ محمد الحارون

Indirect Questions

بداية جملة الوزارة	المعنى
Could you tell me ...	لها كنكمين أي نربخت ...
Could you explain ...	لها كنكمين أي حضورت ...
Could you possibly tell me ...	لها كنكمين أي نربخت ...
Do you <i>mind</i> telling me ...	هل عنامت ن أي نربخت ...
Do you <i>mind</i> explaining ...	لها عنامت ن أي حضورت ي ل ...
Do you know ...	لها فرعت ...
I wonder ...	أنا ب جعتاً ...

Wh – Questions) تحويل السؤال الطويل

ر شابم		“Wh (1)	Auxiliary (2)	Subject (3)	Verb...?” (4)
ريغ ر شابم	Could you tell me Could you explain Could you possibly tell me Do you mind telling me Do you mind explaining Do you know I wonder	Wh (1)	Subject (3)	Auxiliary (2)	Verb (4)

*ملاحظة مهمة يجب تبديل الفعل المساعد بالفاعل.

1. "What are you watching now?"

Could you tell me

2. " Why did you stop the machine?"

Do you mind telling me

3. "What time do the candidates have to be there?"

Do you know

Answers 1. what you are watching now. 2. Why you stopped the machine. 3. what time the candidates have to be there.

ملاحظات الطالب على القاعدة مع كتابة الشرح على القسم الأول:

تحويل الاسئلة القصيرة (Yes / No)

رشايه			Auxiliary (2)	Subject (3)	Verb...?" (4)
ريغ رشايه	Could you tell me..... Could you explain..... Could you possibly tell me Do you mind telling me.. Do you mind explaining.. Do you know..... I wonder.....	If (1)	Subject (3)	Auxiliary (2)	Verb (4)

*ملاحظة مهمة جدا لا تنسى وضع if\whether عند التحويل وقلب الفعل المساعد بالفاعل.

1. "Can your family visit us next week?"

Do you mind telling me

2. "Are you studying in Amman?"

Could you tell me

3. "Were your classmates happy with your victory?"

Do you mind telling me

Answers:

2. if you are studying in Amman.

1. if your family can visit us next week.

3. if your classmates were happy with your victory.

من الممكن أن يعطينا جملة أمرية تبدأ بـ (V1) قد يكون مبسوق بـ (Please) ، عند الحل نذهب إلى الفعل و نضيف لنهايته (ing) و نكمل ما بعده. هنا تكون بداية جملة التحويل هي (Do you mind).

1. Please *tell* me why she was crying.

Do you mind

2. Can you *turn* the lights on?

Do you mind

Answers 1. telling me why she was crying?

2. Turning the lights on?

ملاحظات الطالب على القاعدة مع الشرح الاضافي مهم جدا:

تمارين اضافية على القاعدة

1. Why was she late for the meeting?
Could you tell me
2. **Could you tell me** how much this book costs? طريقة عكسية
.....
3. Does she prefer taking up tennis or football?
Do you know
4. What did she want?
Do you know
5. Where will they hold the meeting?
Do you mind telling me
6. What were you doing at 5 pm ?
Could you tell me
7. Is it forbidden to use our mobile phones in this zone?
Do you know
8. Please, give me a glass of water.
Do you mind
9. Where is Rakan going ?
Could you explain
10. Which house do you want to buy ?
Could you explain
11. How long have you been studying Math ?
Do you mind telling me

Education in Jordan SB/P.54 – [unit 7] النص ٣ التعليم في الاردن

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

وطننا يمتلك مستوى عالي من التعليم. هذا اساس يعود الى حقيقة ان الحكومة تعتبر ان التعليم شيء ضروري. كل المدارس من الروضة الى الثانوية، هي من مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم. التعليم في مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة و الروضة اختياري، يتبعها ١٠ سنوات من التعليم المجاني والالزامي. بالنسبة للتعليم العالي، الطلاب يدخلون للجامعة اما لدورات اكااديمية او مهنية.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

يمكن للطلاب ان يلتحقوا بواحدة من ١٠ جامعات حكومية، او بواحدة من ١٩ جامعة خاصة. عدد كبير من الطلبة الاردنيين يختارون الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات، كذلك الطلاب الاجانب من جميع انحاء العالم. هؤلاء هم الجامعيون اللذين يدرسون للحصول على الشهادة الاولى، او طلاب الدراسات العليا الذين يدرسون للحصول على شهادة الماجستير، الدكتوراه او الدبلوم العالي.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

الجامعات الثلاث بأغلب الجامعيين هي الجامعة الاردنية في عمان، جامعة اليرموك في اربد وجامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط هذه كافة الجامعات الحكومية. مثال على جامعة حديثة وهي الجامعة الالمانية الاردنية في عمان. والتي أنشأت في عام ٢٠٠٥ م. انه تعاون بين وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي و الوزارة الاتحادية الالمانية للتعليم والبحث، وتتبع النموذج الالمانى للتعليم في العلوم التطبيقية.

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

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

الضمائر الواردة في النص
الفقرة الاولى والثانية

Our: the readers. - All: schools - one: public universities - one: private universities - number: Jordanian students - These: undergraduates.

الفقرة الثالثة

which/ it /it: the German-Jordanian University in Amman.

الفقرة الرابعة

who/their: students. it: enrolling onto online distance learning programmes many: other universities.

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

اقرأ المقالة عن التعليم في الاردن، ابحث عن افضل نوع ل دورة او مؤسسة للاشخاص التالية اسمائهم.

Answers

1. a child who is too young to start primary school= pre-school or kindergarten
2. an undergraduate who wants to get a first degree= public or private university
3. someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university= a public university
4. a postgraduate with a first degree, who wants to study further= Master's degree at a public or private university
5. a postgraduate with a Master's degree, who wants to study further= a PhD at a public or private university
6. someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree= online distance learning

1. What is the main reason behind the high standard of education in Jordan?

.....

2. How many universities does Jordan have?

.....

3. Name two of public universities in our country, Jordan?

.....

4. Where is the German-Jordanian University?

.....

5. When was the German-Jordanian University set up?

.....

6. What is the abbreviation for the ministry of education?

.....

7. What is the main advantage of online distance learning programmes for students?

.....

8. Find a (word/ synonym) in the text that means 'obligatory'.

.....

Answers

1. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity
2. 29 universities.
3. (Any two of them) 1. The University of Jordan. 2. Yarmouk University.
3 . Al Balqa Applied University. 4. The German-Jordanian University
4. in Amman.
5. It was set up in 2005 CE.
6. MOE.
7. For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time.
8. Compulsory.

WB/P.37 – [unit 7] النص ٤

Learn English fast – the natural way! تعلم الانجليزية بسرعة الطريقة الطبيعية ١

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

يقال ان افضل طريقة لاكتساب اللغة هو ان تستغرق وقتك فيها، وهذا ما نقدمه بالإنجليزية المطلقة: الاستغراق الكلي.

2. What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'? "الاستغراق الكلي" ماذا تقصد بالضبط

You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a 'tailor-made' course. For example, you may require a course in academic English to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies, or a vocational course to help you with your career. Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

سوف تقيم في واحدة من شققنا الجميلة. سوف نستمع وتتكلم الانجليزية طوال اليوم. يمكنك امنا الانضمام لمجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب الاخرين بنفس المستوى، او طلب دورة "مصممة خصيصا".

مثلا، قد تطلب دورة في اللغة الانجليزية الأكاديمية لتجهيزك للدراسات الجامعية او العليا، او مسار مهني لمساعدتك في مهنتك. وفي كلتا الحالتين ، سوف تعيشون وتعملون معا كاسرة واحدة.

3 What will I be doing? ما الذي سأفعله؟

In the mornings, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table, you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc. In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

في كل صباح ، بعد الإفطار ، سيصل واحد او اكثر من المعلمين والمدربين واصحاب الخبرة، وسيكون لديك ٣ ساعات من التعليم المكثف. ثم، بعد الاستمتاع بالغداء معا حول المائدة، ستقوم بزيارة الاماكن المحلية ذات الاهمية، والذهاب للتسوق، والمشاركة في الالعاب الرياضية، الخ. في كل مساء، سيكون هناك خيار للأنشطة الثقافية، مثلا المسرح او حفل موسيقي ، او ربما ترغب بالاسترخاء في المنزل والدرشة بالإنجليزية طبعاً فقط مهما عملت . معلموك سيكونون معك، يودون كمرشدين ومعلمين واصدقاء.

4. How long are the courses ؟ كم مدة الدورات ؟

Some people just come for a week, and they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time. Others come for two, three, even four weeks. It's up to you. You can be sure of one thing – we'll do our very best to give you a first-class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English

بعض الناس يأتون فقط لأسبوع، وعادة ما يدهشوا بمدى التقدم الذي يقومون به في وقت قصير كهذا. ويأتي آخرون لمدة ٢،٣ حتى ٤ أسابيع. الأمر متروك لك. يمكنك ان تكون متيقنا من شيء واحد - باننا سنقوم ببذل قصارى جهدنا لمنحك تجربة من الدرجة الاولى ونرسل لك تفكير وحلم العيش في اللغة الانجليزية !

الضمائر الواردة في النص

الفقرة الاولى والثانية

it: language we: the writer Yourself/our: the reader(s)

الفقرة الثالثة

.One: a beautiful apartment You/your: (the readers)- students who want to learn English

الفقرة الرابعة

.others: people

they/they: some people.

The text says that students will be living 'as a family'.

1. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.

.....

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

.....

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

.....

4. Students have a lot of options on these courses. However, there are two decisions they have to make before they arrive. What are they?

.....

5. Find an adjective in the text that means 'Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved'.

.....

Critical Thinking

6. Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course like this. Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you might face.

.....

.....

.....

7. Would you go on a course like this? Why/ Why not?

.....

.....

.....

Answers

1 The students eat and socialise together.

2 the morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition.

3 Suggested answer: a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student

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

5 vocational.

6. Free.

7. Free .

المبنى للمجهول الغير رسمى The Impersonal Passive

كتابة شرح اللوح

الاستاذ محمد الحارون

The Impersonal Passive المبنى للمجهول الغير رسمي

* يجب ان تحتوي الجمل على احد الافعال التالية.
* تحويل الافعال التالية من معلوم إلى مجهول مع إجراء بعض التعديلات على الجملة.

في نعملا	فـيرصـتـلا ثـلاثـا	فـيرصـتـلا لـولـا
لـوقـيـد	Said	Say
دقـتـعـيـد	Thought	Think
يـعـدـيـد	Claimed	Claim
دقـتـعـيـد	Believed	Believe
تـبـتـا	Proved	Prove
فـرـعـيـد	Known	Know

يـنـبـمـلا لـو لـعـمـلا / Active	يـنـبـمـلا لـو هـجـمـلا / Passive
1. Subject + <i>say / says</i> + that (عـرـاضـم طـيـسـبـ)	It <i>is said</i> that Subject + <i>am / is / are said</i> → to + V1
2. Subject + <i>has / have</i> + <i>said</i> + that (عـرـاضـم مـاتـ)	It <i>has been said</i> that Subject + <i>has/ have been said</i> → to + V1
ةظـحـلام: ام قـبـطـنـيـلـي لـعـل عـفـلا (say) قـبـطـنـيـلـي لـعـي قـابـل لـعـفـلا.	

جدول التحويلات

ةغـيـصـلا / Tense	يـنـبـمـلا لـو لـعـمـلا / Active	يـنـبـمـلا لـو هـجـمـلا / Passive
1. Simple Present عـرـاضـم طـيـسـب	S. + <u>V1 / V1+ s / es</u> + O. S. + <u>don't / doesn't</u> + V1 + O.	O. + <u>am / is / are</u> + V3 O. + <u>am not / isn't / aren't</u> + V3
2. Simple Past يـضـام طـيـسـب	S. + <u>V2</u> + O. S. + <u>didn't</u> + V1 + O.	O. + <u>was / were</u> + V3 O. + <u>wasn't / weren't</u> + V3
3. Present Continuous عـرـاضـم رـمـتـسـم	S. + <u>am / is / are</u> → V1 <u>ing</u> + O.	O. + <u>am / is / are</u> + <u>being</u> + V3 يـفـنـلا يـقـبـي يـفـنـد
4. Present Perfect عـرـاضـم مـات	S. + <u>has / have</u> + V3 + O.	O. + <u>has / have</u> + <u>been</u> + V3 يـفـنـلا يـقـبـي يـفـنـد
5. Past Perfect يـضـام تـمـا	S. + <u>had</u> + V3 + O.	O. + <u>had</u> + <u>been</u> + V3 يـفـنـلا يـقـبـي يـفـنـد

ملاحظات اضافية داخل الحصة:

١. أن يطلب منك إعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام (It):
١. حول فعل الذي يعطيك إياه في الجملة إلى المجهول. و المقصود بالفعل هو الفعل الموجود بالجدول بالأعلى. و ذلك بناء على شكله مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام.

٢. قم بنسخ باقي الجملة من عند (that) إلى نهايتها بدون أي تغيير.

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

It

2. People have thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

It

Answers: 1. is claimed that speaking 2. has been thought that learning :

٢. أن يطلب منك إعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام (الفاعل):

عند الحل ، قم بما يلي:

١. حدد الفاعل الذي يعطيك إياه في الجملة الجديدة و قم بحذف كل ما قبله عدا فعل القول.

٢. حول فعل القول بناء على قاعدته (مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام).

٣. ضع (to) و بعدها الفعل مجردا (V1). لا تنسى أن الفعل يكون بعد الفاعل الذي يعطيك إياه في الجملة الجديدة.

1. They say that *fish* is good for the brain.

Fish

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

We

3. Experts have proved that *exercise* is good for concentration.

Exercise

Answers:

1. is said to be good for the brain. 2. are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

3. has been proved to be good for concentration.

1. Scientists have proved that physical activities improve your concentration.

It

2. Playing chess is believed to increase our intelligence. (طريقة عكسية)

People

3. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.

Children

4. They think that eating sweets doesn't keep you fit.

Eating sweets

5. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles

6. People say that the number of crimes is increasing.

The number of crimes

7. We think that weather changes affect our life.

Weather changes

8. People know that cars will pollute the environment.

Cars

Guided writing

الكتابة الموجهة: المطلوب من الطالب أن يقوم بكتابة جملتين باستخدام المعلومات في الجدول و استخدام أدوات الربط المناسبة مثل **and, plus, for example, as well as, also,etc."** "such as, on the one hand, on the other hand, in addition, but, although,

The advantages of recycling waste materials

- save energy.
- protect natural resources.
- reduce pollution.

Results of spending too much time at computers

- hurt eyes.
- damage hands.
- cause headaches.
- waste time

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

إذا كان العنوان يبدأ بكلمة سؤال تتبع نفس النموذج السابق مع التعديلات الآتية :

- إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب (Why) نضيف قبلها كلمة (reasons) ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٤
- إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب (How) نحذفها ونستبدلها ب (ways) ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٥
- إذا كانت كلمة السؤال تبدأ ب (What) نحذفها ونكمل كما في الجدول رقم ٦

Why do people use Internet websites?

- buy things.
- book holidays.
- access bank accounts.

How to improve your English language?

- listen to English programs .
- read English newspapers and magazines.
- join English courses regularly .

How to improve make use of unwanted books

- exchange them with others .
- sell them to bookstores.
- recycle them .
- donate them to local libraries

Mobile phones

Advantages	Disadvantages
-Easy to use - Pocketable	- Expensive way of communication. - Sometimes noisy

The Giralda tower

location : seville , spain

date of construction : 1198 CE.

Height: 104 meters

the architect of the tower : Ahmad Ben Baso

The Giralda tower **which is located in** Seville ,spain **was built in** 1198 CE. The Height of the tower is 104meters tall and **the person who** designed it was Ahmad Ben Baso.

The Jerash festival

Location : archeological site of Jerash

Set up: 1981

Purpose : reassure the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's culture history

Participants : poets ,writers , artists

The Jerash festival **which is located in** the archeological site of Jerash **was established** in 1981. **It aims to** reassure the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history, **while many** poets, writers and artists perform **in it**.

Ali Ibn Nafi`

Place/date of birth: Iraq.789 CE

Place\date of birth: Cordoba. 857 CE

Profession: musician

Achievements: - establish the first music school,
introduced the oud to Europe

Look at the percentages of the beneficial School Subjects to students. Then write four sentences comparing between them. يمكن التلاعب في شكل الجدول

مهم جدا

English:	50o/o
Maths:	25o/o
Science:	15o/o
Music and Art:	10°/o

اختبر نفسك بامتحان على الوحدة السادسة والسابعة:

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

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

1. Jordan has a high standard of education. Write down the reason

.....

2. Compulsory education has two optional stages before it. Write them down.

.....

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordan has a high quality of education.

.....

4. Students of different levels go to university to get degrees. What are the four degrees that you can get at university after leaving school?

.....

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

.....

6. Find a word in the text which means "obligatory; required"

.....

7. What do the underlined pronoun it refer to?

.....

B. Critical thinking:

The Jordanian government considers education as a necessity. Think of this statement , and in two sentences expresses your point of view.

.....

.....

Question Number Two:**A. Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following items:**

got cold feet, grow up, dehydration , contradictory , nutrition , linguistics

- 1 – In hot weather our bodies are in danger of
- 2- If two ideas are they are completely different thus unable to both be true.
- 3- The new actor.....when he stepped on the stage; he forgot his lines.
- 4- To keep fit and healthy, you need to get good.....and moderate exercise.
- 5- I was born in a small village, but I didn't there.

B. Study the following entry and answer the questions that follow.

1. It's hard to know how the situation will develop. We may get cold feet at the last moments.

What does the underlined body idiom mean?

2. If you had chosen Finance, you would have had a head for figures.

What does the underlined body idiom mean?

C- Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of

(dehydrate- Dehydration- dehydrated)

2. The ability of a firm to set or control market prices is a sign of.....

(dominate-domination-dominantly)

C- Fill in spaces with the correct word derived from the words given in the box and then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

advise, concentration, revision

1. Don't talk to the driver. He must
- 2- I'm confused. Could you give me some, please.

Question Number Three :

A. Correct the verb between brackets.

1- Do you mind a healthy breakfast? (suggest)

B. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way it means the same as the sentence before it.

1. Rola's clothes are less fashionable than Salwa's clothes.

Salwa's clothes

2. Swimming is better than playing tennis.

Playing tennis

3. Critics know that Shakespeare and Hood are talented writer.

It.....

4. Doctors claim that eating bananas provides the body with energy.

Eating bananas.....

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

Mr. Brown.....

6. Does the company offer health insurance?

Do you know.....

7. Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind.....

c. Study the following sentences carefully and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

You **should** pay more attention to your teachers in class.

What is the function of using "**should**" in the above sentence?.....

A. EDITING:

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

It has been **prove** that **multilingual** people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily? They are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving **semulator** while carrying out separate tasks at the same time.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

Read the information in the table below then write two sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, also....etc.

Advantages	Disadvantages
- save time and effort.	- cause eyes hurt
-search the information	- make people isolated

.....

C. FREE WRITING: (7 POINTS)

Write a composition about 120 words on ONE of the following:

1- Most people nowadays don't go to the market to buy what they want; they rely more and more on online shopping. Write an essay in which you discuss the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

2 -write a blog post about 100 words for your school website about voluntary work for busy people.

U

Unit nine

الاستاذ محمد الحارون

Unit (9): the world of business عالم الاعمال

	Word [Derivations]	English Meaning	المفرد بالعربي
1	agreement (n) agree (v)	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations.	اتفاقية
2	be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	قدرة الاجابة على الاسئلة
3	blame (v+n)	to say or think that someone or something is responsible for something bad.	يلوم
4	corporate (adj) corporation (n)	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization	مؤسسي شركة
5	cryptophasia (n)	the development by twins of a language that only they can understand	محاكاة خاصة بالتوائم
6	dialect (n) dialectal (adj)	a form of language which is spoken in only one area, with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language	لهجة
7	do a deal (v)	to arrange an agreement in business	يعقد
8	domestic (adj) domesticate (v) domesticity (n)	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries	محلي
9	dominate (v) dominance (n) dominant (adj)	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر
10	evolve (v) evolution (n) evolutionary (adj)	to develop gradually	يتطور
11	export (n) export (v) exportation (n)	goods sold to another country	تصدير
12	extensively (adv) extensive(adj) extend (v)	in a way to cover or affect a large area	ممتد
13	extraction (n) extract (v)	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
14	fertiliser (n) fertilise (v) fertilisation (n) fertile (adj)	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد

15	first language (n) mother tongue (n))the language that you first learn as a child(The first and main language that you learnt when you were a child.	اللغة الام
16	give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يعطي بطاقة اعمال
17	goods (n)	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع
18	Gross Domestic Product (n)	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي
19	import (v+n) importation (n) imported (adj)	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
20	intentional (adj) intend (v) intention (n)	done on purpose.	بقصد
21	Knitwear (n)	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية
22	Machinery (n)	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	الالات
23	make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	تمهيد للكلام
24	mineral (n+ adj)	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معدي
25	negotiate (v) negotiation (n) negotiable (adj)	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	تفاوض
26	pharmaceuticals (n) pharmaceutical (adj)	companies which produce drugs and medicine	شركات دواء
27	Pop (v)	to burst, or to make something burst, with a short, explosive sound	يفرغ
28	punish (v)	to give someone an unpleasant task in response to bad behavior	يعاقب
29	recall (v)	to remember a particular fact, event or situation from the past	يسذكر
30	register (n)	a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers and writers in a particular situation or in a particular type of writing.	الصيغة اللغوية
31	replicate (v+n)	to produce a copy of something	يستنسخ
32	reserve (v+n)	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	مخزون
33	sales pitch (n)	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	خطاب بيع
34	shake hands [with someone] (v)	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح
35	spill (v + n)	to accidentally flow over the edge of a container	يسكب
36	tell a joke (v)	to say something to make people laugh	يخبر نكتة
37	track record (n)	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل اداء

The world of business الأعمال

Doing business in China القيام بعمل تجاري في الصين SB (p 64)

Today, **we**¹ talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman **who**² often visits China. **We**³ asked **him**⁴ when **he**⁵ first started doing business with China. '**I**⁶ve been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and **it**⁷ was not very successful.'

اليوم، نتحدث الى السيد غانم، وهو رجل اعمال مقيم في عمان والذي غالبا ما يزور الصين. سأله متى بدأت مرة ممارسة الاعمال التجارية مع الصين فأجاب: لقد قمت بممارسة الاعمال التجارية مع الصين لسنوات عديدة. رحلتي الاولى كانت هناك في عام ٢٠٠٤م، ولم تكن ناجحة جدا.

Why was it not successful? ولماذا كانت غير ناجحة؟

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. **They**⁸ sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

"بقد عملت لشركة حاسوب صغيرة في عمان. ارسلوني الى الصين عندما كنت لا ازال شابا صغيرا. أتمنى لو أدركت الشركة ان الصينيين يحترمون كبر السن والخبرة أكثر من الشباب"

Did you make any mistakes on that visit? هل ارتكت أي خطأ في تلك الزيارة؟

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn **their**⁹ respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about **its**¹⁰ track record. **We**¹¹ did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

نعم! أتمنى لو انني درست الثقافة الصينية قبل ان زرت هذا البلد. من اجل ان تكون ناجحا في الصين، تحتاج الى كسب احترامهم. رجال الاعمال الصينيون يسألون دائما عن نجاحات الشركة في الماضي. ولكن، لأنني كنت اعلم عند شركة جديدة، لم أتمكن ان أتكلم عن سجل الأداء او الإنجاز. نحن لم نقم بعمل أي صفقات تجارية في تلك الرحلة الأولى.

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

'I joined a larger company and **they**¹² sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, **it**¹³ felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!'

'اشتغلت في شركة اكبر وارسلوني في دورة توعية ثقافية. في زيارتي التالية الى الصين، بدأ الامر كما لو انني لم اعرف أي شيء في زيارتي الأولى!'

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China? ما النصيحة التي توجهها للأشخاص الذين يريدون القيام باعمال تجارية في الصين؟

'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

"قبل ان أزور شركة، أقوم بأرسال توصيات من عملاء سابقين. انا أيضا أرسل بطاقة عملي مع منصب عملي ومؤهلاتي مترجمة للغة الصينية."

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China? هل لك ان تخبرنا عن الاجتماع الأخير لك في الصين؟

'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

بالطبع! وصلت في الوقت المجدد. يجب ان لا تصل متأخر، لان هذا يدل على عدم الاحترام. ثم، عندما ألقيت بمدير الشركة، تصافحت معه بلطف. بدأت الاجتماع بكلمة صغيرة حول خبراتي الممتعة في الصين. وخلال الاجتماع، تأكدت من ان صوتي ولغة جسدي كانت هادئة وتحت السيطرة. انا لم أخبر نكتة ابدأ، لأنها قد لا تترجم بشكل صحيح او قد تسبب إساءة."

Was it¹⁴ a successful meeting? هل كان اجتماعا ناجحا؟

'Yes, **it**¹⁵ was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for **his**¹⁶ detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

"نعم كان كذلك. لقد علمت ان المدير قام بعملية بحث عن عملي جيدا قبل الاجتماع، لذلك كنت مستعدا لأسئلته المفصلة. عندما بدأت التفاوض، بدأت بالقضايا الهامة. الصينيون يؤمنون في تجنب النزاع. فمن المهم دائما ان تكون صبورا. كنت على استعداد للحوار الوسط، ولهذا في النهاية، كان اجتماعا ناجحا."

الضمان الواردة في الفقرة :

- 1- **we**: presenter/interviewer 2. **Who**: Mr Ghanem 3. **We**: presenter/interviewer
 4. **him/he**: Mr Ghanem 7. **It**: Mr Ghanem`s first trip 8. **They**: a small computer company
 9. **their**: Chinese people 10. **Its**: a new company 11. **We**: Mr Ghanem`s company
 12. **they**: a large company 13. **It**: the next visit to china 14+15. **It**: the meeting
 16. **his**: the director I- **me- my- your** - Mr Ghanem

1- When did Mr Ghanem start doing business with China?

2- When was his first trip to China?

3- Mr Ghanem gave advices to people wanting to do business in China . Write two advices.

4- Why you must not arrive late for a meeting in China ?

5- Why was the meeting successful in the end?

6- Why was Mr Ghanem`s first business trip to China not successful?

7- What do you think is a 'track record' ?

8- What does the word 'his' in bold in the text refer to?

9- What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?

10- What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?

11- Do you think that you would be a successful business person in China? Why/Why not?

answers

1. He started doing business with China for many years .

2. His first trip to China was in 2004 CE

3.A Send recommendations from previous clients.

B Send your business card with your job position and qualifications translated into Chinese

4. you must not arrive late for a meeting in China as this shows disrespect.

5. He was prepared to compromise , so the meeting was successful .

6. It wasn't successful because he didn't have enough knowledge about the culture of China, and he was too young.

7. A 'track record' is your reputation based on the things you have done or not done in the past.

8. the director

9. He had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China.

10. The need to be culturally aware, the need for preparation, the need to listen carefully and negotiate.

Our country's imports and exports (SB P 66) مستوردات وصادرات بلدنا

In this report, **we**¹ will look at the countries **that**² Jordan trades with and what goods **it**³ exports and imports.

في هذا التقرير سنبحث الدول التي تتاجر مع الأردن وما السلع التي تصدرها وتولدها

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world.(1) Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers.

أولاً ، دعونا نبحث الصادرات. الأردن غني باليوتاس والفوسفات ، والصناعات الاستخراجية لهذه المعادن هي واحدة من الاضخم في العالم (١) ليس من المستغرب انه ، من اكبر صادرات الأردن هي المواد الكيميائية والاسمدة.

Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. (2) However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia

الصناعات الدوائية وغيرها من الصناعات تمثل ٣٠ ٪ من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي (GDP) و ٧٥ ٪ من الصناعات الدوائية في الأردن يتم تصديرها. (٢) ومع ذلك ، غالبية الاقتصاد و تمثل ٦٥ ٪ يهيمن عليه قطاع الخدمات ، ومعظمها تتكون من السفر والساحة . معظم صادرات الأردن تذهب للعراق والولايات المتحدة والهند والمملكة العربية السعودية.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan doesn't have large oil or gas reserves. (3) For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

الآن دعونا نلقي نظرة على الواردات. على العكس من بعض البلدان الأخرى في الشرق الوسط، لا يملك الأردن احتياطات ضخمة من النفط والغاز (٣) ولهذا السبب ، الأردن مضطر لا يستيراد النفط والغاز ليغطي احتياجاته من الطاقة. من الواردات الرئيسية الأخرى للأردن هي السيارات والأدوية والقمح. في عام ٢٠١٣ م ، كانت ٢٣ ٦ ٪ من واردات الأردن من المملكة العربية السعودية، ويلي هذا من الاتحاد الأوروبي ، ١٧ ٦ ٪ من وارداتها. وتأتي واردات أخرى من الصين والولايات المتحدة .

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and **it**⁸ trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. **It**⁹ signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. (4) Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

الأردن لديه اتفاقيات التجارة الحرة أكثر من أي بلد عربي اخر ، وهو يتاجر بحرية مع العديد من البلدان بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وكندا وماليزيا. ما هي المجالات الأخرى الهامة لتجارة الأردن؟ وقع الأردن أولاً اتفاقية تجارية مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في عام ١٩٩٧ م. وقع اتفاقية للتجارة الحرة مع مصر والمغرب وتونس في عام ٢٠٠٤ م. في عام ٢٠١١ م، تم عقد اتفاقية تجارية أخرى مع الاتحاد الأوروبي ومصر والمغرب وتونس. (٤) التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي وشمال أفريقيا على وجه الخصوص من المحتمل ان تنمو.

الضمائر الواردة في القرنة:

- 1- **We** : researchers 2- **that** : countries 3- **it** : Jordan 4 + 5 **its** : Jordan's
6- **this** : 23, 6 % of Jordan's imports ... Saudi Arabia 7- **its** : Jordan's 8+9 **it** : Jordan

1. The writer mentions two minerals in which Jordan is rich. Write them down.

2. What is the aim / purpose of this report?

3. Most of Jordan's exports go to some countries particularly. Mention two of these countries.

4. Jordan exports many main goods to many countries. Name two of these goods.

5. Jordan imports many goods. Write down two of Jordan's main imports.

6. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason behind the simplicity of Jordan's trade with other countries.

7. What economy sector has the highest percentage of Jordan's Gross Domestic product?

8. What does the writer mean by **'these minerals'**, in the first paragraph?

9. Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordan is rich in some natural resources.

10. Quote the sentence which indicates that wheat is one of the main Jordan's imports.

11. What is the function of the underlined item **'the largest'**, in the first paragraph?

12. What does the underlined word **'pharmaceuticals'** mean?

13. Find a word in the text which means **"an arrangement or promise to do something"**.

14. What does the underlined word **'reserves'**, in the third paragraph, mean?

15. Find a word in the text which is the opposite of **"import"**?

Critical thinking:

16. Gibran Khalil Gibran: "Unless the exchange be in love and kindly justice, it will but lead some greed and others to hunger." Do you agree with it? Why? Why not?

17. One of Jordan's main imports is wheat. Write down three suggestions to reduce the import of wheat in Jordan.

Answers: 1. potash and phosphate 2. to look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports

3. أي نقطتين They go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia. 4. chemicals and fertilisers 5. oil , gas , cars , medicines and wheat

6. "Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia." 7. Pharmaceuticals and other industries 8. potash and phosphate 9. "Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate."

10. "Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat." 11. making comparisons 12. companies which produce drugs and medicine

13. agreement 14. things kept back or set aside 15. Exports **Suggested Answers:**

16. I agree with it. I think that Gibran is talking about trade here. He is taking about mutual respect, and this could be applied to any exchange, as well as trade. He is perhaps commenting on the emergence of capitalism.

17. 1. The government should help small farmers and support them.

2. The government should grow wheat in large areas of the country. 3. The citizens should reduce wheat in their diet.

Wish يتمنى / if only / يا ليت

كتابة شرح اللوح للطالب

الاستاذ محمد الحارون

Wish/ if only / يا ليت

القاعدة الاولى:

التصريف الثاني + فاعل wish/if only + subject

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للتعبير عن الندم في الزمن الحاضر. حيث نستخدم فعل في الزمن الماضي للتعبير عن الندم في الزمن الحاضر .
ملاحظة : إذا كانت الجملة الأولى **مثبتة** فإن الجملة المُعاد كتابتها تكون **منفية** والعكس صحيح أو نقوم بعكس الصفة المستخدمة في الجملة الأولى ويجب أن يكون الفعل المستخدم في زمن الماضي البسيط تصريف ثاني . مثال :

My brother regrets he can't speak English well.

My brother wishes he could speak English well.

الجملة الاولى منفية وفي الزمن الحاضر:

نعيد كتابتها مثبتة (نحذف 't) ونستخدم فعل من التصريف الثاني could وفق القاعدة

القاعدة الثانية:

Wish + subject التام الماضي + v. past perfect

او

التصريف الثالث + had + subject + فعل

وتستخدم للتعبير عن الندم في الزمن الماضي . حيث نستخدم فعل في زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن الندم في الزمن الماضي البسيط
ملاحظة: إذا كانت الجملة الأولى **مثبتة** فإن الجملة المُعاد كتابتها تكون **منفية** أو نقوم بعكس الصفة المستخدمة في الجملة الأولى ويجب أن يكون الفعل المستخدم في زمن الماضي التام تصريف ثالث.
مثال:

The machine broke down yester day.

I wish the machine hadn't broken down yesterday.

الجملة الاولى مثبتة وفي الزمن الماضي broke down لذا نضع بعد الفاعل machine فعل ماضي

hadn't broken down **تام منفي**

I regret we didn't paint the room yesterday.

I wish we had painted the room yesterday.

الجملة الاولى منفية ومن الزمن الماضي لذا نضع بعد الفاعل we فعل ماضي تام مثبت had painted

ملاحظة : نستخدم wish+ if only للتعبير عن التمني في زمن المضارع المستحيل حدوثه او غير محتمل حدوثه لذلك يجوز استخدام

I wish /If only + were

*I wish I knew the answer .

I wish we lived in a bigger flat.

He wishes he were taller.

If only we were older.

*The exercises are difficult today.

I wish the exercises were easier.

I wish the exercises weren't difficult.

*The glass broke sharply.

I wish the glass hadn't broken sharply.

1- My mother regrets she became a teacher.

My mother

2- My car is old.

I wish

I wish

3- I don't have a car.

I wish.....

If only

4- I am a poor.

I wish

I wish

5- I think the classes are too big.

I wish

If only

6- My brother regrets he can't speak English well.

My brother

7- It's a pity we live in a small house.

We wish

We wish

8- I'm not tall enough.

I wish

If only

9- People smoked here.

I wish

10- I regret I didn't pass my driving test.

I wish

11- Ali regrets he came to his party.

Ali

12- The films are boring this evening.

I wish

I wish

13- I didn't learn to play any sport when I was a student.

I wish

14- Its shame that you went there.

If only

15- I am sorry I **didn't dress** properly for the occasion.

I wish

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he _____ harder last year. **(study)**

2. Zaid did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes

he _____ a cultural awareness course. **(do)**

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

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

SB/P 68**Grammar: unreal past forms for present wishes****قواعد: الماضي غير الحقيقي للتعبير عن الامنيات في الحاضر****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 / understand / 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.

had 3 spoke

4

2 understood

1 were

نستعمل التصريف الثاني للفعل were عند التمني في الحاضر
باقي الاجابات لنفس السبب**Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before ٢٠١٦ it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

3. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes

الاجابة النموذجية Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.

WB, p.45B**5 Complete the sentences with words from the box.****had (x 2) hadn't if only wish**

1. I couldn't understand anything. ----- only I'd studied Chinese!
2. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I ----- listened to him.
3. I ----- I'd known more about the company. If ----- I'd done some research.
4. I am very hungry! I wish I ----- eaten before I went to the conference.
5. I regret the deal now. I wish we ----- done it.

6 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he ----- 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 -----.
5. Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they ----- better.

Use the prompts and write sentences with *I wish* and *If only*.

1. I'm cold. (bring a coat)

2. We're late. (get up earlier)

3. I feel ill. (not eat so many sweets)

4. Fadi has lost his wallet. (be more careful)

5. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. (be able to come)

6. I've broken my watch. (not drop it)

8 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)

AB / P 44

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

shake make (x2) join earn do cause ask

1 ask questions

يسال اسئلة

2 shake hands

يصافح

3 earn respect

يكسب الاحترام

4 join a company

ينضم لشركة

5 cause offence

يسبب الضرر

6 make small talk

يجري حديث قصير

2 Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise 1. The first one is done for you.

اكمل الجمل بالمجموعات من التمرين ١ السابق ص ٤٤

1 Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to **make a mistake**.

كن حذرا جدا عندما تجيب على الاسئلة وحاول ان لا ترتكب اخطاء.

2 If you are polite, you won't **cause offence** or upset anybody.

اذا كنت لطيفا ، ينبغي ان لا تسبب الضرر او تزعج اي احد

3 Before the serious discussion starts, we **make small talk** ; it's always often about the weather!

قبل ان تبدأ المناقشة الجادة نقوم باجراء حديث قصير، انه دائما يكون عن الطقس.

4 Nasser has applied to **join company** where his father works.

قدم ناصر طلبا للانضمام الى الشركة حيث يعمل والده

5 In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to **shake hands**

في الاعمال التجارية، عندما تقابل شخصا للمرة الاولى ، انه من اللطافة ان تصافحه.

6 After the talk, there will be a chance for **ask questions** about you to anything you don't understand.

بعد الحديث ستكون هناك فرصة كي تسألوا اسئلة عن اي شيء لم تفهموه

7 By working hard, you will **earn the respect** of your boss.

بالعمل الجاد ستحصل على احترام/تقدير مسؤولك

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

اكمل الجمل بالصيغة الصحيحة للكلمات الموجودة بين الأقواس ص ٤

1 Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct **qualifications**. (qualify)

قبل ان تتقدم الى العمل تاكد من ان لديك المؤهلات الصحيحة.

2 The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a **recommendation**. (recommend)

الشركة راضية عن عملك وسعيدة لاعطائك التوصية

3 Congratulations on a very **successful** business deal. (succeed)

تهانينا على صفقة العمل الناجحة جدا .
ينبغي ان انكون مستعدين دائما للاستماع الى النصيحة الجيدة.

4 We should always be ready to listen to good **advice**. (advise)

كثيرا ما يتحدث ابي عما فعله في شبابه؟

5 My father often talks about what he did in his **youth**. (young)

من المهم امتلاك الوعي لزبائن البلاد المختلفة

6 It's important to have an **awareness** of different countries' customs. (aware)

محمد الحارون

Collocations : المتلازمات WB/ p.44

1 Complete the collocations with the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

ask , cause , do , earn , join , make (x2) , shake

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

Answers: 1. make 2. ask 3. shake 4. earn 5. join 6. cause 7. make

Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise 1.

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

business-today/sales/how-to-make-a-sales-pitch (AB p 46)

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – **you need to know**
سواء كنت تباع نوع جديد من معجون الاسنان الى سلسلة صيدليات ، او انك تباع احدث برامج الكمبيوتر لمدرسة او تباع نوعا جديدا من حزمة سفر لوكالة سفر - فانت تحتاج ان تعرف

How to make a sales pitch (هو الكلام الذي يقوله التاجر حتى يقنعك بشراء سلعة ما) كيف تعمل خطاب بيع

1- Do your research : قم ببحثك

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. **It**¹ is essential to know everything about your product. (1) Do you know when **it**² was developed, and where **it**³ is produced?

لا تترك خطاب بيع وانت تتمنى لو كنت افضل استعدادا. من الضروري ان تعرف كل شيء عن منتجك. (١) هل تعرف متى تم اختراعه ، واين يتم انتاجه؟

You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people **who**⁴ might buy **it**⁵. Not only **that**⁶, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. (2) Why is your product superior to **others**⁷ and why does **it**⁸ have better value?

انت ايضا بحاجة الى معرفة من هو السوق المستهدف – على سبيل المثال، الفئة العمرية او دخل الناس الذين قد يشترونه. وليس ذلك فحسب ، بل ايضا يجب ان تعرف كل شيء عن المنافسة – وهذا يعني ، ان تعرف عن المنتجات المماثلة في السوق. (٢) لماذا هو منتجك متفوق على غيره ولماذا توجد له قيمة افضل؟

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **their**⁹ needs are. For example, if **they**¹⁰ represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers **who**¹¹ do not have lots of money.

وبالضافة الى ذلك ، يجب ان تعرف بالضبط من هم الناس الذين تتحدث اليهم ، وما هي احتياجاتهم. على سبيل المثال، لو كانوا يمثلون متجر يبيع اشياء متنوعة للطبقة الوسطى ويقع في حي متواضع، فكن على استعداد لشرح لماذا منتجك سوف يناسب الزبائن الذين ليس لديهم الكثير من المال.

(3) What makes your product perfect for **them**¹²? ما الذي يجعل منتجك مثالي – او ممتاز بالنسبة لهم؟

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

الأهم من ذلك كله، تحتاج انت الى ان تؤمن فيما تبيعه، وافضل طريقة للقيام بذلك هو ان تستخدمه بنفسك!

2- Prepare and practice : استعد وتدريب

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say **it**¹³. (4) Will you read **it**¹⁴ word by word, use notes or memorise **it**¹⁵? Whatever you decide, **it**¹⁶ is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (**it**¹⁷ happens!). Then practise **it**¹⁸, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise **it**¹⁹ again.

خطط لخطابك بعناية، وليس فقط ما سوف تقوله، ولكن ايضا كيف ستقوله. (٤) هل ستقرأ كلمة كلمة، ام ستستخدم ملاحظات ام ستحفظه بصما؟ مهما قررت ، هي دائما فكرة جيدة ان يكون لديك قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية ، خوفا من حدوث شيء يقطعك، والا بساطة ستتجمد من التوتر ، القلق (هذا يحدث) . اذن تدرب على القاء خطابك ، اذا كان ذلك ممكنا تدرب امام زملاء. اجري تغييرات وتدريب عليه مرة اخرى.

3- Be professional (مهنيا)

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. (5) For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to **them**²⁰, and compliment **their**²¹ company .

اجعل عرضك قصير وبسيطا ، ابدأ ببعض التعليقات الودية. (٥) على سبيل المثال اشكر المضيفين لسماحهم لك ان تتحدث اليهم، وامتدح رفقتهم (أي انك معهم) تذكر ان تتكلم ببطة وبوضوح. من المهم ان تظهر بمظهر الواثق (حتى لو كنت متوترا !)

While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. (6) Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile!

وبينما انت تتكلم ، لا تبقي راسك للأسفل . (٦) بدلا من ذلك، انظر حول الغرفة واعمل تواصل بصري مع جمهورك. ابتسم!

When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend!

عند الانتهاء من التحدث، رحب بالاسئلة. اذا كنت لا تعرف الإجابة ، لا تتظاهر بانك تعرف!

Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do **it**²³!).

اشر السائل وعده بانك ستتحري معرفة الجواب (وافعل ذلك!)

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

وأخيرا، اجعل معك ملخص لعرضك الذي القيته وكن جاهزا لتوزعه على المستمعين في نهاية الجلسة.

I wish I had known all **this**²⁴ when I started out in business! Good luck!

أتمنى لو كنت اعرف كل هذا عندما بدأت في العمل التجاري!.

الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة :

- 1- **It** : to know product 2+3 **it**: your product 4 **who** : people 5 **it** : your product
 6 **that** : you need to know target market. 7 **others** : other products 8 **it**: your product
 9 **their**: people 10 **they** : people 11- **who** : customers 12 **them** : people – customers
 13 – 15 **it** : your presentation 16 **it** : to have a list points
 17 **it** : something interrupts Nerves 18 +19 **it** : your presentation 20 **them**: hosts
 21 **their** : hosts 22 **it** : to appear confident 23 **it** : finding out the answer
 24 **this** : the information of experience

Find the expressions 1–5 in the text, then match them with their meanings.

- 1 package holiday ____
 2 sales pitch ____
 3 target market ____
 4 age group ____
 5 department store ____

- a people who are identified as possible customers
 b a set of people of similar age
 c a large shop that sells many different types of things
 d a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product
 e an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)

1- How can you believe in your product?

.....

2- There are many things you need to know about your product. Write down two of these things.

.....

3- What information do you need to know about your customers?

.....

4- You need to know two things about your product if compared with other products. Write down these two things.

.....

5- You should do two things in advance to avoid the happening of unexpected things during

.....

6- What should you do if you don't know an answer for a question?

.....

7- Find a phrase in the text which means 'a large shop that sells many different types of things'.

.....

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

.....

9- The article suggests many things to be a good sales person. Write down two of these things.

.....

1- The article suggests many things to be a professional sales person. Write down two of these things.

.....

2- A successful sales person needs to have certain qualities. Suggest three qualities for a successful sales person.

.....

12. Planning and hard work make a work successful. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write your point of view.

.....

Answers:1. By using it 2. when it was developed, and where it is produced 3. Their age and income 4. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value5. your presentation. Write down these two things You should have a list of your main points and practice your presentation.6. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).7. Department store 8. Customers 9. 1- research 2- presentation 10.1- Keep your presentation short and simple 2- start with some friendly comments 3- speak slowly and clearly 11- confident 2- daring 3- persuasive12. I think good planning and hard work are the keys for any successful work. They help in spending time wisely.

nit ten

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محمد الحارون

Career choices خيارات المهنة

الكلمة	معناها بالانجليزي	معناها بالعربي
adaptable	/'dœʌpt'b'l/ (adjective) able to adapt to new conditions or situations	قابل تكيف
adapt (verb)		يتكيف
adaptation (noun)		تكيف
Ambitious	/œm'bis's/ (adjective) having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
ambition (noun)		طموح / رغبة
Attribute	/'œtribju...t/ (noun) a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	خاصية
attribute (verb)		نسب
attribution (noun)		اسناد / نسب
Competent	/'kæmp't'nt/ (adjective) having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	اختصاصي / مؤهل
competence (noun)		اختصاص / جدارة
Conscientious	/kŋnsi'en's/ (adjective) showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	يقظ / حي الضمير
conscience (noun)		ضمير
curriculum vitae	/k'ærɪkjul'm 'vi...tal/ (noun) CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
Enclosed	/ɪn'kl'ʊzd/ (adjective) surrounded, especially by a fence or wall	محاط / قريب

وظيفتي كمتترجمة (Sb p 72) My job as an interpreter

My¹ name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because **they**² want to know what **it**³ would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

اسمي فاطمة موسى ولقد عملت كمتترجمة فورية لمدة خمس سنوات. العديد من الطلاب قد ارسلوا لي ايميلات (بريد الكتروني) يسألوني عن عملي لانهم يريدون ان يعرفوا كيف هو الوضع عندما أقوم بعملي. لذلك هذا هو ردي او جوابي لهم.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with **him**⁴. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter. لقد كنت دائما محبة / مغرمة باللغات. عمل والدي في العديد من البلدان المختلفة عندما كنت شابة صغيرة، ونحن سافرتا معه. عندما زرنا بلدا ، اردت دائما ان اتعلم اللغة. في المدرسة كنت جيدة جدا في اللغة الإنجليزية ، لذلك ، قررت ان اتخذ مهنة كمتترجمة.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what **they**⁵ say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. **This**⁶ means that anyone in the room **who**⁷ speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

عملي الان يتضمن الذهاب الى مؤتمرات وندوات هامة في جميع انحاء العالم. عندما يتحدث شخص ما باللغة الإنجليزية في مؤتمر ، فانا استمع الى ما يقولونه من خلال سماعات الرأس، ثم اترجم الى اللغة العربية بينما المتكلم يتحدث. اعطي الترجمة من خلال سماعات الرأس لأشخاص اخرين يحضرون الاجتماع. وهذا يعني ان أي شخص في الغرفة يتحدث العربية يمكنه ان يفهم ما يقوله الناس.

Is **it**⁸ an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words **that**⁹ are used in India are sometimes different to the words **that**¹⁰ people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words **that**¹¹ are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make **it**¹² almost a different language!

هل هو عمل سهل؟ لا ابدأ. اللغة الإنجليزية ليست هي نفسها في جميع البلدان الناطقة باللغة الإنجليزية. على سبيل المثال، الكلمات الإنجليزية التي تستخدم في الهند تختلف أحيانا عن الكلمات التي يستخدمها الناس في المملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وأستراليا. وكذلك معرفة اللغة الإنجليزية الإقليمية ، تحتاج أيضا الى معرفة الكثير من اللغة المتخصصة. بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم للحديث عن الاعمال التجارية او العلوم او القانون، على سبيل المثال ، تجعلها تقريبا لغة مختلفة!

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, **it**¹³ is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

ما لم يكن لديك شهادة جامعية في اللغة، فلن تكون قادرا على ان تصبح مترجما. إذا كان لديك مؤهل الدراسات العليا، فأنت من المحتمل ان تحصل على وظيفة مترجم بسرعة. اذا حصلت على مقابلة عمل ، ستحتاج ان تظهر ان لديك مهارات استماع جيدة وصوت واضح في النطق او التحدث. ستحتاج أيضا الى ان تظهر انه يمكنك التفكير بسرعة وأنت قادر على التركيز لفترات طويلة من الزمن. إذا نجحت، فهو عمل آمن ومجزى. وربما أنك ستحتاج الى السفر كثيرا. ولكن هذا ليس مشكلة طالما أنك تستمتع بزيارة بلدان أخرى.

It¹⁴ is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything **that**¹⁵ you translate.

انه عمل مسؤول جدا. فأنا ادرك انه اذا ترجمت أشياء بشكل سيء، فان هذا يمكن ان يؤثر على قانون مهم او اتفاقية تجارية بين البلدان. الا انك، تحصل على شعور كبير من الرضا عندما تعلم ان الناس يفهمون كل ما تترجمه.

الضمائر الواردة في القطعة :

- 1- **my / I/ me** : Fatima Musa أينما وردت في القطعة.
 2- **They** : students
 3- **it** : to do my (Fatima's job) job.
 4- **him** : my (Fatima's father)
 5- **they** : a person (he or she)
 6- **this** : I give the at the meeting.
 7- **who** : anyone in the room
 8- **it** : interpreter / translation
 9- **that**: the English words 10 + 11 **that** : the words
 12- **it** : English language 13 + 14 **it** : an interpreter

المفردات Glossary

Headphones : a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc. سماعة الاذن

Interpreter : someone who translates spoken words from one language into another مترجم فوري

Regional : relating to a particular region or area اقليمي

Rewarding : giving personal satisfaction مجزي

Secure: safe, free from danger آمن

seminar : a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training دراسية حلقة

Translation : expressing of something in different language ترجمة

الاسئلة Questions

Listen to and read the talk again and complete the sentences.

1 Fatima Musa's job involves going to **important conferences and seminars around the world.**

2 As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know **a lot of specialist language**

3 Unless you have a language degree, you will not **be able to become an interpreter.**

4 Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get **a job as an interpreter quite quickly.**

You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as **you enjoy visiting other countries.**

1. Do you think you have the necessary qualifications to be an interpreter? Would you like to be an interpreter? Why/Why not? Discuss with a partner.

2. Why have many students emailed Fatima?

3. What helped Fatima to learn languages when she was young .

4. There are many fields (subjects) that specialist language is used in. write down two of these fields (subjects).

5. There are many things you should show in an interview for the job of an interpreter. Write down two of these things.

6. Quote the sentence which shows that the job of an interpreter is a good job.

7. There two consequences of a bad translation. Write down two of these consequences.

8. According to Fatima, What two reasons that make an interpreter's job not easy?

9. Find a word in the text which means 'safe, **free from danger**'

10. What does the underlined word **it** refer to?.....

11. It is not easy to get a good job these days. Suggest three things you can do to get a good job.....

12. You need to love your job in order to succeed. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.....

answers

1. Yes, I do. I'd like to be an interpreter because it is a challenging job.

2. because they want to know what it would be like to do my job.

3. her father worked in many different countries when she was young and she usually travelled with him.

4. Business, science or law 5. 1- good listening skills 2- a clear speaking voice

6. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job.

7. It could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.

8. 1- English is not the same in all English-speaking countries.

2- The need to know a lot of specialist language 9. Secure 10. English language

11. 1- learning foreign languages 2- training courses 3- postgraduate studies

12. I think that in order to be successful and creative in your job, you need to love it. Otherwise, you will suffer a lot.

الدخول في عالم الاعمال التجارية (Ab p 51) Stepping into the business world

Business Studies is a popular choice for students **who**¹ are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, **some**² go on to further study, but most of **them**³ take up employment.

ان دراسات / او علوم إدارة الاعمال هو خيار شائع للطلاب الذين يختارون دراسة الشهادة الجامعية في المملكة المتحدة. بعد التخرج يذهب البعض الى متابعة الدراسات العليا ولكن معظمهم يباشرون في التوظيف.

Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, (1) **which**⁴ are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, **who**⁵ is about to graduate in the subject.

العديد من الشركات الكبرى تقدم برامج تدريب الخريجين، (١) والتي هي نوع من التدريب المهني. ذهبنا للقاء ريكي مايلز البالغ من العمر ٢٢ عاما، والذي هو على وشك التخرج في هذا الموضوع.

How long have you⁶ been studying Business Studies, Ricky? ؟ يا ريكي ، يا ريكي ، وانت تدرس دراسات إدارة الاعمال ، يا ريكي ؟
It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each **one**⁷ lasted six months, (2) but **they**⁸ weren't in the same year.

انها دراسة مدتها اربع سنوات ، ما في ذلك دورتين من الخبرة العملية. كل دورة استمرت اشهر ، (٢) لكنهما لم تكونا في نفس العام .

What exactly have you studied over those four years? بالضبط ما الذي درسته خلال تلك السنوات الأربعة؟

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. **I**⁹ also did a course in Management, **which**¹⁰ is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. **We**¹¹ all had to do **it**¹², too, (3) because computer skills are essential.

الكثير جدا ! الرياضيات ، بالطبع ، المحاسبة ، المالية والاقتصاد. اوه نعم ، التسويق والمبيعات ، أيضا. كما انني درست دورة في الإدارة ، وهي عن التعيين او التوظيف وإدارة الموظفين ، وكيفية التعامل مع النزاع ، ودورة – دراسة في الإعلان. كان علينا جميعا ان نفعل ذلك ، أيضا ، (٣) لان مهارات الحاسوب ضرورية .

What did you most enjoy about the degree? بماذا استمتعت اكثر شيء فيما يتعلق بالشهادة الجامعية؟

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, (4) and of course, **it**¹³ looks great on my curriculum vitae. One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

في الخبرة العملية، بالتأكيد . لقد تعلمت الكثير، في المرتين (٤) وبالطبع تبدو لرائعة حين توضع في سيرتي الذاتية. عرضت على احدى الشركات العمل باجرة مدفوعة في الصيف الماضي، وهكذا تمكنت من الحصول على خبر اكثر بهذه الطريقة. أيضا، لم اكن لامتلك الكثير من المال في العام الماضي لو لم احصل على تلك الوظيفة- العمل!

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there¹⁴? ما نوع الشركة تلك، وماذا فعلت هناك ؟

It was a company **that**¹⁵ provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, (5) watching what **they**¹⁶ were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for **them**¹⁷ – you know, checking **their**¹⁹ calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department.

لقد كانت الشركة توفر او تمنح المنتجات المالية – مثل الادخار والمعاشات التقاعدية، في الغالب. في البداية انا فقط (تعقبت) اشخاص مختلفين، (٥) اراقب ما كانوا يفعلون. ثم قمت بالكثير جدا من التدقيق ورائهم ، انت تعرف التدقيق من صحة حساباتهم. عندما عدت في الصيف ، كنت في قسم المبيعات.

My job was to follow up web enquiries, (6) and send out further information to possible clients. I enjoyed **it**¹⁹, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

وكانت وظيفتي متابعة الاستفسارات التي تأتي عن طريق شبكة الانترنت (٦) وارسال المزيد من المعلومات للعملاء – للزبائن المحتملين. لقد استمتعت بذلك، ولم اكن لأحصل على هذه الفرصة لو لم اقم بالخبرة العملية أولا.

What are you planning to do next? ماذا تخطط القيام به بعد ذلك؟

I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do,(7) I'll have to prepare really carefully .

لقد تقدمت قبل فترة وجيزة بطلب لوظيفة مع أحد البنوك. لدي المؤهلات المناسبة، لكنني اعرف انه سيكون هناك الكثير من الاخرين المتقدمين للوظيفة. يجب علي فقط ان انتظر وارى ما اذا كان يمكنني الحصول على مقابلة عمل. اذا حصلت عليها ، (٧) سيتعين علي ان استعد بعناية حقاً.

الضمائر الواردة في الفقرة :

- 1- **Who** : students 2- **some** : students (students who are choosing a degree course in the UK)
 3- **them** : students 4- **which** : graduate training schemes. 5- **who**: Ricky Miles
 6- you (في جميع الفقرة) : Ricky Miles 7- **one**: period of work experience 8- **they** : two period of work experience
 9- I (في جميع الفقرة) : Ricky Miles 10- **which** : a course in Management
 11- **we** : students 12- **it** : a course in Advertising 13- **it** : work experience
 14- **there** : in a company 15- that : a company 16 + 17 + 18 **they ,them, their** : different people 19- i my (Ricky's) job

Vocabulary**AB/P 51****11 Match the words in bold in the text with their meanings.**

- 1- **pensions** money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age رواتب تقاعدية
 2- **web enquiries** online questions استفسارات الكترونية
 3- **calculations** maths; work with numbers تقديرات / حسابات
 4- **recruiting** finding suitable employees توظيف
 5- **marketing** promoting your product; finding customers تسويق

Questions الاسئلة**10 Read the text again and answer the questions. الاسئلة Questions**

- 1 What is the name of Ricky's degree?.....
 2 How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student?.....
 3 What kind of company did he work for last summer, and what was his job?

 4 What is he waiting to find out?.....
 5 Would you like to do the same kind of degree course as Ricky? Why/Why not? Write two or three sentences.....
 6- Where do most graduates of Business Studies go?.....
 7- How did Ricky Miles benefit from the summer job?.....
 8- Ricky Miles has three types of qualifications. Write down two of these qualifications.

9- What does the underlined word they refer to?.....

10- Find a word in the text which means finding suitable employees.....

11- It is important to have job experience to have a better chance for getting a job quickly. Suggest three things you can do in order to get job experience.

.....

12- No pain, no gain. Think of this proverb and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

.....

1. Business Studies 2. Doing work experience 3. It was a company providing financial products, and his job was to follow up web enquiries. 4. Whether or not he will get an interview 5. Yes, because I will need work experience in the future. In addition, I'll get a better opportunity to get a stable job. 6. Most of them take up employment

7. It was an addition to his curriculum vitae, and he had had much money last year. 8. 1- Business Studies degree 2 the work experience and the summer job 9. Two periods of work experience 10. Recruiting 11. 1- voluntary work 2- training courses 3- part-time job 12. I think one should work hard in order to gain living. Otherwise, he might face difficulties in securing living.

vocabulary

Q1: Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box. One word or phrase is not needed.

career , headphones , interpret , seminar , regional , rewarding , translation

1. Please listen to the music through, so that you don't disturb anybody.

2. I have just read a of a book by a Japanese author.

3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also councils around the country.

4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to for us during conversations with foreigners.

5. Nada made a successful presentation at a in Irbid last month.

6. Doing volunteer work can be a very experience.

Answers:

1. headphones 2. translation 3. regional 4. interpret 5. seminar 6. rewarding

Q2 2 / AB page 49 Circle the correct words.

1. Ali is thinking of **having** / **taking** a course in Agriculture.

2. I get a feeling of **satisfaction** / **secure** after a hard day's work.'

3. Make sure your online passwords are **secure** / **rewarding**.

4. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **successful** / **responsible** person.

5. My friend has just **got a job** / **work** at our local bank.

6. After a long **agreement** / **meeting**, we managed to do a deal.

.....

Q3. AB page 49 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. One preposition is not needed.

Words followed by prepositions

work as	يعمل كـ
decide on	يقرر بشأن
translate into	يترجم من و الى
talk about	يتحدث عن
ask about	يسال عن
good at	جيد في

about (x2) , as , at , into, in , on

1. Would you like to work _____ a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide _____ a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic _____ English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk _____ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us _____ our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good _____ drawing and painting.

كتابة انماط اخرى داخل الحصة

Unit Ten Text Two: Curriculum Vitae 1#

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry. Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, so I know a lot about this industry.

I also have a qualification in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal. I have excellent research skills. In my spare time, I help elderly people, and I can see the difference that medicines can make to their lives. I am very keen to join a company that can really help people.

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application. Yours faithfully,

Tareq Hakim

Read and complete the two curriculum vitae with the headings in the box.

Contact details / Personal attributes / Qualifications and training / Name / Reference / Skills and achievements / Work experience

- 1- Tareq Hakim
- 2- 5 North Street, Ajloun
- 3- 2009–2012: shop assistant at a chemist's, 2012–2014: reporter for Medicine Today, 2014–now: editor at a scientific journal
- 4- Degree in Chemistry; Certificate in Journalism (2011)
- 5- Captain of school basketball team; Voluntary work for a charity that helps elderly people
- 6- I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals.
- 7- Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school.

Unit Ten Text Two: Curriculum Vitae 2

Dear Mr Rahhal,

I am very interested in the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. You will see from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have worked in sales for a large pharmaceutical company for many years. I have been very successful in this job and I was Salesperson of the Year in 2013 CE.

I would now like a new challenge and would be interested in moving into research. I have a degree in Physics. I am a competent and adaptable worker and I believe that I can be successful in any position. I like reading and camping. I also like travelling. References are available on request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Hisham Khatib

.Exercise 7: Read and complete the two curriculum vitae with the headings in the box

Contact details / Personal attributes / Qualifications and training / Name / Reference / Skills and achievements / Work experience

- 1- Hisham Khatib
- 2- 22 East Way, Irbid
- 3- 2010–now: Sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company
- 4- Degree in Physics (graduated 2009)
- 5- I won Salesperson of the Year Award in 2013 CE.
- 6- I am a very competent worker. I am also adaptable.
- 7- Samira Rahhal, the director in my current job

Writing: A CV & Formal (Covering) Letter Writing كتابة السيرة الذاتية والرسالة الرسمية

- تقسم الى قسمين ١. السيرة الذاتية ورسالة التغطية (نفس الرسالة الرسمية).
 ١. يجب ان تبدأ بتحية.
 ٢. وضح اهدافك بخصوص الوظيفة المطلوبة وتكلم عن نفسك بشكل مختصر.
 ٣. تكلم عن اهم الامور كالخبرات والمزايا التي يمكن ان يستفيد صاحب العمل منك بها.
 ٤. اكتب تحية واكتب للقارئ انك تتوقع الرد منه
 ٥. حاول عدم الوقوع بالأخطاء الاملائية والقواعدية.

Dear [TITLE (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc.) + SURNAME],

I am writing to apply for the job of Head of the English Department at [SCHOOL NAME]. You will see from my curriculum vitae that I have a Bachelor's degree in English and a PEP teaching qualification, as well as substantial teaching experience at [SCHOOL NAME].

I am now looking for a new challenge as [POSITION], and I am interested in pursuing my goal at your school. My developing leadership skills show that I am ready to advance in my teaching career, and the advertised position at your school as [POSITION] is ideal. While I am dedicated to teaching and know that my students are of the highest importance, I make time to have an active and varied social and family life. This helps to keep my approach to teaching and student welfare fresh.

Please contact me for a reference. I look forward to hearing from you regarding the next stage of my application.

Yours sincerely,

Farida Jabari

Writing a curriculum vitae سيرة ذاتية

Name: Farida Jabari

Address: 215 Rainbow Street, Amman

Education: Degree in English (2009 CE)

PEP (Practical Education Programme) Teaching qualification (2011 CE)

Work experience: Teacher of English, [SCHOOL NAME], Amman.

Skills and achievements: Voluntary work for children's charities; excellent piano accompanist

Personal attributes: I am a dedicated, ambitious worker. I have high expectations of myself and the students I teach.

Reference: [FULL NAME], head teacher at [SCHOOL NAME], Amman

Quotation

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

I've learned that making a living is not the same thing as making a life. Maya Angelou (1928 CE

2014 CE) – لقد تعلمت ان كسب العيش لا يعنى حياة تستحق العيش

A SUGGESTED ANSWER:

Making a life is creating a way of living that you want. You do the work in order to be able to have that, but it also depends on your friends and family, and how you decide to behave. So, 'making a life' is not totally dependent on the money you earn.

تمرين مهم جدا على الوظائف اللغوية Writing Skills: Using linking words (SB; p. 75)

1. Linking words showing **cause** explain the reason for something.

- We couldn't go to the stadium because / as / since there weren't any ticket left.

- **As / Since / because** I was tired, I went to bed.

- We were late because of / due to the traffic.

2.. linking words showing **result** explain the consequences of an action.

We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play.

- She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did very well in her exams.

امثلة مهمة على الوظائف اللغوية:

1. 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

2.- She worked hard; **as a result**, she did very well in her exams.

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

Answer: showing result

Grammar / UNIT 10

The Conditional / if clause الشرطية الجملة

كتابة شرح اللوح للطالب

الاستاذ محمد الحارون

الشرط الصفري والأول Zero and first conditionals with future time phrases

● We use the zero conditional (**if + Present Simple v1/Present Simple v1**) to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

للحقائق الحتمية والاكيدة

- *If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.*
- *Water turns to ice if the temperature falls below zero.*

● We use the first conditional (**if + Present Simple v1/will + Present Simple**) to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.

متوقع وممكن حدوثه في المستقبل

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

● We can use **provided that, as long as** طالما , **unless** اذا لم and **even if in the same way as if**, but they don't all mean the same thing.

- *I'll buy the book if/provided that/as long as it isn't too expensive.*

(I won't buy it if it is too expensive)

- *I'll buy it unless it's expensive.*

(I'll buy it if it isn't too expensive.)

- *I'll buy it even if it's expensive.*

(I will buy it. The price isn't important.)

الشرط الثالث The third conditional

● We use the third conditional (**if + Past Perfect (had+v3) /would have + past participle (v3)**) to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.

الشرط في الماضي المستحيل

● The **if**-clause states one event that did not happen.

- *If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.*

(The person did not stay at home that day.)

● The main clause states the result, which also did not happen:

- *If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.*

(The person attended the celebration.)

- *I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend hadn't invited me.*

(My friend invited me to the library, so I went.)

- *If I'd studied harder, I'd have passed the exam.*

(I didn't study very hard, and I didn't pass.)

الشرط الثالث باستخدام **could** and **might** The third conditional with **could** and **might**

● When we are talking about the imaginary past, we can use **could have or might have + past participle** in place of **would have + past participle**.

في استخدام **might** او **could** بدلا من **Would** في جمل الشرط الثالث عندما نكون غير متأكدين من نتائج الفعل المستحيل الماضي.

● We use these past modals when we are less sure of the result of the impossible past situation.

- *If I had prepared better for the competition, I **might** have won the first prize.*

(The speaker is not sure that this would have been true.)

- *If I had slept better the night before the exam, I **could** have concentrated better.*

(It is possible that the speaker would have been able to concentrate.)

- *If I'd gone to a different school, I **might** not have studied French. I could have taken English.*
- *Our team could have won the match if they'd trained harder, and then they might have been champions now if they'd won.*

SB P 73**6 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. Unless you have a language degree, you **do / will** not be able to become an interpreter.
2. If you get an interview for a job, **you needed / will need** to show that you have good listening skills.
3. If you are successful, **it is / will be** a secure and rewarding job.
4. You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people **understand / understood** everything you translate.

Answers الاجوبة

- 1- will 2- will need 3- will be 4- understand

3 Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

1- A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

B: study English at university?

2- A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: You do a Chinese course online.

3- A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B: , I would ask the teacher.

SB P 74**4 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check.**

1 I (**have got**) the job if I (**have**) some experience.

2 If you (**do**) the course, you (**have**) enough experience to apply for the job.

Answers الاجوبة

1- would have got / had had

2- had done / would have had

5 Work in pairs. Complete each sentence with your own ideas, using the third conditional.

1. If there had been email in the 1960s,

2. If people had had mobile phones in the past,

3. If people had known about global warming in the past,

Answers: الاجوبة

1- people would have stopped writing letters

2- they would have been able to communicate more easily

2- they would have solved the problem earlier

AB P 49

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

- 1- When you **arrive** at the station next Saturday, we **will be** there to meet you. (**arrive/be**)
- 2- Nasser..... out with us tomorrow unless he..... help his father. (**come/have to**)
- 3- I..... you with your homework, as long as you..... me with mine! (**help/help**)
- 4- Provided that it, we..... a picnic next week. (**not rain/ have**)
- 5- If you..... the prize, how..... youthe money? (**win/spend**)
- 6- Even if Omar..... his driving test this afternoon, hehis own car. (**pass/not have**)

Answers:

- 1- arrive/ will be 2- will come / has to 3- will help / help 4- doesn't rain / will have
5- win / will / spend 6- passes / won't have

AB p 50

5- Circle the correct word in italics, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one is done for you.

- 1- *When / Unless* you heat water to 100°C, it boils. (**heat**)
- 2- You will not pass your exams *as long as / unless* youhard. (**study**)
- 3- *If / Unless* you..... the plants, they will die. (**not water**)
- 4- Do you usually go home or meet your friends *when / provided that* school ? (**finish**)
- 5- Your new computer will last a long time *as long as / even if* youcareful with it. (**be**)

Answers:

- 2- unless/ study 3- if/ don't water 4- when / finishes 5- as long as / are

6- Join the sentence beginnings 1–5 with their endings a–e, using the words in bold.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1- During Ramadan, we eat | a it's closed. |
| 2- I'll phone you | b we're tired. |
| 3- We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday | c it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet. |
| 4- I will take the job offer | d the sun sets. |
| 5- We have to go to school, | e I miss the bus so that you pick me up. |

Answers:

- 1- During Ramadan, we eat when the sun sets
- 2- I'll phone you if I miss the bus so that you pick me up.
- 3- We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday unless it's closed.
- 4- I will take the job offer provided that it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
- 5- We have to go to school, even if we are tired.

7- Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box. The first two are done for you.

even if**if****unless****when**

- 1- Ice cream melts when it gets warm. ✓
- 2- We need umbrellas **unless** it rains. F/ We need umbrellas when it rains.
- 3- The teacher will be pleased **unless** I write a good essay. F
- 4- Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match. T
- 5- **Provided that** everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams. T
- 6- Babies are usually happy **as long as** they're hungry or cold. F
- 7- We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired. F

Answers:

- 2- when 3- if 6- unless 7- even if

8 Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use the zero or first conditional.

- 1- When I get home from school, I usually have lunch.
- 2- Unless we're given a lot of homework tonight, I'll go out.
- 3- If there's something I don't understand, I usually ask my teacher.
- 4- Even if I'm tired tonight, I will do my homework.
- 5- As long as I have enough money, I'll buy a new mobile phone.
- 6- Provided that my parents agree, I'll go to Aqaba with my friends.

AB P 52 تمرين مهم**12- Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.**

- 1- You should practise the presentation several times. (**were**)
If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.
- 2- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (**could**)
You could make a list of questions
- 3- You ought to get some work experience. (**don't**)
Why don't you get some work experience.
- 4- You shouldn't look too casual. (**If**)
If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.
- 5- You should do a lot of research. (**would**)
I would do a lot of research.

13- Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. The first one is done for you. (تمرين مهم جدا جدا)

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)

I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.

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

I could have been able to contact you, if I had known your phone number.

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

If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.

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

I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

Q 2- Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the words in brackets. تمرين مهم

1- I didn't prepare better for the competition, so I didn't win the first prize.

(might)

2- Rakan didn't sleep better the night before the exam. He wasn't able to concentrate better.

(could)

3- Our team trained hard before the match, so they won the game.

(might not)

Answers

1- If I had prepared better for the competition, I might have won the first prize.

2- If Rakan had slept better the night before the exam, he could have concentrated better.

3- If our team hadn't trained hard before the match, they might not have won the game.

Q 3- Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets.

1- If you don't drive fast, you won't make an accident. (unless)

2- You won't get a better job unless you are highly qualified. (if)

3- My father won't change his car if he doesn't have enough money (unless)

Answers:

1- Unless you drive fast, you won't make an accident.

2- You won't get a better job if you are not highly qualified.

3- My father won't change his car unless he has enough money.

Literature spot بقعة ادبية

A Green Cornfield حقل الذرة الاخضر

Christina Rossetti

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,
White butterflies danced on the wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing.
The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.
And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

الارض كانت خضراء، السماء كانت زرقاء
رأيت وسمعت ذات صباح مشرق
ذكر قبرة عالقا بين الاثنتين
بقعة تغني فوق الذرة
على مسافة ادنى وفي تناغم مرح
فراشات بيضاء رقصت على الجناح
وظل صوت القبرة يرتفع بالغناء
ويهبط صامتا ويعلو مغنيا
حقل الذرة امتد يانعا بالخضرة
يمنة ويسرة من خطاي
عرفت ان لذكر القبرة عشا مخبأ
في مكان ما بين ملايين السيقان
وعندما توقفت لأسمع اغنيته
بينما مرت اللحظات المشمسة بسرعة
لربما كانت رفيقته جالسة تستمع طويلا
ولربما استمعت لوقت اطول مني

S B P 86

Vocabulary

Answer the questions.

- 1- Is a speck something big or small (line 4)? **small**
- 2- If something is in accord , is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)? **In agreement**
- 3- Does tender برفق suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?

Fresh and young

- 4- What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)? **It lays eggs**
- 5- Which part of a plant is the stalk الساق (line 12)?
It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves
- 6- Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)? **fast**

Comprehension

- Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.

The poet describes how (1) (**content** رضا / **sad** / **lonely**) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (**flying away from the cornfield** / **flying in the sky** / **falling towards her**). It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (**lower** / **higher**). Below it, butterflies (4) (**sit quietly** / **move slowly** / **move quickly**) in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (**visible in** / **hidden in** / **far away from**) the cornfield. She (6) (**notices** / **imagines** / **knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

Answers: 1- content 2- flying 3- lower 4- move quickly 5- hidden in 6- imagines

التحليل: Analysis:**3 Answer the questions about the poem.**

1- The poet uses many examples of alliteration الجناس . Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique اسلوب ؟

Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: And still the singing skylark **soared** (line7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and while swift the sunny moments slid (line14). Alliteration adds to the rhythm الوزن الشعري of the poem and also links dissimilar مختلفة words together (here we have soared and sank; 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?

The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

3- 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 (lines 15-16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

AB P 57

Rhyming القافية words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. بشكل نمطي

The pattern is called a rhyme scheme القافية نمط. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

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

نمط امتحان الوزارة على القصيدة

Literature spot (2 points)

Read the following lines, from A Green Cornfield carefully, then answer the question that follows.

The cornfield stretched a *tender* green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a *nest* unseen
Somewhere among the million *stalks*.

- What does tender suggest?

Fresh and young

- what does a bird do in a nest?

It lays eggs

And as I paused to hear his song

While *swift* the sunny moments slid,

Perhaps his mate sat listening long,

And listened longer than I did.

- Why does the skylark mate might listen longer than the poet?

Because the poet might have left earlier.

حول العالم في ثمانين يوما Around the World in Eighty Days

by Jules Verne

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his traveling companion, the Frenchman Mr Passepartout, are traveling through India by train. They have befriended another traveler, Sir Francis Cromarty.

هذه القصة التي وقعت عام ١٨٧٣ عن رجل انجليزي السيد (فيليس فوغ) الذي يحاول ان يكمل رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوما. عند هذا الحد من القصة، هو رفيق سفره الفرنسي السيد (باسيپارتوت) يسافران عبر الهند بالقطار. صادقا رحالة آخر وهو السيد (فرانسييس كرومارت)

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rotherham, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

توقف القطار في الساعة الثامنة في وسط غابة على بعد خمس عشرة ميلا بعد (روثال) حيث كان هناك عدة اكواخ ومسكن لعمال. الكنترول صاح وهو يمر عبر العربات " المسافرين سينزلون هنا!"

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. اين نحن؟ سأل السيد فرانسييس.

'At the **hamlet** of Kholby.' في قرية خولبي.

'Do we stop here?' هل نقف هنا؟

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' بالتأكيد، الخط الحديدي لم ينته بعد.

'What! Not finished?' ماذا! لم ينته؟

'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.'

لا. بقي ما مسافته خمسون ميلا من هنا الى (الله اباد) حيث يبدأ الخط ثانية

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm.

وتتبع تذاكر من (بومباي) الى (كلكتا) اجاب السيد (فرانسييس الذي كانت ترتفع حرارته

'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

بلا شك، اجاب الكنترول، لكن المسافرين يعرفون انه يجب عليهم ان يجدوا وسيلة مواصلات لتأخذهم من خولبي الى (الله اباد)

'Sir Francis,' said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.'

يا سيد فرانسييس، قال فوغ بهدوء، سنفعل، اذا سمحت، ابحث عن وسيلة مريحة الى الله اباد

'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.'

يا سيد فوغ، هذا تاخير كبير ليس من صالحك

'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen. انه كان متوقعا. لا، سيد فرانسييس،

'What! You knew that the way—' ماذا! كنت تعرف ان الطريق—

'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route.

Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A **steamer** leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.'

There was nothing to say to so confident a response.

اطلاقا، لكنني عرفت ان بعض المعوقات ستظهر اجلا ام اجلا في طريقي. لا شيء، على اي حال، تمت خسارته. لدي يومان لاضحي بهما. سفينة بخارية تغادر (كلكتا) الى (هونغ كونغ

ظهرا في ٢٥ الشهر. هذا اليوم الثاني والعشرون، وسنصل (كلكتا) في الوقت

لم يكن هناك ما يقال على هذا الرد الواثق

Mr Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.

السيدان فوغ وفرانسييس كرومارتي، بعدما فتشا القرية من اقصاها الى اقصاها، عادا دون ان يجدا شيئا
'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg. ساذهب مشيا، قال السيد فيليس فوغ.

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a **wry grimace**, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.'

باسييارتوت الذي انضم الآن الى سيده، اظهر تكشيرة ملتوية عندما فكر بحذائه الجميل الهندي
غير القوي. بعد لحظة تردد، قال "يا سيدي، اعتقد بانى وجدت وسيلة مريحة

ماذا؟ 'What?'

'An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.' 'Let's go and see the elephant,' replied Mr Fogg.

فيل! فيل يخص احد الهنود يعيش على بعد مئة خطوة من هنا. دعنا نذهب ونرى الفيل، اجاب السيد فوغ ...

They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce. Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.

سرعان ما وصلا الى كوخ صغير
الحيوان المطلوب كان محاطا بسياج خشبي عالي. هندي خرج من الكوخ وبناء على طلبهم
قادهم الى الحظيرة. الفيل الذي تمت تربيته ليس لحمل الاثقال، لكن لاغراض القتال، كان نصف
اليف. رغم سعادة السيد فوغ الا ان تعليمات التوجيه للحيوان لم تنفع طويلا، فالفيل حافظ على
وداعته الطبيعية. (كيوني)، هذا كان اسم الفيل، كان لا يسير بسرعة لوقت طويل على عكس اي
وسيلة نقل مريحة اخرى. السيد فوغ قرر ان يستاجره. على اي حال، الفيلة ليست رخيصة في
الهند لانها اصبحت نادرة. الفيلة الذكور مناسبة فقط لعروض السيرك ومطلوبة جدا بعدما
اصبحت غالبيتها مدجنة. عندما اظهر السيد فوغ نيته للهندي باستئجار الفيل (كيوني) رفض
الفكرة. السيد فوغ اصر وعرض عشر جنيهات زيادة للساعة لاستعارة الفيل الى الله اباد
الهندي رفض. عشرون جنيها؟ رفض ايضا. اربعون جنيها؟ ما زال رافضا

.Still refused

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.

فيليس فوغ دون ان يغضب قرر ان يشتري الحيوان، وفي البداية عرض عليه الف جنيه
الهندي، ربما ظن انه كان يعقد صفقة كبيرة، ظل رافضا.

At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded.

‘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. 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. 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.

بسعر الفا جنيه، وافق الهندي. يا له من سعر، بحق السماء! صاح باسيبارتوت، من اجل فيل بقي الآن فقط ان نجد دليلا، وهو امر سهل مقارنة مع الفيل. شاب من أصل فارسي ذو وجه ذكي عرض خدماته التي قبلها السيد فوغ واعداد بمكافأة كريمة ليثير طمعه المادي. تم اقتياد الفيل وتزويده بمعدات الركوب. المئونة تم شراؤها من خولبي وبينما قام السيدان فرانسيس وفوغ بوضع المقعد على ظهر الفيل وارخاء طرفيه على جانبي الفيل، قام باسيبارتوت بربط السرج بين الطرفين. 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

Key words مهمة كلمات

Calm هادئ

Confident واثق

Enthusiastic متحمس

Unapologetic غير نادم

Worried قلق

Bungalow كوخ

Hamlet قرية صغيرة

Steamer سفينة

Wry grimace غير سعيد

Answer the questions.

vocabulary

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 (كشرة ملتوية) (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**2 Answer the following 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.

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

5- How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

"It still preserved its natural gentleness وداعته الطبيعية", meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40-41).

6- How many people travel on the elephant?

Four the guide, passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

calm هادئ confident واثق enthusiastic متحمس unapologetic غير نادم worried قلق

1- The conductor isabout having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.

2- Mr Fogg is..... that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.

3- Passepartout feels..... about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.

4- Mr Fogg remainswhile he negotiates the sale of the elephant.

5- The guide is very..... about making the journey by elephant.

Answers: 1- unapologetic 2- confident 3- worried 4- calm 5- enthusiastic

4 Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters.**Sir Francis Passepartout Phileas Fogg**

1- is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.

2- thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.

3- does not know where they are when the train stops.

Answers: 1- Phileas Fogg 2- Passepartout 3- Sir Francis

Ideas الأفكار**5 Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.****1- time الزمن / الوقت**

Line 20 – 21 'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.'

'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'

2- money المال

Lines 49-51 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.

3- transport المواصلات

Lines 41-43 Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

6 Consider the idea of transport. Compare the train (lines 6–15) and the elephant (lines 38–45). What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?

Answer:

Transport is an important theme مغزى in this story. These two passages describe a train's unfinished route and an elephant's limited potential to be a good mode of transport. The elephant surpasses man-made transport and remains the best choice.

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 دقيق about the number of days they have to spare in line 24. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described ('rapidly', line 41).

أسئلة على نمط الوزارة

Literature spot (2 points)

Read the following extract taken from Around the world in eighty days carefully, then answer the question that follow.

'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

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.

'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.' 'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm.

Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed?

He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'growing warm' means getting annoyed.

'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'

'What! You knew that the way—'

'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice.'

How Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue?

Why isn't he worried?

Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. He isn't worried because he has two gained days.

When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds?

Still refused.

Who is Kiouni? How much has it been sold? Why has the Indian man decided to rear it يربي it?

Kiouni is an elephant. It has been sold for two thousand pounds. The Indian man wanted it for fighting.

Question Number One:**A. Correct the verb between brackets.**

1. The old man is _____(believe) to have a lot of money.
2. Herbs are thought to _____(cure) many diseases.
3. I wish I _____(know) how to improve my English. I have Tawjihi exams next month.
4. I regret that Ahmad made an accident. I wish he _____ (not drive) fast.
5. I don't have any money. If only I _____(have) some money to lend you.
6. The regulations have _____(be, change) recently.
7. Three children have _____(be, save) by the police yesterday.
8. If you heat water, it _____ . (boil)
9. Unless Maha follows a strict diet, she _____(gain) much weight soon.
10. Ahmad can play in the living room as long as he _____ (not make) much noise.
11. Provided that the weather gets worse, they _____(postpone) the competition.
12. Our Football National Team _____ (win) the match if they hadn't changed the coach several times.
13. Majeda will pass the exam if she _____(not feel) scared.
14. My car _____(make) in 2007.
15. Swsan didn't follow my advice. If only she _____(listen) to me.
16. They will refuse her because she is short. She wishes she _____(be) taller.
17. I am very tired. If only I _____(not work) for so long.
18. Our team lost the final match. I wish they _____(play) better.
19. I had to clean the house alone last night. If only my sister _____(be) here to help me.
20. Huda regrets that she didn't do well in her exam. She wishes she _____(do) well.
21. If you _____(be) ready, we will start the game.
22. If Maha _____(not tell) the truth, her parents won't forgive her.
23. Khaled will keep healthy and fit as long as he _____ (walk) for 3 kilometres every day.

24. Even if it _____(rain) tomorrow, we will play football.
25. I _____(accept) the job if they had offered a higher salary.
26. If Nawal _____(not be) ill, she should have come with us.
27. What would you have done if you _____(have) much money?
28. We _____(have) a longer break if we hadn't had so much work to do.
29. If Hala had practiced harder she _____(be) able to win.
30. Salem usually takes a rest when he _____(get) home from school.
31. Ali won't help you even if he _____(know).
32. If you press that button, the machine _____(start)

الاستاذ محمد الحارون

A. 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.

1. People say that this kind of oil is the best in the country.

This kind of oil_____ .

2. Are the workers going on strike?

Could you tell me_____?

3. Manal should have consulted a doctor before taking that medicine.

Manal wishes_____ .

4. I don't have a camera, so I can't take any pictures.

I wish_____ .

5. My grandmother regrets she didn't go to school when she was young.

My grandmother wishes_____ .

6. You should have called the police when you saw the burglar.

If only_____ .

7. Many experts think that knowledge improves your skill.

Knowledge_____ .

8. Will you have a look at my research, please?

Would you mind_____?

9. Raneem didn't participate in the discussion, so her teacher wasn't happy with her.

If_____ .

10. They didn't stop to eat because they were very late.

If_____ .

11. If Noor doesn't come tomorrow, I will go alone.

Unless_____ .

12. Bilal regrets being rude to his brother last night.

Bilal wishes_____ .

13. Rawan regrets being unable to come to my party last Friday.

If only _____.

14. No material is more expensive than diamond.

Diamond _____ material.

15. Football is more popular than basketball.

Basketball isn't _____.

16. Eating fruit is more important than taking vitamins.

Taking vitamins _____.

17. Do I have to add some herbs to the soup?

Could you explain _____.

18. People claim that education will change our behavior.

Education _____.

19. They believed that the man has found the wallet.

The man _____.

20. What can I do to solve the problem?

Do you know _____ ?

21. Can you advise me on the best way to remove ink from clothes?

Would you mind _____ ?

22. Experts have claimed that eating fish is good for our brain.

It _____.

Eating fish _____.

23. Najeeb Mahfouz published the novel in 1982.

The novel _____.

24. I regret eating so much food last night.

I wish I _____.

25. You have forgotten to bring some salt.

If only _____.

26. You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night.

If only _____ .

27. It's a pity that Omar isn't here tonight.

I wish _____ .

28. I don't know how to make an apple pie.

If only _____ .

29. I don't have a laptop.

I wish _____ .

30. I'd like to be a doctor.

I wish _____ .

31. I regret that I work in a small company.

I wish _____ .

32. I have to work late at night.

If only _____ .

33. I am sorry that I didn't see you leave.

I wish _____ .

34. They took the children on a tour inside the old city.

The children _____ .

35. Where can I find Mr Adam.

Do you mind _____ ?

36. They claim that a difficult experience makes you stronger.

A difficult experience _____ .

37. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least _____ .

38. The easiest part in the exam is grammar.

The least _____ .

39. Unless somebody cleans the kitchen, my mother will be angry.

If _____.

40. Maha will feel lonely if nobody talks with her.

Unless _____

1. This kind of oil is said to be the best in the country.

2. Could you tell me if the workers are going on strike?

3. Manal wishes she had consulted a doctor before taking that medicine.

4. I wish I had a camera. حل مقبول (so that I can take some pictures) حل اقوي

5. My grandmother wishes she had gone to school when she was young.

6. If only you had called the police when you saw the burglar.

7. Knowledge is thought to improve your skills.

8. Would you mind having a look at my research?

9. If Raneem had participated in the discussion, her teacher would have been

happy with her. نبدأ الحل من بداية الجملة ، so عندما يكون في الجملة الرابط

10. If they hadn't been very late, they would have stopped to eat.

نحذفها ونبدأ الحل من عندها . because عندما يكون في الجملة الرابط

11. Unless Noor comes tomorrow, I will go alone.

12. Bilal wishes he hadn't been rude to his brother last night.

13. If only Rawan had been able to come to my party last Friday.

14. Diamond is the most expensive material.

15. Basketball isn't as popular as football.

16. Taking vitamins is less important that eating fruit.

17. Could you explain if I have to add some herbs to the soup?

18. Education is claimed to change our behavior.

19. The man was believed to have found the wallet.

20. Do you know what I can do to solve the problem?

21. Would mind advising me on the best way to remove ink from clothes?

22. It has been claimed that eating fish is good for our brain.

Eating fish has been claimed to be good for our brain.

23. The novel was published by Najeeb Mahfouz in 1982.

24. I wish I hadn't eaten so much food last night.

25. If only you hadn't forgotten to bring some salt/ Or If only you had remembered to bring some salt.

26. If only you hadn't gone to bed late last night. /Or If only you had gone early to bed last night.

27. I wish Omar was/ or were here tonight. ^{أقوى} were استعمال

28. If only I knew how to make an apple pie.

29. I wish I had a laptop.

30. I wish I were a doctor.

31. I wish I didn't work in a small company/ Or I wish I worked in a big company.

32. If only I didn't have to work late at night.

33. I wish I had seen you leave.

34. The children were taken on a tour inside the old city.

35. Do you mind telling me where I can find Mr Adam.

36. A difficult experience is claimed to make you stronger.

37. The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.

38. The least difficult part in the exam is grammar.

39. If nobody cleans the kitchen, my mother will be angry.

40. Unless someone/or somebody talks with Maha, she will feel lonely.

The language function سؤال الوظائف اللغوية

Quantifiers to Make Comparisons	less / more / earlier / later / less popular than / more popular / less / longer / more people the most / the least / least popular / the fastest / the most popular / the least / the most as much as / not as many / as popular as / as much as / not as many	making comparative making superlative making equal / non-equal comparisons
Indirect Questions	Could you tell me ...; Do you know ...; Do you mind telling me ... Could you explain	asking questions in a <i>polite, formal way</i> .
The Impersonal Passive	It is said..... It used to be thought.... It is believed..... The story is believed.....	using a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.
Question Tags,?	aren't you?, shouldn't they	check or query information.
Passive Forms	be + V3	expressing passivation.
Unreal Past Forms For Past Regrets	wish or If only + Past Perfect expressing regrets	expressing regrets about the past.
Unreal Past Forms For Present Wishes	wish or If only + Past Simple	expressing wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen
The Zero Conditional	(if + Present Simple/Present Simple)	describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence)
The First Conditional	(if + Present Simple/will + V1)	to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event
The Third Conditional	(if + Past Perfect/would have + past participle)	imagine past situations

The language function**سؤال الوظائف اللغوية**

because/ as / since because of / due to →	Reason / Cause سبب
Therefore / so as a result, / because of that, / consequently	Result نتيجة
How I can , Do you want me to do this or ..., I feel that I will fail if I do it . →	Puzzlement
Why don't you ... , you can try , you can do , I can help /if I were you, I would. →	encouragement تشجيع
اي ضمير he /they/she →	To link ideas

Read the following mini-dialogues carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Rashed : How I can get work experience without getting a job first?

Marwan : before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work?

1. What is the function of Rashed's statement?

Puzzlement.

2. What is the function of Marwan's statement?

Encouragement

3. We were caught in traffic; **therefore** we missed the start of the play.

What is the function **of using therefore** in the sentence above?

To show result

*The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher.

He should know-as he has taken many of **them** in his life.

What is the function of using the pronoun reference in the above sentence? **To link ideas**