

# ALMASTER

IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Action Pack12

Tawjihi

12<sup>th</sup> Grade

## الماستر

□ في اللغة الانجليزية  
□ توجيهي علمي و أدبي  
□ الفصل الثاني 2023



الأستاذ

□ سامر عباينة

□ ماجستير لغويات انجليزي من جامعة اليرموك  
□ بكالوريوس في اللغة الانجليزية وآدابها من جامعة اليرموك  
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عبدالله



## Module 4 Learning

### Unit 6 Education today

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

*“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.”*

(عش كأنك تموت غدا ، وتعلم كأنك تعيش أبدا)

**Mahatma Gandhi –Indian leader (1869 CE–1948 CE)**

-you should learn as much as you can.

-you need to keep learning in order to keep up with what is happening in the world.

-take advantage of everything.

#### Glossary المفردات MODULE 4 Unit 6 and Unit 7 مفردات الوجدتين 6+7

1-**academic** أكاديمي (adjective) connected with education, especially at college or university level. **academic, academy** (noun) – **academically** (adverb)

2-**Agriculture** زراعة (noun) the science or practice of farming. **agricultural** (adj)

3-**Astrophysics** فيزياء فلكية (noun) the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them.

4-**Business Management** إدارة أعمال (noun) an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning. **manage** (verb) – **managerial** (adjective)

5-**career advisor** مستشار مهني / وظيفي (noun) someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work. **advise** (v) – **advice** (n)

6-**circulation** (دموية) دورة (noun) the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air. **circulate** (verb)

7-**colloquial** عامي (لغة عامية) (adjective) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech.

8-**compulsory** إلزامي / إجباري (adjective) obligatory; required.

9-**concentration** تركيز (noun) attention, or attention span. **concentrate** (verb)

10-**contradictory** متناقض (adjective) if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true. **contradict** (verb) – **contradiction** (noun)

11-**degree** شهادة / درجة (noun) a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study.

12-**dehydration** جفاف (الماء من الجسم) (noun) the state of having drunk too little water. **dehydrate** (verb) – **dehydrated** (adjective)

13-**developed nation** دولة متطورة (noun) a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government.

14-**diet** نظام غذائي (noun) the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day. **diet** (verb) – **dietary** (adjective)

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- 15-**diploma** (شهادة دراسية) *(noun)* either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course.
- 16-**drop [a course]** يلغي مساق *(verb)* to stop studying a certain subject at university
- 17-**Economics** علم الاقتصاد *(noun)* the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used . economical (adjective) – economically (adverb)
- 18-**Engineering** الهندسة *(noun)* the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built. engineer (verb and noun)
- 19-**enrol** يسجل/يلتحق بجامعة *(verb)* to officially arrange to join a school, university or course . enrolment (noun)
- 20-**fluently** بطلاقة *(adverb)* speaking a language very well, like a native speaker. fluency (noun) – fluent (adjective)
- 21-**immerse** يندمج/ينغمس *(verb)* to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it . immersion (noun)
- 22-**lifelong** دائم *(adjective)* continuing or existing throughout your life.
- 23-**Linguistics** لغويات *(noun)* the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages . linguist (noun) – linguistic (adjective)
- 24-**Marketing** تسويق *(noun)* the study of selling products to the appropriate customer. market (verb and noun)
- 25-**Master's degree** درجة ماجستير *(noun)* a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree.
- 26-**memory** ذاكرة *(noun)* someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences. memorise (verb) – memorable (adjective)
- 27-**multilingual** متعدد اللغات *(adjective)* speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages . multilingualism (noun)
- 28-**multitask** يقوم بمهام متعددة *(verb)* to do several things at the same time
- 29-**nutrition** تغذية *(noun)* the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth. nutritious (adjective)
- 30-**online distance learning** تعلم عن بعد *(noun)* a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication.
- 31-**optional** اختياري not obligatory.
- 32-**Pharmacy** صيدلة *(noun)* the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines. pharmaceutical (adjective)
- 33-**PhD** درجة الدكتوراة *(noun)* a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty.
- 34-**pioneering** ريادي / رائد *(adjective)* introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time. pioneer (verb and noun)
- 35-**postgraduate** طالب دراسات عليا *(noun)* 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.

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- 36-**private university** جامعة خاصة (noun) a university not operated by a government
- 37- **proficiency** فاعلية /مقدرة (noun) a good standard of ability and skill.  
proficient (adjective)
- 38-**Psychology** علم النفس (noun) the study of the mind and how it works .  
psychological (adjective)
- 39-**public university** جامعة حكومية (عامّة) (noun) a university that is funded by public means, through a government.
- 40-**qualifications** مؤهلات (plural noun) official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam.  
qualify (verb) – qualified (adjective)
- 41-**simulator** جهاز محاكاة (noun) any device or system that stimulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine.  
simulate (verb) – simulation (noun)
- 42-**Sociology** علم الاجتماع (noun) the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups. sociological (adjective)
- 43-**stand out [from the crowd]** يبرز عن / يبرز وسط الحشد (phrasal verb) to be much better than other similar people or things.
- 44-**tailor-made** مفصّل /مصمم خصيصا ل (adjective) custom made; made to fit exactly.
- 45-**tuition** تعليم/تدريس (خاصه مجموعات صغيرة) (noun) teaching, especially in small groups.
- 46-**tutorial** دورة تعليم خصوصي (noun) a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students. tutor (verb and noun)
- 47-**undergraduate** طالب جامعي (لم يتخرج بعد) (noun) someone who has not yet completed their first degree.
- 48-**undertake** يأخذ على عاتقه (verb) to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it.undertaking (noun)
- 49-**utterance** نطق / كلام (noun) something that is said, such as a statement. utter (verb)
- 50-**vocational** مهني (adjective) used to describe a particular job and the skills involved. vocation (noun)

## Vocabulary exercises

A: Which words are related to studying? اي الكلمات متصلة بالدراسة?

academic أكاديمي      compulsory الزامي      contradictory متناقض  
developed nation دوله متطورة      fluently بطلاقة      optional اختياري      tuition تعليم



**B: Which subjects fit into the categories?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1- Sciences علوم                                       | 2- Arts and Humanities اداب وانسانيات                     |
| 3- Busines أعمال                                       | 4- Which are more difficult to classify أيها صعبة التصنيف |
| - Maths رياضيات  | - Dentistry طب اسنان                                      |
| - Marketing تسويق                                      | - Pharmacy صيدلة  |
| - Visual Arts فنون بصرية                               | - Translation ترجمة                                       |
| - Agriculture زراعة                                    | - Psychology علم النفس                                    |
| - Economics اقتصاد                                     | - History تاريخ   |
| - Business Management ادارة اعمال                      | - Nursing تمريض   |
| - Arabic Language and Literature اللغة العربية وادابها | - Linguistics لغويات                                      |
|  | - Engineering هندسة                                       |
|  | - Medicine طب   |
|  | - Geography جغرافيا                                       |
|  | - Banking and Finance العمل المصرفي والمال                |

**C: Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words** املاً الفقرة بكلمات مناسبة

- |                          |                        |                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| increasingly بشكل متزايد | prospects فرص / توقعات | global عالمي       |
| proficiency كفاءة        | lifelong مستمر / دائم  | abroad خارج البلاد |

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

**D: Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words** املاً الفقرة بكلمات مناسبة

- ( enrolls يسجل reputation سمعة language لغة public عام )

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

**E: Replace the words and phrases in bold . One word is not needed.**

- |                   |                      |                              |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| compulsory الزامي | contradictory متناقض | developed nation دولة متطورة |
| tuition تعليم     | optional اختياري     | fluently بطلاقة              |

- 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**.

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

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

Banking and Finance	العمل المصرفي والمال	Linguistics	لغويات
Fine Arts	فنون جميلة	History	تاريخ
		Physics	فيزياء
		Law	قانون

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

1-Law 2-Linguistics 3-Physics 4-History 5-Banking and Finance

### Body idioms مصطلحات جسمية

- 1-**get it off your chest** : to tell someone about something that has been worrying you.  
ينفس عن/ يفضفض  
If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to **get it off your chest**.
- 2-**get cold feet** : to lose your confidence in something at the last minute.  
يرفض الاستمرار في امر لخوفه منه  
I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll **get cold feet** at the last minute.
- 3-**play it by ear** : to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops. يتخذ قرار  
I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to **play it by ear**.
- 4-**keep your chin up** :to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement.  
ابق رأسك مرفوعا (تعبير للتشجيع)  
**Keep your chin up!** I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- 5-**have a head for figures** : to have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers  
لديه قدرة عقلية طبيعية في الرياضيات  
I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really **have a head for figures**.
- 6-**put my back into it** : put a lot of effort into something. يبذل قصارى جهد  
I really **put my back into** English language, and I earned an A on the course.

**تشديد الكلمة Word stress: اللفظ Pronunciation**

1-How many syllables does each word have? كم عدد المقاطع لكل كلمة

2-In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word?

في اي مقطع يقع التشديد الرئيسي في الكلمة

secondary ثانوي

development تطوير

academic اكايمي

America امريكا

compulsory الزامي

tuition تعليم

contradictory متناقض

exam امتحان

organisation مؤسسة / منظمة

achievement انجاز

homework واجب بيتي

**\*Writing skills: كتابه غير رسمية Writing informally مهارات كتابية**

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

**\*Speaking and writing:**

1-How do you think your education will influence your life after school ?

What will you study? What career would you like to have one day?

2-Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country.

Why do you think they do this?





# The time we spend at school

A few years ago , قبل بضعة سنوات , as many as 1,000 schools across the USA بدأت بعمل school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour . This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school , with an average school year of 187 days . The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this . However , مع ذلك , none of these are 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 is 243 days .

According to a study من منظمة OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea واليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية spend the most time studying in the world للدراسة في العالم. They want to learn as much as they can قدر ما يستطيعون to ensure excellent exam grades درجات امتحان ممتازة. They go to school for about nine hours احوالي 9 ساعات, although this includes optional after-school tuition تعليم بعد المدرسة اختياري and activities. They also spend about three hours احوالي 3 ساعات on homework الواجبات every day يوميا, which is the same as in many other countries. عدة دول اخرى. Their high academic achievements انجازهم الاكاديمي المرتفع do suggest that the longer you study كلما طاللت الدراسة, the better you do كلما انجزت افضل in final exams في الامتحانات النهائية.

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In Finland في فنلندا, however مع ذلك, students are usually given يعطى الطلاب عادة less than half an hour نصف ساعة of homework per night من الواجبات لكل ليلة, and they attend المدرسة for fewer and shorter days ايام اقل و اقصر than 85% من 85 % of other developed nations من دول متطورة اخرى. Despite this برغم هذا, they achieve top marks علامات عالية in subjects like في مواضيع مثل Maths and Science الرياضيات والعلوم. In addition بالاضافة, most students also speak at least على الاقل speak at least ايتضا اغلب الطلاب two, and often three, languages بطلاقة لغتين وغالبا ثلاثة fluently.

The contradictory views وجهات النظر المتناقضة of the study للدراسة suggest that تقترح بأن the number and length عدد وطول of school days ايام الدراسة is not the only factor ليست العامل الوحيد in determining whether بتحديد فيما اذا students will succeed بالدراسة ام لا لا at school or not الطلاب سينجحون.

### The time we spend at school الوقت الذي نمضيه بالمدرسه

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school 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. According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. **1They** want to learn as much as **2they** can to ensure excellent exam grades. **3They** go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. **4They** also spend about three hours on homework every day, **5which** is three times as much as many other countries. **6Their** high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams. In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and **7they** attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, **8they** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

1-What do the underlined words mean?

optional / tuition / academic / developed nations / fluently / contradictory

2-What do the following pronouns refer to?

1They

2they

3They

4They

5which

6Their

7they

8they

3-Find a word in the text which is the opposite of **compulsory** (obligatory, required)?

4-How did some schools in the USA make school years longer?

5-Which countries have the least time at school? And which have the most time?

6-Why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying?

7-What do the high academic achievements of students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea suggest?

8-Quote the sentence which indicates that it is not compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea.

9-Despite the shorter school days in Finland, students are excellent in two fields. What are they

سامر عباينه



## مدارس علم الفضاء Space schools

هي مدارس ريادية pioneering schools are مدارس الاستديوهات (مشاغل) Studio schools which receive funding التي تتلقى كذلك الدعم as well as support والتي تسعى and which seek من شركات القطاع الخاص from private businesses to encourage الشباب young people لتتبع a less conventional form of secondary education من التعليم الثانوي غير عادي. These schools غالباً تخصص often specialise in one specific area في مجال محدد واحد whilst understanding بينما تفهم that the same broad range of skills التشكيلة الواسعة بأن نفس من المهارات and qualifications should be made available يجب ان تكون and qualifications should be made available to all young people لكل الشباب.

One such school هكذا مدرسة has recently opened افتتحت حديثاً to educate لتعليم fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds 18-14 الذين لديهم who have a special interest اهتمام خاص in working بالعمل in the space industry بصناعة الفضاء. Students follow يتبع الطلاب a tailor-made curriculum مصمم خصيصاً at the school المدرسة, including subjects مواضيع such as Astronomy علم الفلك and Astrophysics والفيزياء الفلكية. Lessons are تكون a mixture of خليط من small-class tutorials صفوف صغيرة, with projects مشاريع supervised by يشرف عليها leading companies رائدة شركات in both كلا the space الفضاء and technology industries وصناعات التكنولوجيا.

Prominent scientists and engineers علماء ومهندسون بارزون are brought in احضروا as guest lecturers كمحاضرين ضيوف, with students مع طلاب aiming to الى يهدفون الى achieve top grades درجات عالية in their Maths and Science exams في امتحاناتهم. When they leave school المدرسة, وعندما يغادرون المدرسة, they will be well-placed وضع جيد to take any number عدد لا يتوجب عليهم 'They don't have' من مسارات المهن المختلفة of different career paths. 'ان يكونوا رواد فضاء' says a spokesperson يقول متحدث for the school المدرسة. 'Excellent grades' العلامات الممتازة in science and technology subjects في مواضيع العلوم والتكنولوجيا can open many doors ابواب and lead to a variety تنوع ويؤدي الى of career opportunities من فرص المهن.

**Space الفضاء :** orbit Earth rocket launch / astronaut / space craft / space capsule / space suit / space station / space walk / loss of gravity

## مدارس الفضاء Space schools

Studio schools are **pioneering** schools **1which** receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and **2which** seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds **3who** have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a **tailor-made** curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and **Astrophysics**. Lessons are a mixture of small-class **tutorials**, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. When **4they** leave school, **5they** will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. '**6They** 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.'

1-What do the underlined words mean?

**pioneering / tailor-made / Astrophysics /tutorials**

2-What do the following pronouns refer to?

**1which**

**2which**

**3who**

**4they**

**5they**

**6They**

3-Define studio schools? What do they seek?

4-Mention two subjects that students follow at space school?

5-Who give lectures at the school?

6-Students' goal is to achieve high grades in two subjects .Write them down.





# A visiting student's blog post

## مدونة (سجل) انترنت لطالبه زائرة

(Anita :her name)

Two summers ago امضيت خمسة شهور I spent five months قبل صيفين studying Arabic العربية at the German-Jordanian University في الجامعة الاردنية قرب مادبا near Madaba قرب مادبا. As لأن my father is ابي originally أصلا from Jordan من الاردن I grew up نشئت speaking Arabic العربية as well as German الالمانية. However مع ذلك I had never studied لم ادرس ابدأ Arabic العربية formally رسميا , and when the opportunity وعندما الفرصة came up for me لي to spend لقضاء a year سنة in Jordan في الاردن studying Arabic العربية I didn't hesitate لم اتردد for one moment للحظة واحدة.

I have relatives اقارب in Jordan بالاردن and they arranged for me ورتبوا لي to stay ابقى with a wonderful family عائلة رائعة who live just تعيش outside Madaba خارج مادبا. I was amazed دهشت by the number of بعدد international students الطلاب الدوليين there هناك, who were not only ليس فقط from Germany من المانيا but from all over لكن من كل انحاء the world العالم. Most of them اغلبهم had studied Arabic العربية to a high level على مستوى عال I'm very familiar with انا جدا معتاد على colloquial Arabic العربية العامية, which is التي هي what my family speaks ما تتكلمه عائلتي and understands تفهمه. The Arabic class العربي in Modern Standard Arabic الحديثة, was challenging كان مثيرة للتحدي especially خاصة the grammar القواعد.

Every week قائمة مفردات we had to learn علينا تعلم a vocabulary list of around حوالي 50 words كلمة 50 . We covered many topics غطينا عدة مواضيع. Living with a family العيش مع عائلة helped ساعدني to improve لتحسين my Arabic-speaking skills بالعربية because لأنه, while all the students الطلاب heard سمعوا Arabic العربية in the classroom في الصف and streets امارسها في البيت I could also استطعت practise it at home , والشوارع I really انا حقيقة put my back into it جهدي بها, and I earned حصلت on the course الدورة في الدرجة A (A).

LEARN 2 BE



## ALMASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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 with each other if they disagreed.

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

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

I have relatives in Jordan and **1they** arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family **2who** live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students **3there**, **4who** were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of **5them** had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with **colloquial** Arabic, **6which** 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 practise **7it** at home. I really **put my back into 8it**, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **9their** behaviour and **10their** attitude to studying. All the students **11who** I met appreciated the importance of **12their** university education and the opportunities **13it** would give **14them** to contribute to **15their** country's prosperity. **16They** also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if **17they** disagreed with **18each other**.

As someone **19who** 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.

1-What does the underlined phrasal verb (idiom) **put my back into it** mean?

2-What does the underlined word **colloquial** mean?

3-What do the following pronouns refer to?

1 <b>they</b>	2 <b>who</b>	3 <b>there</b>	4 <b>who</b>	5 <b>them</b>	6 <b>which</b>
7 <b>it</b>	8 <b>it</b>	9 <b>their</b>	10 <b>their</b>	11 <b>who</b>	12 <b>their</b>
13 <b>it</b>	14 <b>them</b>	15 <b>their</b>	16 <b>They</b>	17 <b>they</b>	
18 <b>each other</b>	19 <b>who</b>	(I me my)		(we)	

4-Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?

5-What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?



## بعد المدرسة After school

In England 50% من خريجي المدارس almost ما يقارب 50% of school leavers في انكلترا، The figure الرقم go on to higher education التعليم العالي يذهبون الى. The figure الرقم has not always been as high as this بهذا الارتفاع لم يكن دائما.

Twenty years ago من 30% 30%، it was closer كان قريبا، عشرين سنة مضت، and thirty years before that قبل ذلك، it was only كان فقط 5% 5% حوالي.

**Another huge change** كان ماليا financial has been تغير ضخم اخر.

Before 1998 CE 1998، higher education التعليم العالي، قبل عام 1998 CE 1998، كان تماما مجاني was completely free في المملكة المتحدة the UK، for UK citizens لمواطني المملكة المتحدة. Since then منذ ذلك الحين، tuition fees رسوم التعليم have been introduced تم ادخالها. Most students اغلب الطلاب borrow this money من الحكومة from the government يستعبروا هذا المال. They don't have to repay it immediately لا يجب عليهم بدلا من ذلك. Instead السداد فوراً. Instead of that، they pay it back slowly من كسبهم المستقبلي out of future earnings ببطء هم يسددونها.

Despite the high cost التكلفة العالية، most students choose اغلب الطلاب يختارون to study away from home بعيدا عن البيت. A recent survey استطلاع حديث of 17,000 students لـ 17000 طالب revealed اظهر that only 7% 7% انه فقط wanted to stay يريدوا ان يبقوا at home في البيت while they studied بينما، for their degree لاجل الشهادة. Of course بالطبع for most young people اغلب الشباب، living away from home means استعارة borrowing يعني from the government من الحكومة حتى مال اكثر money even more.

So why don't students choose الدين لتجنب debt to avoid يختارون لما الطلاب choose لا لذلك. by staying at home بالبقاء في البيت، where they don't have لا يجب عليهم حيث they don't have يقولون بانهم Most of them اغلبهم say that they want to move من اختيارهم to the university of their choice الى الجامعة to the university of their choice rather than the nearest one اقرب. Another strong motive دافع قوي اخر is the desire في ثقافة جديدة to live للعيش in a new culture هو الرغبة.

Where do these students live العديد لديهم غرف Many have rooms في سنهم الاولى في سنهم الاولى، especially خاصة، in halls of residence في سكن طلابي، others rent flats or houses شقق او بيوت. A lucky minority اقلية محظوظة live in property اشترأها والديهم لهم that their parents have bought for them، Most of them اغلبهم need to learn to cook يحتاجوا تعلم الطبخ، do their own washing عمل غسيلهم and manage their time and money وتدبر وقتهم ومالهم.

## بعد المدرسة ... After school

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, **1it** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. **Another huge change** has been **financial**. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since **2then**, tuition **fees** have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. **3They** don't have to repay **4it** immediately. Instead, **5they** pay **6it** 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 **7they** studied for **8their** degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid **debt** by staying at home, **9where 10they** don't have to pay rent? Most of **11them** say that **12they** want to move to the university of **13their** choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong **motive** is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in **halls of residence**, especially in **14their** first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky **minority** live in property that **15their** parents have bought for **16them**. Most of **17them** need to learn to cook, do **18their** own washing and manage **19their** time and money.

1-What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

1it	2then	3They	4it	5they
6it	7they	8their	9where	10they
11them	12they	13their	14their	15their
16them	17them	18their	19their	

2-The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold '**another huge change**'.

What was the first huge change?

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

4-Guess the meaning of the underlined words and match them with their meanings.

- **accommodation** سكن provided by a university or college: .....
- **reason** سبب for doing something: .....
- **not many**, the **opposite** عكس of 'majority' أغلبية: .....
- **costs** تكاليف, charges: .....
- **money you owe**: .....
- **relating to money**: .....

# Grammar قواعد Module 4 - UNIT 6

## Quantifiers محددات الكمية to make

### لعمل مقارنات comparisons

revison مراجعة

	Adjective صفة	Comparative مقارنة	Superlative تفضيل
Short adjectives صفات قصيرة	strong قوي	stronger <b>than</b> أقوى من	<b>the strongest</b> الأقوى
	tall طويل	taller <b>than</b> أطول من	<b>the tallest</b> الأطول
	big كبير	bigger <b>than</b> أكبر من	<b>the biggest</b> الأكبر
	dry جاف	drier <b>than</b> أكثر جفافاً من	<b>the driest</b> الأكثر جفافاً
Long adjectives صفات طويلة	expensive ثمين	more expensive <b>than</b> أثمن من	<b>the most expensive</b> الأثمن
	dangerous خطير	more dangerous <b>than</b> أخطر من	<b>the most dangerous</b> الأخطر
Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة	good حسن	better <b>than</b> أحسن من	<b>the best</b> الأحسن
	bad سيء	worse <b>than</b> أسوأ من	<b>the worst</b> الأسوأ

less أقل / more أكثر the least الأقل / the most الأكثر earlier أبكر / later متأخر

as much as (معدود) / as many as (معدود) كثير مثل (غير معدود)

not as much as / not as many as

popular شائع مثل / as popular as شائع مثل

the least popular الأقل شيوعاً / the most popular الأكثر شيوعاً

as fast as سريع مثل / as hard as صعب مثل / as often as متكرر مثل

• We can use **more** أكثر / **less** أقل ... **than** من , **as ... as** بنفس / **the most** الأكثر / **the least** الأقل to compare adjectives and adverbs لمقارنه الصفات والظروف

1-Which subjects are **the most** popular, and which are **the least** popular?

2-Is Maths **as** popular **as** Science?

3-Do you think Geography is **more** interesting **than** History, or **less** interesting?

- We can also use **as ... as** لمقارنة الظروف بنفس الدرجة **to compare adverbs**.

1-Mahmoud works **as hard as** his brother.

2-I can't run **as fast as** you.

- We use **as much** كميات **as many** لمقارنة كميات **to compare quantities and numbers** والأعداد.

1-There are not **as many** people in our class as in yours.

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

- We can also use **as ... as adverbially** ظرفياً.

1-She drives her car **as fast as** her brother.

2-I don't like running **as much as** I like swimming.

3-We practise our English **as often as** possible.

#### Examples :

An e-reader is **less** expensive than a laptop.

I think football is **the most** exciting sport.

I think golf is **the least** exciting sport.

Khalid is **not as** tall **as** Tamer.

سامر عباينة

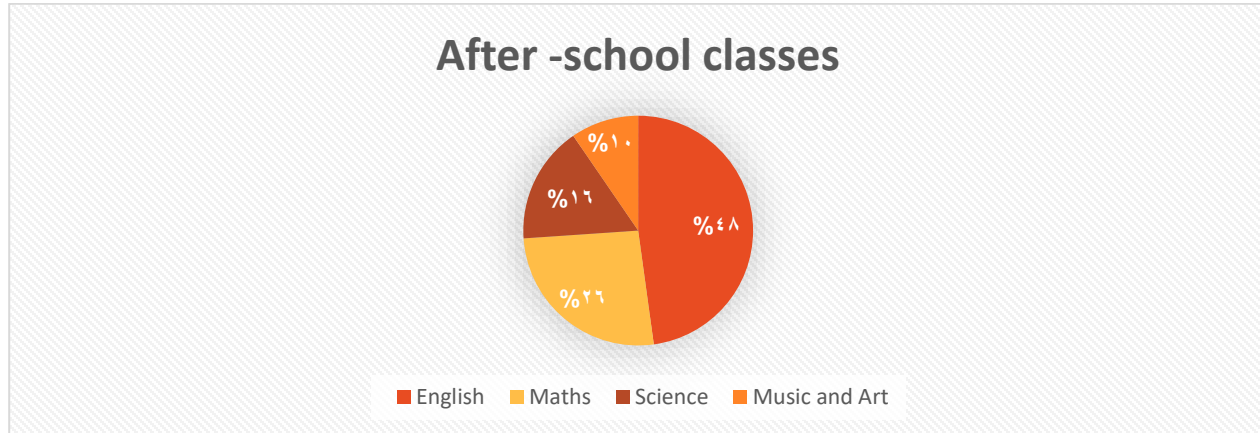




Grammar exercises

A :Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

انظر الى المخطط واملأ الفراغ



as much as كثير مثل / less اقل / more اكثر / not as many مثل ليس كثير /  
the least الاقل / the most الاكثر / as popular as شائع مثل

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

**B: Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones above them..**

- 1- The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.  
The least.....
- 2-The cheapest car in the gararge is the blue one.  
The least .....
- 3-There's less information on the website than there is in the book.  
There isn't as much.....

C: 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.

ادرس المعلومات في الجدول عن التعليم الالزامي واملا الفراغ

compulsory education in different countries	
England	5–16 years
Portugal	6–18 years
Jordan	6–15 years
Turkey	6–18 years
Japan	6–15 years

earlier ابر , later متأخر / لاحقاً , less اقل , longer اطول ,  
the most الاكثر , the least الاقل

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



## ALMASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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

subject	Number of applicants in 2014 CE	Change since 2013CE
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%

as popular as مثل شائع , as much as كثيرا مثل , least popular الأقل شيوعا , more people أشخاص أكثر , less popular than أقل شيوعا من , more popular أكثر شيوعا , not as many ليس كثيرا , the fastest الأسرع , the most popular الأكثر شعبية

- 1- Business Studies is..... subject.
- 2- .....people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- 3- Physics isn't..... Biology.
- 4- Law is..... than Medicine and Dentistry.
- 5- .....growing subject is Computer Science.
- 6- Engineering is..... Visual Arts.
- 7- 11% ..... applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
- 8- The..... subject on the list is Computer Science.

E: Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

further , later , least , less , longer , much

- 1- My sister doesn't eat as.....as I do. She always puts.....on her plate than I do.
- 2- I'm tired today because I went to bed..... than usual last night.
- 3- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the..... interesting story I've ever read.
- 4- The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little.....

1-much / less 2-later 3-least 4-longer

Question : I haven't got as much homework..... my brother.

- a- so b- than c- as d- like

## Unit 7 Lifelong learning التعلم الدائم

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

*"Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty.*

*Anyone who keeps learning stays young."*

(من يتوقف عن التعلم يهرم سواء كان في العشرين أم في الثمانين ، وأي شخص يستمر في التعلم يبقى شابا وإن كان في سن الثمانين)

**Henry Ford (1863 CE–1947 CE)**

-The world is moving forwards , so people need to keep up with progress.

### Vocabulary excercises

**A: Which are connected with** متعلق ب

1-the body الجسم	2-eating and drinking الاكل والشرب	3-the mind العقل
circulation (دموية) دورة	concentration تركيز	dehydration جفاف
diet نظام غذائي	memory ذاكرة	nutrition تغذية

**B: The following words are related to EDUCATION التعليم , classify them under the appropriate headings عنوان:**

- 1-Places and ways to study أماكن وطرق الدراسة
- 2-Types of courses أنواع المساقات
- 3-Qualifications المؤهلات

degree / شهادة درجة  
Master's degree شهادة ماجستير  
PhD شهادة دكتوراة  
private university جامعة خاصة  
undergraduate (لم يتخرج) طالب جامعي

diploma (شهادة دراسية) دبلوم  
online distance learning تعلم عن بعد  
postgraduate طالب دراسات عليا  
public university (عامية) جامعة حكومية  
vocational مهني

**C: Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.**

circulation (دموية) دورة	memory ذاكرة	concentration تركيز	beneficial مفيد
diet نظام غذائي	dehydration جفاف	nutrition تغذية	

- 1- I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier.....
  - 2- It's..... to take regular breaks when revising.
  - 3- It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid.....
  - 4- Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your.....
  - 5- Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her.....
  - 6- Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing.....
- 1-diet 2-beneficial 3-dehydration 4-circulation 5-concentration 6-memory

**D: Collocations (a verb and a noun) and their definitions :**

make a start	يبدأ	:	begin
do exercise	يقوم بالتمارين	:	keep fit
take a break	يأخذ استراحة	:	relax
do a subject	يدرس	:	study
make a difference	يحدث تغيير	:	change something
draw up a timetable	يعمل برنامج	:	write a schedule

Use the collocations from the previous exercise to complete the following sentences:

- 1- If you want to lose weight, you should.....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.....
- الاجابات 1-do exercise 2-make a start 3-make a difference 4-take a break  
5-draw up a timetable

**E: Complete the sentences with the words in the box:**

academic أكاديمي	undergraduate (لم يتخرج) طالب جامعي
postgraduate طالب دراسات عليا	vocational مهني

- 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.

**\*Writing skills: Using pronouns**

We use pronouns as ways to link paragraphs or ideas ربط فقرات او افكار.

A pronoun refers to things, people or ideas mentioned in earlier or later sentences.

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

He = our teacher

many of them = exams

This = the reason why you shouldn't study late at night

it = the brain

That = early in the morning

**\*Speaking and writing:**

- 1-What do you think is the best way to study and revise for exams?
- 2-Give an advice to someone who says “I often find it difficult to fall asleep the night before an exam”
- 3-What are the benefits of learning a foreign language?
- 4-Discuss : “Practice makes perfect.”

\*Read the following statements.

**Do they refer to face-to-face learning التعلم وجها لوجه or distance learning via the Internet التعلم عن بعد عبر الانترنت?**

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

**\*Discuss these questions in pairs.**

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





# How to revise for exams

## كيف تراجع للامتحانات

A:Do you know if it's too late to start the beginning when you are revising now ?  
هل تعلم اذا انه متأخر جدا if it's too late to start  
بالمراجعة الان revising now

No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.  
البدء بالمراجعة لا ليس متأخر جدا ابدأ to start revising  
هو ان اضع اول شيء I would do is to draw up  
برنامج للمراجعة a revision timetable

B:Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable  
هل تمنع باخباري how I should draw up a timetable  
كيف يجب ان اعمل برنامج

Look at all the subjects you have to do and work out when you are going to work on each one.  
التى يجب عليك دراستها you have to do  
تدرس كل واحدة work on each one متى سوف when you are going to  
المواضيع the subjects ترتيب the order of تغيير to change انها فكرة جيدة It's a good idea  
in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on.  
جرب دراسة Try doing لكل يوم for each day في برنامجك in your timetable  
متبوع ببعض الرياضيات Maths, followed by some a little English من الانجليزي a little English  
بتغيير by changing هذه الطريقة This way, and so on, then Biology, and so on.  
على عقلك نشطا your mind fresh you keep your mind fresh,مراجعتك of your revision تركيز the focus

C:Do you know whether it's best to get up early or to revise late at night ?  
هل تعرف whether it's best  
متأخرا في الليل late at night او المراجعة or to revise , النهوض باكرا to get up early

The earlier you start, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.  
في الصباح The earlier you start, كلما بدأت ابكر in the morning  
لمراجعتك your revision will be كلما كانت الفائدة اكثر the more beneficial  
الاكثر يقظة most awake عندما تشعر when you feel because that's  
اوصي I'd also recommend انا ايضا I'd also recommend  
ومن ثم then and then for 30-minute periods لفتترات 30دقيقة for 30-minute periods  
بأن التركيز that concentration لقد اثبت It's been proved  
لذا so بعد كل نصف ساعة after half an hour to decrease يبدأ starts to decrease  
للتعافي to recover ستساعد الدماغ will help the brain الاستراحات المتكررة frequent breaks  
ليعود and concentration والتركيز to return

D: Could you explain **ماذا تعني what you mean** هل تشرح by frequent breaks **ياستراحات متكررة** ?

By a break **بالاستراحة**, I mean any change **اعني تغيير** of activity **للنشاط** يمكن ان يكون شيئا **عن الدراسة** It could be something **عن مقعدك** as simple as just **ببساطه مجرد** getting up **منهوض** from your desk **او المشي** and listening **الى بعض الموسيقى** to some music **لحوالي عشر دقائق** around for ten minutes

E: Could you tell me **كم كميته التمرين احتاج how much exercise I need** هل تخبرني

Physical activity **النشاط البدني** is very important **مهم جدا**, of course **بالطبع**, especially when **تكون تدرس** you are studying **خاصة عندما**. Exercise will make **سيحدث التمرين** a huge difference **فرق ضخم** to the way you feel **بالطريقة التي تشعر بها** بها The physical activity **النشاط البدني** will increase **سيزيد** your heart rate **ومعدل دقات القلب** and, in turn **وبالتالي**, that will increase **يزيد** your blood circulation **دورتك الدموية**. It also sends **وترسل ايضا** more oxygen **اكسجين اكثر** to the brain **للدماغ**, which makes you **ترجع بفاعلية اكثر** revise more efficiently!

F: Do you mind **بعض النصائح giving me some advice** هل تمنع **عن التغذية** about diet

Nutrition **التغذية** is very important **مهمة جدا**. You should try **يجب ان تحاول** to eat as much **اكل اكثر** fresh fruit and vegetables **فواكه وخضروات طازجة** as you can **قدر استطاعتك**. It's essential **انه ضروري** not to become **لا تصبح** dehydrated **عندك جفاف**, so drink **لذا اشرب** lots of water **الكثير من الماء**.



# Learning a foreign language

Speaking **تكلم** a foreign language **لغة اجنبية**, it is claimed **يُزعم انه**, improves **يحسن** the functionality **اداء** of your brain **دماغك** in several different ways **بطرق مختلفة عديدة**.

Learning new vocabulary وقواعد النحو 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 foreign languages students do better , on the whole , in general tests ,  
reading and vocabulary , in maths , than students who have only mastered their mother tongue .

According to a study أجريت حسب دراسه carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA , multilingual people , جامعة ولاية بنسلفينيا باميركا , are able to switch between two systems of speech , التبدیل between two systems , قادرين على switch , الكتابة , and structure quite easily ما بسهولة . It has been proved أثبت that they are also able to قادرين أيضا أن switch easily between completely different tasks على التبدیل بسهولة . One experiment تجربة واحدة required participants المشاركين to operate تشغيل a driving simulator جهاز محاكاة القيادة while اثناء carrying out قيامهم separate tasks مهام منفصلة at the same time بنفس الوقت . The experiment التجربة showed أظهرت that multilingual participants متعددي اللغات بأن showed بواجبات أخرى by the other tasks كانوا أقل تشتتاً and therefore لذلك made fewer driving errors عملوا اخطاء قيادة أقل .

It is believed that language learning يحسن ايضا can also improve تعلم اللغة  
your decision-making skills مهارات اتخاذ القرار.

When you speak لغة اجنبية a foreign language عندما تتكلم,  
you are constantly weighing up تفكر subtle differences فروق دقيقة  
in meaning of a word او الطريقة التي بمعنى الكلمة or the way that  
an utterance is made يتم فيها النطق . This process العملية is then ثم  
transferred لمواقف اخرى subconsciously لا شعوريا to other situations  
in which judgement is called for يحكم يلزم, and decisions قرارات  
have to be made تتخذ.

Finally اخيرا, learning a foreign language تعلم لغة اجنبية can also improve يحسن ايضا  
your ability لغتك الام mother tongue باستخدام to use your قدرتك  
more effectively اكثر ادراكا more aware وعندما تصبح . As you become  
of the way that تعمل بها اللغة a language works بالطريقة التي  
you begin to apply it لتبدأ بتطبيقها to the language التي  
you use every day تستخدمها يوميا . The skills you obtain المهارات التي تحصل عليها  
from learning a foreign language من تعلم لغة اجنبية , therefore لذلك , can make you تجعلك  
a better speaker and writer افضل متكلم وكاتب in your own language بلغتك الام .



**Learning a foreign language** تعلم لغة اجنبية

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', **1which** 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 **2who** study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students **3who** have only mastered **4their** mother tongue.

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 **5they** 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.

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 **6that** an **utterance** is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in **7which** judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

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 **8that** a language works, you begin to apply **9it** 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.

1-What do the underlined words mean?

**memory / simulator / multilingual /utterance**

2-What do the following pronouns refer to?

1**which**      2**who**      3**who**      4**their**      5**they**  
6**that**      7**which**      8**that**      9**it**

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

a- memory:      b-problem-solving skills:      c-use of your mother tongue:  
d-ability to multitask:      e-decision-making skills:

# Education in Jordan

## 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.

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. 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. It follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

LEARN 2 BE



يتمنوا ان يكملوا wish to complete  
 their university studies اثناء العمل while working  
 at the same time بنفس الوقت, it is also possible  
 Jordanian universities الالتحاق الاردنية to enroll  
 onto online distance learning programmes ببرامج التعلم عن بعد. In the future المستقبل  
 , this option متوفر سيصبح will become  
 in many other universities في عدة جامعات اخرى .

### التعليم في الاردن Education in Jordan

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. 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.

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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, **1which** was set up in 2005 CE. **2It** is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and **3it** follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

For students **4who** 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, **5this option** will become available in many other universities.

1-Find two opposites in paragraph one ?

2-What do the underlined words and phrases mean?

academic / vocational / public universities / private universities / undergraduates / postgraduates /

Master's degree / PhD / diploma

3-What do the following pronouns refer to?

1which

2It

3it

4who

5this option

4-Write down the names of the universities with the most undergraduates ?

سامر عباينه



# An article about education

## مقالة عن التعليم

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

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*.  
 يقال بأن أفضل الطريقة لاكتساب اللغة is to immerse yourself in it, and that's what we offer at *Extreme English*.  
 الاندماج الكلي : total immersion الانجليزية المكثفة

What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'? ماذا بالضبط تعني بالاندماج الكلي ؟

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, or request a 'tailor-made' course. For example, you may require a course in academic English 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.

What will I be doing ؟ ماذا ساكون افعل ؟

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, 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. Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

How long are the courses? كم مدة الدورات/ المساقات

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 تأتي فقط لاسبوع، والتقدم بكمية progress by how much amazed مدهشين وهم عادة and they are usually. Others come بهكذا وقت قصير. في مثل هذا الوقت القصير. لاسبوعين او ثلاثة او حتى اسبوع for two, three, even four weeks. الامر متروك لك. You can be sure of one thing – من شيء واحد – we'll do our very best جهدنا to give you لاعطائك a first-class experience and send you home ونرسلك للوطن and dreaming in English! بالانجليزية

An article about education ..

### Learn English fast – the natural way!

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

### What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?

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.

### What will I be doing?

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.

**How long are the courses?**

Some people just come for a week, and **2they** are usually amazed by how much progress **3they** 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!

1-What do the underlined words mean?

immersion / tailor-made / academic / undergraduate / postgraduate / vocational / tuition

2-What do the following pronouns refer to?

1it                      2they                      3they

3-The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.

4- Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?

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

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

7-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.

8-Would you go on a course like this? Why/Why not?



# Grammar القواعد UNIT 7

## اسئلة غير مباشرة Indirect questions

- We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite مؤدب, formal رسمي way.
- We can begin indirect questions with

Could you tell me ...; هل تخبرني  
Do you mind telling me ...; اتمانع اخباري

Do you know ...; هل تعلم  
Could you explain ....هل تشرح/توضح

- The structure is then the same التركيب هو نفس as in reported questions الاسئلة المنقولة. Unlike reported questions على عكس الاسئلة المنقولة, the sentence ends الجملة تنتهي with a question mark بعلامة سؤال .

- Yes/No questions are introduced with **if** or **whether** لا تقدم اسئلة نعم/لا  
*Do you know **if / whether** there's a postbox near here, please?*

- Other questions are introduced with **what** ماذا, **who** من, **why** لماذا, **when** متى, **where** اين, **how** كيف, etc.

Examples :

**1-What is the time , please?**

Could you tell me **what the time is, please?**

**2-Who is that man?**

Do you know **who that man is?**

**3-Why is the train late?**

Do you mind telling me **why the train is late?**

**4-Where is the nearest bank , please ?**

Could you tell me **where the nearest bank is, please?**

**5-How did you solve this puzzle ?**

Could you explain **how you solved this puzzle?**

**6-Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?**

Do you mind **suggesting a healthy breakfast?**

**7- Please help me to plan my revision.**

Do you mind **helping me in to plan my revision?**

**8-How can I relax?**

Could you explain **how I can relax?**

**9-Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?**

Do you know **if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam?**



**10-Please tell me where you found that information.**

Do you mind **telling me where you found that information?**

**11-Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?**

Do you know **whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten?**

**12-Where's the post office, please?**

Do you mind **telling me where the post office is , please ?**

**13-Where does the bus go from , please?**

Could you explain **where the bus goes from , please ?**

سامر عباينه



# The impersonal passive

## المجهول الغير شخصي

• The impersonal passive هو طريقة رسمية is a formal way of reporting thoughts الأفكار, sayings الأقوال, beliefs المعتقدات and opinions الآراء.

• We can use the impersonal passive نستخدم معه with **say** يقول , **think** يعتقد , **claim** يزعم , **prove** يثبت , **believe** يعتقد , **know** يعرف

1-*It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.*

2-*It used to be thought that the Earth was flat.*

3-*It is believed that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.*

• The impersonal passive can also be formed ايضا يمكن ان يكون with the object + infinitive  
*The story is believed to be true.* (They believe that the story is true.)  
So, *People know that he is talented becomes He is known to be talented.*

Examples :

1-People think that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges.

It is thought that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges.

Learning a new language is thought to present the brain with unique challenges.

2-They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

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

Students who study foreign languages are said to do better, on the whole, in general tests.

3-Experts claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

It is claimed that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

Speaking a foreign language is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

4-They say that fish is good for the brain.

It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

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

It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

6-They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.

7-People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

9-People say that the brain is like a computer.

It is said that the brain is like a computer.

The brain is said to be like a computer.

10-Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.



## Grammar exercises

A: Complete the questions with words from the box.

**how , how much , if , when , where , whether , who , why**

- 1- Do you know.....we can take water into the exam?
  - 2- Could you tell me..... this book costs, please?
  - 3- Do you know..... I've passed my exam or not?
  - 4- Do you mind telling me..... the library is?
  - 5- Could you explain..... I can solve this Maths problem?
  - 6- Could you possibly tell me..... the Arabic teacher is?
  - 7- Do you know..... we'll know our results?
  - 8- Do you mind explaining..... the sky sometimes looks red?
- 1-if 2-how much 3-whether 4-where 5-how 6-who 7-when 8-why

**B: Rewrite أعد كتابه these direct questions as indirect questions :**

- 1-Where should I revise for exams?  
Could you tell me.....
- 2-How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?  
Do you know.....
- 3-Is it possible to improve your memory?  
Do you mind telling me.....
- 4- What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?  
Could you explain.....
- 5-What should I do on the day before the exam?  
Could you tell me.....

**C:Rearrange أعد ترتيب the words to make indirect questions.**

- 1- if / revise / you / explain / I / the / could / best / wonder / to / way / .  
.....
- 2- needs / you / much / sleep / how / a / do / know / teenager / ?  
.....
- 3- should / much / I / do / could / you / revision / me / tell / how / ?  
.....
- 4- mind / you / water / giving / a / glass / do / of / me / ?  
.....
- 5- know / in / you / the / whether / morning / or / the / in / exercise / is / do / better / evening / ?  
.....

## Unit 9 The world of business

### عالم الاعمال

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

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

(ما لم تتعاملوا بينكم بالمحبة و العدل ، فإن الجشع سيسيطر على بعضكم بينما الآخرون يتضورون جوعا)

Gibran Khalil Gibran (1883 CE–1931 CE)

-He is talking about trade and mutual respect.

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

#### Glossary المفردات MODULE 5 Unit 9 مفردات وحدة 9

1-**agreement** اتفاقية (noun) an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organizations. **agree** (verb)

2-**be able to answer detailed questions** يكون قادر على اجابة اسئله مفصلة (verb phrase) to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately

3-**corporate** تعاوني / مشترك (adjective) belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization. **corporation** (noun)

4-**do a deal** يعقد صفقة (verb) to arrange an agreement in business

5-**domestic** محلي (adjective) relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries. **domesticate** (verb) – **domesticity** (noun)

6-**dominate** يهيمن / يسيطر (verb) to be the most important feature of something. **dominance** (noun) – **dominant** (adjective)

7-**export** تصدير (noun) goods sold to another country .

**export** (verb) – **exportation** (noun)

8-**extraction** استخراج (noun) the process of removing and obtaining something from something else. **extract** (verb)

9-**fertiliser** سماد (noun) a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow.

**fertilise** (verb) – **fertilisation** (noun) – **fertile** (adjective)

10-**give a business card** يقدم بطاقة اعمال (verb phrase) to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details.

11-**goods** بضائع (plural noun) things that are produced in order to be sold.

12-**Gross Domestic Product** الناتج المحلي الاجمالي (noun) the value of a country's total output of goods and services.

13-**import** استيراد (noun) goods bought from other countries.

**import** (verb) – **importation** (noun) – **imported** (adjective)

## ALMASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- 14-**machinery** الات (noun) machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something.
- 15-**make small talk** يعمل حديث قصير / يجري نقاش غير رسمي (verb phrase) to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation.
- 16-**mineral** معدن (noun) a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth. **mineral** (adjective)
- 17-**negotiate** يفاوض (verb) to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics. **negotiation** (noun) – **negotiable** (adjective)
- 18-**pharmaceuticals** شركات ادوية (plural noun) companies which produce drugs and medicine. **pharmaceutical** (adjective)
- 19-**reserve** احتياطي (noun) something kept back or set aside, especially for future use. **reserve** (verb)
- 20-**sales pitch** خطاب البيع (noun) the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something.
- 21-**shake hands [with someone]** يصافح/يسلم باليد (verb) to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting.
- 22-**tell a joke** يخبر نكتة (verb) to say something to make people laugh.
- 23-**track record** سجل انجازات / منجزات (noun) all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something.

Vocabulary exercises

A: The words below are all related to trade تجارة

- |                      |   |                    |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1-agreement اتفاقية  | 2-dominate يهيمن / يسيطر                  | 3-export (n) تصدير |
| 4-extraction استخراج | 5-Gross Domestic Product ناتج محلي اجمالي |                    |
| 6-import (n) استيراد | 7-reserve (n) احتياطي                     |                    |

B: The text is about exports from Jordan to the European Union.

(see the chart / SB page 67)

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



- 1-make a mistake يرتكب خطأ      2- ask questions يسأل اسئلة      3- shake hands يصافح  
4- earn the respect يكسب احترام      5- join the company ينضم لشركة  
6- cause offence يسبب اساءة      7-make a small talk يعمل حديث قصير

- 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..... 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..... of your boss.

1-make a mistake 2-cause offence 3-make a small talk

4-join the company 5-shake hands 6-ask questions 7-earn the respect

**D: Complete the explanations with words from the box.**

**compromise** تسوية , **conflict** صراع , **negotiate** يفاوض ,  
**patient** صبور , **prepared** مستعد , **track record** سجل انجازات

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

**\*Writing skills: An informal letter** رسالة شخصية

When you write **an informal letter**, use language that is similar to spoken English. Use **abbreviations** اختصارات instead of full forms.

*I wish I hadn't given up the piano. Last year, we always played basketball after school, but I'd rather have played tennis.*

Informal letters usually have **idioms**, use active rather than passive verbs and have phrasal verbs.

*Please let me know if ...; someone told me that ... I wasn't put off by ...*

\*Pronunciation: Sentence stress

\*\*\*Listen to this sentence said in four different ways.

Match each one to its implied meaning.

- 1-The **first ever** Alia flight was in 1963 CE.
- 2-The first ever **Alia** flight was in 1963 CE.
- 3-The first ever Alia **flight** was in 1963 CE.
- 4-The first ever Alia flight was in 196**3** CE.

- a- There were other flights before 1963 CE, but not Alia flights.
- b- Alia's first flight was not in 1964 CE.
- c- There were no Alia flights at all before 1963 CE.
- d- Alia did other things before its first flight in 1963 CE.

The word in bold in each sentence indicates the stress. Say the sentences. How does the meaning of each sentence differ?

- a- **I** retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- b- I **retired** when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- c- I retired when I was **60**, which was in 1999 CE.
- d- I retired when I was 60, which was in 199**9** CE.



**\*Speaking and writing:**

- 1- Where do you think you can fly to in the world directly from Jordan?
- 2- Do you think there are more or fewer planes in the sky today? In your opinion, is this a positive or a negative development? Why?
- 3- Which do you think are the best places for tourists to visit in Jordan?
- 4- How important do you think tourism is to the Jordanian economy?
- 5- Would you prefer an activity holiday or a beach holiday? Why?
- 6- Would you rather go to a natural attraction or a historic city? Why?
- 7- In your opinion, should more money be spent on tourist facilities? Why/Why not?
- 8- If you worked in tourism, would you prefer to work for a hotel, restaurant, tour company or something else?

سامر عباينه



مقابلة مع رجل اعمال اردني عن تجاربه في الصين

# عمل تجارة في الصين

Today اليوم, we talk to Mr Ghanem السيد غانم , a businessman رجل اعمال based in Amman عمان who often visits China الصين.

العمل التجاري بدأ اول مرة when he first started سألناه We asked him  
 امارس العمل التجاري 'I've been doing business مع الصين with China  
 رحلتي الاولى هناك لعدة سنوات. My first trip there مع الصين with China  
 ناجحه جدا very successful ولم تكن ,and it was not كانت عام 2004 CE 2004

عملت لدى 'I worked for لماذا لم تكن ناجحة Why was it not successful  
a small computer company شركة كمبيوتر صغيرة في عمان Amman.

They sent me **ارسلوني** to China **للصين** when I was **عندما كنت** still quite young **لا ازال صغيرا**. If only **اتمنى** the company **الشركة** had realized **ادركت** that **بأن** the Chinese **الصينيون** respect **يحترمون** age and experience **العمر والخبرة** more than youth! **اكثر من الشباب**

Did you make any mistakes on that visit? **هل ارتكبت اي اخطاء في تلك الزيارة؟** نعم '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 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 track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.

When did you learn **متى تعلمت** how to be successful **كيف تكون ناجح** in China **في الصين**  
 'I joined a larger company **انضمت لشركة اكبر** and they sent me **وارسلوني**

في زيارتي التالية On my next visit. في دوره توعية ثقافية on a cultural awareness course  
لو انني لا اعرف اي شيء if I hadn't known anything كما بدا الامر الى الصين to China  
'في زيارتي الاولى on my first visit

## ALMASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China? '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.'

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China? '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.'

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



An interview with a Jordanian businessman about his experiences in China.

### **Doing business in China** عمل تجارة في الصين

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman **1who** often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China.

'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip **2there** was in 2004 CE, and **3it** was not very successful.'

**Why was **4it** not successful?** 'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. **5They** 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!'

### **Did you make any mistakes on that visit?**

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn **6their** 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 **7its track record**. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

### **When did you learn how to be successful in China?**

'I joined a larger company and **8they** sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, **9it** felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!'

### **What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?**

'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.'

### **Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?**

'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 **10him** 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.'

### **Was it a successful meeting?**

'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for **11his** 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.'



## ALMASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1-What do the following pronouns refer to?

1who

2there

3it

4it

5They

6their

7its

8they

9it

10him

11his

2-What do the underlined words and phrases mean?

track record / shook hands / told a joke / negotiating

3-Why was Mr Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?

4-What do you think is a '**track record**' ?

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

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

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

سامر عباينة



# تقرير أعمال A business report

Our country's (Jordanian) imports and exports مستوردات وصادرات بلدنا  
In this report التقرير سننظر الى , في هذا التقرير we will look at الدول التي  
Jordan trades with الاردن لها معها تجارة and what goods البضائع it exports التي تصدرها  
and imports وتستوردها .

First الاردن غنية Jordan is rich . لننظر الى الصادرات exports اولاً , let's look at  
in potash and phosphate باليوتاس والفوسفات ,  
and the extraction industry والصناعة الاستخراجية for these minerals لهذه المعادن  
is one of the largest الاضخم من واحدة هي in the world في العالم . Not surprisingly ليس مدهشاً  
two of الاردن Jordan's largest exports اكبر صادرات الاردن  
are chemicals الكيماويات and fertilizers والاسمدة . Pharmaceuticals الدوائية  
and other industries والصناعات الاخرى represent 30% تشكل 30%  
of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) من الناتج المحلي الاجمالي الاردني ,  
and 75% من الصناعات الدوائية الاردنية 75%  
are exported تصدر . However مع ذلك , the majority الاغلبية  
(65%) of the economy اقتصاد 65% من  
by services من الخدمات , mostly travel and tourism غالباً النقل والسياحة .  
Most of Jordan's exports اغلب صادرات الاردن go to العراق Iraq ,  
the USA الهند و السعودية India and Saudi Arabia , الولايات المتحدة المتحدة .

Now let's look الان لننظر at imports الى المستوردات . Unlike عكس  
some other countries بعض الدول الاخرى in the Middle East في الشرق الاوسط ,  
Jordan does not have الاردن ليس لديه large oil or gas reserves كبير  
For that reason لذلك السبب , Jordan has to import الاردن عليها استيراد  
oil and gas الغاز for its energy needs الطاقة .  
Its other main imports مستورداتها الرئيسية الاخرى are cars, هي السيارات  
medicines and wheat الادوية والقمح . In 2013 CE 2013 في عام ,  
23.6% of Jordan's imports من مستوردات الاردن 23,6  
were from Saudi Arabia السعودية . This was followed هذا يتبع  
by the EU بالاتحاد الاوروبي , with 17.6% of its imports من المستوردات  
Other imports have come from الصين China تأتي من الصين  
and the United States والولايات المتحدة .

LEARN 2 BE

## ALMASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Jordan has more free trade agreements for Jordan than any other Arab country, and it 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 signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa is likely to grow in particular.

سامر عباينه



## A business report

Our country's (Jordanian) imports and exports مستوردات وصادرات بلدنا

In this report, we will look at the countries **1that** Jordan trades with and what goods **2it exports** and **imports**. 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. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. **Pharmaceuticals** and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is **dominated** by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia. Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas **reserves**. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for **3its** 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. Jordan has more free trade **agreements** than any other Arab country, and **4it** 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. **5It** signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

1-What do the following pronouns refer to?

1that

2it

3its

4it

5It

2-What do the underlined words and phrases mean?

**Exports/extraction/Pharmaceuticals/Gross Domestic Product/reserves/agreements**

3-What does the article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from?

4-Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?

5-Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?

6-Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?



## How to make a sales pitch

### كيف تعمل خطاب بيع (كلام التاجر ليقتنعك بشراء سلعة)

#### 1- Do your research قم ببحثك

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product, when it was developed, and where it is produced. You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?

لو كنت تتمنى wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product, متى طورت when it was developed, and where it is produced. You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

بالإضافة, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

#### 2- Prepare and practice استعد وتدرّب

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

ليس فقط what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read it word by word, use notes, or memorise it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible, in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

## 3- Be professional كن محترفا

Keep your presentation short and simple (قصير وبسيط اجعل عرضك (خطاب البيع) (خطاب البيع)  
 Start with some friendly comments (بعض التعليقات الودية) (بعض التعليقات الودية) مثلاً, thank your hosts (اشكر مضيفينك) (اشكر مضيفينك) for allowing you to speak to them (بالحديث لهم), and compliment their company (ومدح رفقتهم). Remember to (تذكر بأن) (تذكر بأن) speak slowly (تتكلم ببطء) (تتكلم ببطء) and clearly (ووضوح). It is important (من المهم) (من المهم) to appear confident (ان تبدو واثقا) (ان تبدو واثقا) (even if you're nervous) (حتى لو كنت متوترا). While you're speaking (بينما تتحدث), don't keep your head down (لا تبقي رأسك للأسفل). Instead (بدلاً من ذلك), look round the room (انظر حول الغرفة) (انظر حول الغرفة) and make eye contact with your audience (وواصل بالعين مع جمهورك). Smile (ابتسم)! When you've finished speaking (عندما تنتهي), invite questions (رحب بالأسئلة), the answers (الاجابات), If you don't know (اذا كنت لا تعرف), don't pretend (لا تتظاهر) (انك تعرف) (انك تعرف) Thank the questioner (اشكر السائل) (اشكر السائل) and promise (وعده) (وعده) to find out (ايجاد) (ايجاد) the answer (الجواب) (الجواب) (and do it) (وافعل ذلك) (وافعل ذلك) Finally (اخيراً), have a summary (ملخص) (ملخص) of your presentation (خطابك) (خطابك) ready to hand out (جاهز لتوزيعه) (جاهز لتوزيعه) at the end of the session (نهاية الجلسة) (نهاية الجلسة). I wish I had known (اعرف) (اعرف) all this (كل هذا) (كل هذا) when I started out (عندما بدأت) (عندما بدأت) in business (العمل التجاري) (العمل التجاري)!

Good luck! (حظاً سعيداً) (حظاً سعيداً)!





Web page صفحة ويب

[business-today/sales/how-to-make-a-sales-pitch](http://business-today/sales/how-to-make-a-sales-pitch)

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

### How to make a sales pitch

#### 1- Do your research

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

It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when **1it** was developed, and where **2it** is produced ? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people **3who** might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does **4it** have better value?

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **5their** needs are. For example, if **6they** represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers **7who** do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for **8them**? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

#### 2- Prepare and practise

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say **9it**. Will you read **10it** word by word, use notes or memorise **11it**?

Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise **12it**, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise **13it** again.

#### 3- Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments.

For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to **14them**, and compliment **15their** company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session.

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

## Vocabulary

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

- 1- package holiday رحلة سياحية شاملة  
2- sales pitch خطاب البيع  
3- target market السوق المستهدف  
4- age group الفئة العمرية  
5- department store متجر

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

1-What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

- |      |        |         |      |        |       |
|------|--------|---------|------|--------|-------|
| 1it  | 2it    | 3who    | 4it  | 5their | 6they |
| 7who | 8them  | 9it     | 10it | 11it   | 12it  |
| 13it | 14them | 15their |      |        |       |

2-What does the underlined phrase mean?

sales pitch

سامر عباينة



# Grammar القواعد UNIT 9

## Unreal past forms for past regrets

### ندم في الماضي

• We use **wish** *يتمنى* or **If only** *يا ليت* + **Past Perfect** to express **regrets about the past**. We might use it to reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour.

• The tense of the verb after **wish** is more in the past than the action it is describing.

\*Examples :

1- I didn't do much work for my exam . I wish I **had done** more work for my exam.

2- I wish I **hadn't bought** these shoes. They hurt my feet.

3- We're late. If only we **'d caught** the earlier bus.

4- Ali did not pass his exams. If only he **had studied** harder last year.

5- Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China.

He wishes he **had done** a cultural awareness course.

6- It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it **had been** cooler.

7- I feel ill. I wish I **hadn't eaten** so many sweets!

8- I couldn't understand anything. If only I **'d studied** Chinese!

9- Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I **had listened** to him.

10- I wish I **'d known** more about the company. If only I **'d done** some research!

11- I am very hungry! I wish I **had eaten** before I went to the conference.

12- I regret the deal now. I wish we **hadn't done** it.

13- Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he **hadn't forgotten** to do it.

14- I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I **had gone** earlier.

15- Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.

If only she **had had / had brought** a map.

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

I wish I **hadn't forgotten it / hadn't left** it at home .

17- Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they **had played** better.

18- I'm cold. If only I **'d brought** a coat.

19- We're late. If only I **had got up** earlier.

20- I feel ill. If only ( I wish) I **hadn't eaten** so many sweets.

21- Fadi has lost his wallet. If only he **had been** more careful.

22- Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday.

If only she **had been** able to come.

23- I've broken my watch. If only I **hadn't dropped** it.

24 -Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.

If only Samia **hadn't been** angry at breakfast time.

- 25- If only I **had concentrated** properly in class today.  
This homework is really difficult.
- 26- Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.  
Nader wishes he **had been** more careful with his essay.
- 27-If only( I wish) I **had learnt** English better when I was younger.
- 28-I lost my tiket! If only I **hadn't lost** my ticket!

سامر عباينه



اشكال الماضى الغير حقيقى للتمنى الحاضر Unreal past forms for present wishes

● We use *wish* or *If only* + Past Simple to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

NOTE: We usually say *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.

\*Examples :

1- Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he **was** older.

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

I wish we **liked** the same things.

3- I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.

If only I **had** a camera with me.

4- My cousins don't live near here. I wish they **weren't** so far away.

5- I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.

If only I **didn't have** a headache.

6- Our flat is very small. If only we **lived** in a big house.

7- Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he **were** taller!

8- I can't do this exercise. I wish I **understood** it.

9- Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he **spoke** Chinese.

10- Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it **had** larger oil reserves.

\*Rewrite

1- I am sorry that I didn't read that book.

I wish.....

2- I wish I'd done more revision.

If only.....



**Module 6 Choices****Unit 10 Career choices**

**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.'*

(لقد تعلمت أن كسب العيش لا يعني حياة تستحق العيش)

Maya Angelou (1928 CE–2014 CE)

-making a life is not totally dependent on the money you earn.

### Glossary المفردات MODULE 6 Unit 10 مفردات وحدة 10

1-**adaptable** متكيف / قابل للتكيف (adjective) able to adapt to new conditions or situations.

adapt (verb) – adaptation (noun)

2-**ambitious** طموح (adjective) having a strong desire for success or achievement.

ambition (noun)

3-**attribute** صفة / خاصية (noun) a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person). attribute (verb) – attribution (noun)

4-**competent** كفء (adjective) having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard. competence (noun)

5-**conscientious** حي الضمير (adjective) showing a lot of care and attention (to a task). conscience (noun)

6-**curriculum vitae** سيره ذاتية (noun) CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers

7-**enclosed** محاط / مسور (adjective) surrounded, especially by a fence or wall.

enclose (verb)

8-**enthusiastic** متحمس (adjective) showing a lot of interest and excitement about something. enthusiasm (noun)

9-**fond of** مولع ب (adjective) having an affection or liking for someone or something.

10-**full-time** دوام كامل (adjective) [of a job] happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it.

11-**headphones** سماعات (plural noun) a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.

12-**intern** متدرب (noun) someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience. intern (verb) – internship (noun)

13-**interpreter** مترجم (noun) someone who translates spoken words from one language into another. interpret (verb) – interpretation (noun)

14-**keen** متحمس (adjective) having or showing eagerness or interest (in something).

15-**reference** المرجع / المعرف (noun) a person who provides information about your character and abilities. refer (verb)

16-**regional** محلي / اقليمي (adjective) relating to a particular region or area. region (noun)



- 17- **rewarding** (adjective) giving personal satisfaction.  
 reward (verb and noun)  
 18- **secure** (adjective) safe; free from danger. secure (verb) – security (noun)  
 19- **seminar** (noun) a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training.  
 20- **surveyor** (noun) a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land. survey (verb and noun)  
 21- **voluntary** (adjective) done or given by choice. volunteer (noun and verb)  
 22- **work experience** (noun) a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place.

### Vocabulary excercises

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

career مهنة headphones سماعات interpret يترجم seminar حلقة نقاشية  
 regional اقليمي rewarding مجزي / مرضي للضمير translation ترجمة

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

B: 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.

C: Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. One preposition is not needed.

**about (x2) as at in into 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.

1-work as يعمل ك 2-decide on يقرر 3-translate into يترجم الى  
4-talk about يتحدث عن 5-asked about سأل عن 5-good at جيد في

**\*Speaking :Discuss the questions with a partner.**

- 1- What plans do you have for your career?
- 2- What is a job application?
- 3- What should you put in a curriculum vitae and a covering letter when you are applying for a job?

**\*Vocabulary :** You can see the following words in a curriculum vitae. Which words or phrases apply to skills which people need in a job?

**achievements / adaptable / competent / conscientious / contact details / enthusiastic / keen / personal attributes / qualifications / reference / training / work experience**

**\*Pronunciation: Intonation**

Listen and repeat these questions. Which one shows puzzlement? Which one shows encouragement?

- a- *How can I get work experience without getting a job first?*
- b- *Before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work?*

Repeat these questions.

- c- *What advice can you give?*
- d- *Are there any jobs which train young people while they are working?*



**\*Writing skills: Using linking words** كلمات الربط

Linking words showing <b>* cause</b> سبب explain the reason for something.	Linking words showing <b>* result</b> نتيجة explain the consequences of an action.
-We couldn't go to the stadium <b>because / as / since</b> there weren't any tickets left. -As / Since / Because I was tired, I went to bed. -We were late <b>because of / due to</b> the traffic.	-We were caught in traffic, <b>therefore / so</b> we missed the start of the play. -She worked hard; <b>as a result, / because of that, / consequently</b> , she did very well in her exams.

**\*Speaking and writing:**

- 1- When do you get a huge feeling of satisfaction?
- 2- What are examples of jobs that you will not get unless you have a degree?
- 3- What do you think you will need to show if you have an interview for a job?
- 4- Do you think that it is more important to be secure, or to be happy in your job? Why?
- 5- How useful do you think languages are?



# My job as an interpreter

## وظيفتي كمترجمة

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

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school, I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

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



Is it an easy job سهل عمل هل هو على الإطلاق? Not at all. English الإنجليزية  
 is not the same في كل in all ليست نفس الشيء  
 English-speaking countries الدول الناطقة بالانجليزية For example مثلا,  
 the English words المستخدمة في الهند that are used in India  
 are sometimes different to أحيانا مختلفة عن the words that people use يستخدمها الناس  
 in the UK اميركا او استراليا theUSA or Australia, في المملكة المتحدة  
 As well as knowing regional English الانجليزية الاقليمية you also need تحتاج ايضا  
 to know a lot of specialist language عن الانجليزية المختصة ان تعرف الكثير  
 Some of the words التي تستخدم بعض الكلمات that are used  
 to talk about business الأعمال, science or law للحدوث, for example مثلا,  
 make it almost تجعلها على الاغلب a different language !

Unless you have شهادة لغة a language degree ما لم يكن لديك,  
 you will not be able ان تصبح مترجم to become an interpreter لن تكون قادر  
 Provided that you have اذا كان لديك a postgraduate qualification مؤهل دراسات عليا,  
 you will probably get عمل كمترجم a job as an interpreter من المحتمل ان تحصل  
 quite quickly بسرعة If you get an interview مقابلة for a job ,  
 you will need ان تبين بأنك to show that you  
 have good listening skills لديك مهارات استماع جيدة  
 and a clear speaking voice وصوت كلام واضح. You will also need تحتاج ايضا  
 to show that you تستطيع ان تفكر بسرعة can think quickly ان تبين بأنك  
 and that you are able to concentrate التركيز و انك قادر على  
 for long periods of time لفترات طويلة من الوقت If you are successful لو كنت ناجح ,  
 it is a secure and rewarding job فهو عمل آمن ومجزي  
 You will probably need السفر كثيرا to travel a lot من المحتمل ان تحتاج  
 but that is not a problem طالما تستمتع as long as you enjoy لكن ذلك ليس مشكلة  
 visiting other countries زيارة بلدان اخرى.

It is a very responsible job انا مدرك بانه I am aware that انه عمل مسؤول جدا  
 if I translate things badly سيء , it could affect قد يؤثر على  
 an important law او اتفاقية تجارية or trade agreement قانون مهم  
 between countries بين دول. However مع ذلك, you get شعور كبير a huge feeling  
 of satisfaction عندما تعرف when you know  
 that people understand ان الناس يفهمون everything that you translate كل شيء تترجمه.

## My job as an interpreter وظيفتي كمترجمة

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an **interpreter** for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because **1they** want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with **2him**. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what **3they** 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 means that anyone in the room **4who** speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words **5that** are used in India are sometimes different to the words **6that** 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 **7that** are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

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

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



1-What do the following pronouns refer to?

1they 2him 3they 4who 5that 6that 7that

2-What do the underlined words and phrases mean?

interpreter / headphones / degree / postgraduate / qualification / agreement

3-What do you think are the necessary qualifications to be an interpreter?

Would you like to be an interpreter?

\*Complete the sentences:

1-Fatima Musa's job involves going to .....

2- As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know .....

3- Unless you have a language degree, you will not .....

4- Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get .....

5-You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as .....

سامر عباينه



These people are applying for a job at a pharmaceutical company. Read and complete the two curriculum vitae with the headings in the box

<b>Contact details</b> تفاصيل الاتصال	<b>Name</b> الاسم
<b>Personal attributes</b> سمات شخصية	<b>Qualifications and training</b> مؤهلات و تدريب
<b>Reference</b> معرف / مرجع	<b>Skills and achievements</b> مهارات وانجازات
<b>Work experience</b> خبرة العمل	

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

- 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 (graduated 2008);  
Certificate in Journalism (2011)
- 5- ..... Captain of school basketball team;  
Voluntary work for a charity that helps elderly people.
- 6- ..... I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals.
- 7- ..... Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school

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

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....
- 5-.....
- 6-.....
- 7-.....

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

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

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

# Stepping into the business world

## الدخول في عالم الاعمال التجارية

للطلاب Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in the subject.

*How long have you been studying* منذ متى انت تدرس

*Business Studies* إدارة الأعمال، Ricky ريكي ؟

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year.

*What exactly have you studied* ماذا بالضبط درست

*over those four years* خلال هذه السنوات الاربع ؟

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics, Marketing and Sales, and I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, because computer skills are essential.

*What did you most enjoy* بماذا استمتعت اكثر شيء *about the degree* عن الشهادة الجامعية ؟

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course it 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.

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

It was a company that provides financial products – منتجات مالية التي توفر كانت شركة savings الادخار and pensions التقاعدية mostly على الاغلب . At first في البداية I just 'shadowed' اراقب different people ناس مختلفين تعقبت فقط 'I just 'shadowed' what they were doing ما كانوا يفعلون . Then ثم I did quite a lot of قمت بالكثير من checking for them – التدقيق ورائهم – you know انت تعرف , checking their calculations تدقيق حساباتهم . When I went back عندما عدت . I was in the sales department قسم المبيعات كنت في this , I was in the sales department في الصيف . My job was to follow up web enquiries متابعة , and send out وارسال further information مزيد من المعلومات to possible clients لـزبائن محتملين . I enjoyed it بذلك , and I wouldn't have had تلك الفرصة that opportunity لم اكن لاحصل if I hadn't done the work experience first بالخبيره العملية او لا لو لم اقم .

*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 امتلك the right qualifications الصحيحة , but I know لكنني اعرف there will be سيكون a lot of other applicants متقدمين اخرين كثر . I'll just have to wait انتظر وعلي فقط ان and see if I get an interview (للمعمل) . If I do وان كان لدي , really carefully . حقيقة باهتمام علي ان استعداد .





**Stepping into the business world**

Business Studies is a popular choice for students **1who** are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of **2them** take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, **3which** are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, **4who** is about to graduate in the subject.

***How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?***

**5It**'s a four-year course, including two periods of **work experience**. Each one lasted six months, but **6they** weren't in the same year .

***What exactly have you studied over those four years?***

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, **7which** is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

***What did you most enjoy about the degree?***

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course **8it** 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!

***What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?***

It was a company **9that** provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what **10they** were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for **11them** – you know, checking **12their** calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients . I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

***What are you planning to do next?***

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

1-What do the following pronouns refer to?

- 1 **who**      2 **them**      3 **which**      4 **who**      5 **It**      6 **they**  
7 **which**      8 **it**      9 **that**      10 **they**      11 **them**      12 **their**

2-What do the underlined words and phrases mean?

**work experience / curriculum vitae**

3- What is the name of Ricky's degree?

4- How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student?

5- What kind of company did he work for last summer, and what was his job?

6- What is he waiting to find out?

7- Would you like to do the same kind of degree course as Ricky? Why/Why not?

\*Match the words which are used in the text with their meanings.

**marketing** تسويق , **recruiting** توظيف , **pensions** راتب تقاعد ,  
**calculations** حسابات , **web enquiries** استعلامات الانترنت

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

b- online questions:

c- maths; work with numbers:

d- finding suitable employees:

e- promoting your product; finding customers:



## Grammar القواعد Module 6 UNIT 10

**Zero and first conditionals**  
**with future time phrases****الشرط الصفري والاول مع عبارات زمنية مستقبلية**

- We use the **zero conditional** (*if* + Present Simple/Present Simple) to **describe something that always happens** (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

**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/*will* + Present Simple) to **describe a future outcome** of a certain future action or event.

**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** اذا / بشرط, **as long as** طالما, **unless** ما لم and **even if** حتى لو 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.)



# The third conditional

• We use the **third conditional** (*if* + Past Perfect/*would have* + past participle) to **imagine past situations**. These past situations are **impossible**, and did not happen.

• 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.)

سامر عباينه



## 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.

• 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.

\*Study the use of the **third conditional** الشرط الثالث for the following **situations** مواقف :

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

**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.

**If** I **hadn't had** a headache yesterday, I **might have done** well in the Mats test

3- I didn't know your phone number, *so I wasn't able to* contact you.

**If** I **had known** your phone number, I **could have been** able to contact you.

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

**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.

**If** I **hadn't worked** really hard the day before the exam, I **might not have got** top marks



**\*Extra examples :**

- 1- Ice cream melts **when** it gets warm.
- 2- **When** you heat water to 100°C, it boils.
- 3- During Ramadan, Muslims eat **when** the sun sets.
- 4- You get a huge feeling of satisfaction **when** you know that people understand everything you translate.
- 5- **Do** you usually go home or meet your friends **when** school finishes?
- 6- We have to go to school, **even if** we are tired.
- 7- We need umbrellas **when** it rains.
- 8- Babies are usually happy **unless** they are hungry or cold.
- 9- We should always be polite even **if** we feel tired.
- 10- Nasser will come out with us tomorrow **unless** he has to help his father.
- 11- I will help you with your homework, **as long as** you help me with mine!
- 12- **Provided that** it doesn't rain, we won't have a picnic next week.
- 13- **If** you win the prize, how will you spend the money?
- 14- **Even if** Omar passes his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car.
- 15- You will not pass your exams **unless** you study hard.
- 16- **If** you don't water the plants, they will die.
- 17- Your new computer will last a long time **as long as** you are careful with it.
- 18- I ll phone you **if** I miss the bus so that you pick me up.
- 19- We ll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday **unless** it is closed.
- 20- I will take the job offer **provided that** it is part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
- 21- **Unless** you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter.
- 22- **If** you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills.
- 23- **If** you are successful, it will be a secure and rewarding job.
- 24- **When** you arrive at the station next Saturday, we will be there to meet you.
- 25- The teacher will be pleased **if** I write a good essay.
- 26- Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match.
- 27- **Provided that** everyone works hard, we ll all pass our exams.
- 28- **If** I had time, I would help you.
- 29- **If** she left early, she would arrive on time.
- 30- I could have got the job **if** I had had some experience.
- 31- **If** you had done the course, you would have had enough experience to apply for the job.
- 32- **If** there had been email in the 1960s, people would have stopped writing letters by now.



33- **If** people **had had** mobile phones in the past, they **would have been** able to communicate more easily.

34- **If** people **had known** about global warming in the past, they **would have stopped** using fossil fuels by now.

## النصيحة Advice

1- **You should** يجب عليك practise the presentation several times.

**If I were you, I'd** لو كنت مكانك ل practise the presentation several times.

2- **You shouldn't** لا يجب عليك look too casual.

**If I were you, I wouldn't** لما لو كنت مكانك لما look too casual.

3- **You should** do a lot of research.

**If I were you, I would** do a lot of research.

4- **It would be a good idea for you to** ستكون فكرة حسنه لك أن make a list of questions.

**You could** يمكنك make a list of questions

5- **You ought to** يجب عليك get some work experience.

**Why don't you** لما لا get some work experience.



\*Choose the correct answer

- 1- If you..... to learn a new language, you need to be motivated.  
(will want / want / wanted)
- 2- If my father had gone to university, he ..... have been a teacher.  
( can / could / will)
- 3- Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents ..... encouraged him.  
( haven't / hasn't / hadn't)
- 4- Jaber looked ..... if he hadn't slept very well.  
( as / even / unless)
- 5- If Huda..... ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.  
a- wasn't      b- hadn't been      c- hasn't been      d- hadn't
- 6- I couldn't climb Mount Everest..... someone carried my equipment for me!  
a- even if      b- as long as      c- provided that      d- when

\*Rewrite

You shouldn't worry so much.

If I.....

المستر  
عبانه



# الاشتقاق Derivation

الاشتقاق يتعلق الاسم والفعل والصفة والظرف (الحال)  
\*لواحق تضاف الى الأفعال

-ify -ate -ize -ide -ieve -en

\*لواحق تضاف الى الاسماء  
-ment -tion -ation -sion -ance -ence -ness -acy -ity -dom  
-hood -ship -ism -ing -er -or -age -ee -ese -an -ian -ant -ery -ist

\*لواحق تضاف للصفات  
-ful -al -ical -able -less -ous -ible -ary -ent -ant -ic -ish -an  
-y -ive -ory -en -ing

\*الظرف / الحال هو عبارته عن صفة مضاف لها -ly

يجب معرفة الشكل العام للجملة subject + verb + object + complement



Noun places امكان الاسماء

- 1- قبل الفعل و كذلك بعد الفعل -
- 2- بعد الصفات بحيث تصف الصفة الاسم -
- 3- بعد حروف الجر -
- 4- بعد صفات الملكية شرط عدم وجود اسم ( my , our , your , his , her , its ,their, 's )
- 5- بعد ادوات التعريف والنكرة شرط عدم وجود اسم ( a , an , the )
- 6- بعد ضمائر الاشارة شرط عدم وجود اسم ( this , that , these , those )
- 8- بعد المحددات شرط عدم وجود اسم  
( few , a few , little , a little , more , most , both , all , half , any , many , some , much , no , three , four , . )

Examples

- 1-A **student** should change the focus of their **revision**.
- 2-My **friend** should draw up a **revision timetable**.
- 3-**Cocentration** starts to decrease after half an **hour**.
- 4-A **break** means any **change** of **activity**.
- 5-**Exercise** will make a huge **difference** to the **way** you feel.
- 6-Doing **exercise** makes you revise **efficiently**.
- 7-The physical **activity** will increase **blood circulation**.
- 8-**Nutrition** is very important.
- 9-I worked for a small **computer company** in **Amman**.
- 10-We have a feeling of **satisfaction**.
- 11-A **person** who studies **languages** is called a **linguist**.
- 12-In order to avoid **contradiction** , he revised the **essay** three **times**.

Verb places اماكن الافعال

- 1- قبل الاسم المفعول به او الضمير المفعول به وكذلك بعد الاسم الفاعل او الضمير الفاعل -
- 2- بعد to ويكون الفعل مجرد -
- 3- بعد افعال المودلز ( will , would , shall , should , can , could , may , might , must , had to )
- 4- بعد do ,does , did في النفي والسؤال -

Examples

- 1-South Koreans **attend** school for 220 days per year.
- 2-What did the interpreter **translate**?
- 3-He is able to **concentrate** for long times.
- 4-The students must **memorise** these words.
- 5-Rich coutries **dominate** world economy.

امكان الصفات Adjective places

الصفة تصف اسم و قد تتعدد الصفات

- 1- قبل الاسماء
- 2- Be , seem , look , feel... بعد
- 3- ( very , so , too , quite , extremely , absolutely , completely ..... ) بعد محددات /مؤكدات
- 4- المقارنة والتفضيل (-er -est more most as....as)

Examples

- 1-The **typical** Jordanian school year is **longer** than than 187 days.
- 2-The course includes **optional** tuition.
- 3-His **academic** achievement is **great**.
- 4-Studio schools are **pioneering** schools.
- 5-Studio schools seek to **encourage young** people to **take** a less **conventional** education.
- 6-It is **essential** not to become **dehydrated**.
- 7-Students can attend **public** or **private** universities.
- 8-The bussinessman's **first** trip was not very **successful**.
- 9-He was sent to a **cultural** awareness course.
- 10-Bussiness Studies is a **popular** choice for students in the UK.
- 11-Turkey is a **developed** country.

امكان الظروف Adverb places

ملاحظة هامة : الظرف يصف الفعل

- 1- بين الفعل المساعد والصفة او الفعل الرئيسي
- 2- بداية الجملة قبل الفاصلة
- 3- نهاية الجملة المكتمله العناصر SVO

Examples

- 1-Students are **usually** given less than half an hour of homework per night in Finland.
- 2-He has **completely** finished the two tasks.
- 3-I was **fully** prepared for the questions.
- 4-You should know **exactly** which people you are talking to.
- 5-She speaks Arabic **fluently**.
- 6-**Academically**, the researcher has written the report.
- 7-The city is **artificially**-created.

هام جدا - مفردات الاشتقاق للمستوى الرابع

Verb فعل	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة	Adverb ظرف/حال
Experience يجرب/يختبر	Experience تجربه	Experienced خبير	-
Dominate يهيمن/يسيطر	Dominance سيطره	Dominant مسيطر	Dominantly بشكل مسيطر
Depend يعتمد	Dependence اعتماد	Dependent معتمد على	Dependently بشكل تابع ل
Repeat يكرر	Repetition تكرار	Repeated مكرر	Repeatedly بشكل مكرر
Memorize يحفظ	Memory ذاكرة	Memorable لا ينسى	Memorably بشكل لا ينسى
-	Nutrition تغذية Nutrient مغذي	Nutritious مغذي	Nutritiously بشكل مغذي
Educate يعلم	Education تعليم	Educational تعليمي	Educationally بشكل تعليمي
Succeed ينجح	Success نجاح	Successful ناجح	Successfully بشكل ناجح
Achieve ينجز	Achievement انجاز	Achievable يمكن انجازه	-
Organize ينظم	Organization منظمة Organizer منظم	Organized منظم	-
Develop يطور	Development تطوير	Developed متطور Developing نامي	-
Circulate يجري	Circulation دوره	Circulatory دائري	-
Dehydrate يجفف	Dehydration جفاف	Dehydrated جاف	-
Advise ينصح	Advice نصيحة	Advisable حكيم	Advisably بحكمه
Revise يراجع	Revision مراجعة	Revisable قابل للتعديل	-
Concentrate يركز	Concentration تركيز	Concentrated مركز	-
Qualify يؤهل	Qualification تأهيل	Qualified مؤهل	-
Recommend يوصي	Recommendation توصية	Recommended موصى	-
-	Youth شباب	Young شاب	-
-	Awareness ادراك	Aware مدرك	-
Particularize يخصص	-	Particular خاص	Particularly بشكل خاص
Compete ينافس	Competition منافسة	Competitive تنافسي	competitively بشكل منافس



ALMASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

<b>Know</b> يعرف	<b>Knowledge</b> معرفة	<b>knowledgeable</b> حسن المعرفة	<b>Knowledgeably</b> بمعرفة
<b>Create</b> ينشئ/ يخلق	<b>Creation</b> انشاء/خلق/ابداع	<b>Creative</b> مبدع	<b>Creatively</b> بشكل مبدع
<b>Teach</b> يعلم	<b>Teaching</b> تعليم <b>Teacher</b> معلم	<b>Teachable</b> يمكن تعليمه	-
<b>Economize</b> يقتصد	<b>Economy</b> اقتصاد	<b>Economic</b> اقتصادي <b>Economical</b> اقتصادي	<b>Economically</b> بشكل اقتصادي
<b>Criticize</b> ينتقد	<b>Criticism</b> نقد	<b>Critical</b> ناقد	<b>Critically</b> بشكل ناقد
<b>Correct</b> يصحح	<b>Correction</b> تصحيح	<b>Correct</b> صحيح	<b>Correctly</b> بشكل صحيح

Examples :

(A)

Verb	Noun	Adjective
experience	experience	experienced
dominate	dominance	dominant
depend	dependence	dependent
repeat	repetition	repeated

- 1- Have you had any **experience** of learning another language?
- 2- Is one side of the brain more **dominant** than the other?
- 3- Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past **depends** on the experience you had while you were learning it.

(B)

Verb	Noun
Circulate	circulation
Dehydrate	dehydration
Advise	advice
Revise	revision
Concentrate	concentration

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

## (C)

- 1- One of the most important things that we give children is a good **education** .(educate)
- 2- If you work hard, I'm sure you will **succeed** . (success)
- 3- Congratulations! Not many people **achieve** such high marks. (achievement)
- 4- My father works for an **organisation** that helps to protect the environment.(organise)
- 5-It's amazing to watch the **development** of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)
- 6- Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct **qualification**. (qualify)
- 7- The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a **recommendation**. (recommend)
- 8- Congratulations on a very **successful** business deal. (succeed)
- 9- We should always be ready to listen to good **advice** (advise)
- 10-My father often talks about what he did in his **youth**. (young)
- 11-It's important to have an **awareness** of different countries' customs. (aware)

## (D)

- 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)

## (E)

Entrepreneur: A word meaning someone who sets up a business. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is **particularly** (**particular**) important among young people, because of the **competitive** (**compete**) job market. It is important to give young people the **knowledge** (**know**) so that they can help themselves. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, **ideally** (**ideal**) , generate jobs for others. **organisations** (**organise**) have been set up to guide young people through the process of business **creation** (**create**) . There are training courses and programmes to support this cause. Universities in the region have started **teaching** (**teach**) entrepreneurship courses to students. Even large **businesses** (**business**) now support young entrepreneurs. The common philosophy is as follows: give young people the opportunity to create their own companies so that they can have control over their own **economic** (**economy**) futures. In the Middle East, it is a **critical** (**critic**) learning experience for young people.



## مراجعة Revision

## القيام بفترة تدريب Doing an internship

يمكن ان يكون في سوق عمل مزدحم in a crowded job market Finding work عمل ايجاد challenging sometimes للخرجين الذين especially for graduates who خاصه, مثير للتحدي احيانا do not have any work experience ليس لديهم. Many employers العديد من اصحاب العمل لديهم سجل انجازات مؤكد with a proven track record يبحثون عن اشخاص are looking for people معين of work من العمل. However مع ذلك, you need تحتاج to have a job عمل لكي in order to get experience تحصل على خبره. Doing an internship القيام بفترة تدريب is a good way جيد to get around على للتغلب هذه المشكله this problem.

Internships provide خبره عمليه work experience توفر التدريب for university students لطلاب الجامعة, graduates الخريجين and people الناس. Although they بالرغم من انهم considering بتغيرات المهن career changes الذين يفكرون are not usually paid ليسوا ماجورين عادة, interns المتدربين do get يحصلون على many benefits عده فوائد. The most important benefit is considered تعتبر to be the opportunity to get to تكون الفرصه valuable work experience خبره عمل قيمه.

Furthermore ينظرون للمتدربين view interns العديد من اصحاب العمل many employers, اكثر من ذلك as possible employees كموظفين محتملين. Many interns العديد من المتدربين, بانهم قادرين that they are capable بعد ان يثبتوا once they have proved and hard-working ومجتهدين لهم a full-time position كامل. عقد التدريب the internship contract بعد نهايه after the end of ايضا تعطي This 'trial period' التجريبيه also gives interns المتدربين the chance الفرصه to see whether اذا they have made اتخذوا الاختيار المهنة الصحيح the right career choice.

Contacts ضمن صناعه or references المراجع within an industry someone applying for a job شخص يتقدم لوظيفه, can really help تستطيع حقيقه مساعده, and internships توفر الفرصه provide the chance وفرات التدريب to meet lots of people من الناس in a certain field معين of work. An internship لتصبح اكثر ثقاه is a great way رائعه to become more confident في الثقة. This increase هذه الزياده in confidence will also help عندما تصبح a great deal كثيرا when it comes ستساعد ايضا to the first interview اول مقابله for your first paid job لوظيفتك الاولى مدفوعه الاجر.

- 1- Why is it sometimes challenging for graduates to get their first job?
- 2- What does the phrasal verb 'get around' mean?
- 3- What does the writer feel is the main reason for doing an internship?
- 4- How do many employers view their interns?
- 5- What is meant by 'trial period'?
- 6- What chance do internships provide?

### بطولات الذاكرة العالمية World Memory Championships

#### Paragraph A

The World Memory Championship بطوله الذاكره العالميه

is an annual three-day event هي حدث سنوي لثلاثة ايام

that has been held in different locations مختلفه في مواقع مختلفه all over the world حول العالم الذي يعقد since 1991 CE1991 منذ عام 1991. There are ten contests مسابقات, each one واحد كل testing different uses استخدامات مختلفه of short-term memory الامد للذاكره قصيره.

#### Paragraph B

The contests include الاستماع لارقام listening to numbers المسابقات تشمل

spoken out loud عال and then recalling them ومن ثم استذكارهم

(the world record is 364)364, memorising تذكر الرقم العالمي

a sequence of من abstract images مجرده in fifteen minutes في 15 دقيقه

(the world record is 492)492, memorising تذكر lists of words قوائم مفردات

etc الخ. A German man achieved رقم عالمي حقق رجل الماني

of 501 numbers رقم 501 من in random order بترتيب عشوائي

the 2013 CE championship بطولة عام 2013. At the same event بنفس الحدث

a Welsh man ويلزي managed to recall استطاع ان يستذكر

random words عشوائيه 224, after he had studied them بعد ان درسهم

for only 15 minutes لـ 15 دقيقه.

#### Paragraph C

In 2001 CE2001 بين الارقام the interval الفاصل between the numbers

was shortened تم تقصيره من ثانيتين لواحد.

Even with this change التغيير, the records still ما زالت (العالميه) الارقام

reveal great achievements تظهر انجازات عظيمه.

The slogan شعار on the World Memory Championships says يقول بطولات الذاكره العالميه

'Human Potential is Infinite' امكانيه الانسان غير محدوده. With the evidence مع دليل

of the championships' results نتائج البطولات, perhaps that is true ربما ذلك صحيح.

**A- Match the sentence beginnings 1–5 with their endings a–e.**

- 1- The championships have different contests
- 2- A man from Germany
- 3- A man from Wales
- 4- The interval between numbers
- 5- The results of the championships

- a- was shortened from two seconds to one in 2001 CE.
- b- remembered 224 random words.
- c- could remember 501 numbers in random order.
- d- prove the infinite human capacity.
- e- for different uses of short-term memory.

**B- The text has three paragraphs. In which paragraph (A–C) can you find information about the following?**

- 1- the kinds of contests that the championships involve:.....
- 2- the year of the first World Memory Championships event:.....
- 3- the slogan of the World Memory Championships:.....
- 4- the duration of the championships:.....
- 5- a world record in the 2013 CE championship:.....

**C- Complete the following summary with words from the text.**

The World Memory Championship is an (1)..... that is held every year. It has different contests which test (2) ..... memory. World (3)..... have been broken by participants of different nationalities. The (4)..... are becoming greater every year. This championship proves how limitless human(5)..... is.



**\*Complete the text, writing one word in each gap, so that the text makes sense:**

Learning a second language has many benefits. It can help us in the following ways: Firstly, it improves the memory and heightens creativity. (1).....it increases cognitive health later in life. Thirdly, it enhances mental flexibility. What is remarkable, though, (2) ..... that high communicative ability can still (3)..... found in people who do not have any spoken language at all.

Several decades ago, there was great media attention on a deaf man who could not communicate by either sign language or spoken language, and yet (4).....shown to have remarkably high brain function and recognition skills. He found other ways to communicate, such as giving objects to people or using facial expressions to show that he needed something. His methods of communication were basic but very effective, and his intelligence is thought (5)..... be at least as high (6)..... an average speaking person. Despite (7)....., attempts to teach him either sign language or basic speech were all unsuccessful. We could ask what might have happened if he (8)..... taught these skills earlier in life.

So, scientists are now asking (9)..... this means for those of us who find language learning difficult. Should we carry on, or is it enough to focus instead on becoming expert communicators? Both personal attributes are valuable in the workplace – as (10)..... as they are in life!

## Writing

**\*Edit the following text. There are three grammar mistakes, one spelling mistake and one punctuation mistake. Find and correct them.**

It is believe that when you learn a forein language, it helps to use the language as much you can. You should take every opportunity to engage in the conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books, or magazines also helps.





## ALMASTER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

\*Read the information below, and write two sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of doing voluntary work while you are still a student. Use appropriate linking words.

• practical experience • future career choices • interviews and your curriculum vitae

\*Write a four-paragraph report on the education system in Jordan. Include information about school starting and leaving ages, grades, school subjects, hours and further education.

\*Read the first part of a conversation about studying abroad and decide whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.

**Saeed:** Excuse me, Mr Williams. I'm interested in knowing how the university system works in

the UK. I mean, how do you apply?

**Mr William:** Are you thinking of going to a British university?

**Saeed:** No, I don't think so, but my cousin might.

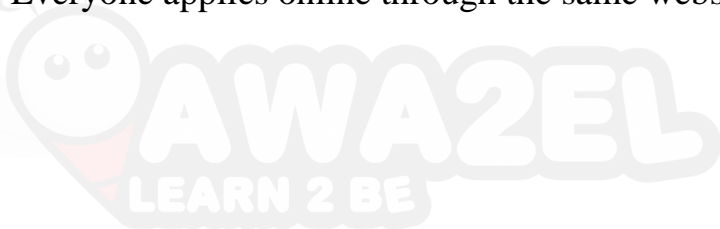
**Mr William:** I see. Well, it's quite a long process actually. The first thing is, you look for courses that you like – you can get all the information you need online but it's best to go and visit the actual universities, of course. They have official open days, but you can arrange to go any time really.

**Saeed:** Hmmm, and what qualifications do you need?

**Mr William:** That's one of the things you will find out when you do your research. It's different for each university, and each course. However, international students like your cousin have to prove that their English is good enough.

**Saeed:** How do they do that?

- 1- Saeed is planning to apply to a British university.
- 2- You are only allowed to visit universities on specially-arranged days.
- 3- Everyone applies online through the same website.



## Vocabulary مفردات

\*Match the definitions with the words in the box.

proficiency فعالية , vocational مهني , negotiate يفاوض , recall يستذكر

- 1- relating to an occupation:
- 2- discuss in order to come to an agreement:
- 3- skill, experience:
- 4- remember:

سامر عباينة



## Literature spot B

-poet شاعر -line بيت شعر -poem قصيده -stanza فقره شعرية  
-rhyme scheme نمط قافية -alliteration جناس استهلاكي

## A Green Cornfield حقل ذره اخضر

Christina Rossetti كريستينا روسيتي

The earth الأرض was green كانت خضراء, the sky السماء was blue كانت زرقاء:  
I saw رأيت and heard وسمعت one sunny morn ذات صباح مشمس  
A skylark ذكر قبرة hang يتعلق between the two بين الاثنين ,  
A singing speck بقعه صغيرة تغني above the corn فوق الذرة ;

5 A stage below اسفل ,طور in gay accord في تناغم مرح,  
White butterflies فراشات بيضاء danced رقصت on the wing وهي تطير,  
And still وما زالت the singing skylark المغردة soared يحلق,  
And silent sank وصامتاً يهبط and soared to sing ويحلق ليغني.

The cornfield حقل الذرة stretched امتد a tender green اخضر يانع  
10 To right اليمين and left الشمال الى الجانب beside my walks خطواتي  
I knew عرفت he had ان له a nest مخفياً unseen  
Somewhere في مكان ما among the million بين المليون stalks (الذره).

And as وبينما I paused توقفت to hear لاسمع his song اغنيته  
While swift بينما بسرعة the sunny moments المشمسة slid تنزلق,  
15 Perhaps ربما his mate رفيقته sat جلست listening long طويلاً  
And listened واستمعت longer اطول than I did مما انا فعلت.



- 1 The earth was green, the sky was blue:
- 2 I saw and heard one sunny morn
- 3 A skylark hang between the two,
- 4 A singing speck above the corn;
- 5 A stage below, in gay accord,
- 6 White butterflies danced on the wing,
- 7 And still the singing skylark soared,
- 8 And silent sank and soared to sing.
- 9 The cornfield stretched a tender green
- 10 To right and left beside my walks;
- 11 I knew he had a nest unseen
- 12 Somewhere among the million stalks.
- 13 And as I paused to hear his song
- 14 While swift the sunny moments slid,
- 15 Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
- 16 And listened longer than I did.

**Vocabulary :** Answer the questions:

- 1- Is a **speck** something big or small (line 4)?
- 2- If something is **in accord**, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?
- 3- Does **tender** suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?
- 4- What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?
- 5- Which part of a plant is the **stalk** (line 12)?
- 6- Does **swift** mean slow or fast (line 14)?

**Comprehension :** استيعاب

\*Choose the correct word to complete the summary تلخيص of the poem.

- 1-The poet describes how ..... she feels as she walks through a cornfield.  
(content / sad / lonely)
- 2-As she walks along, she sees a skylark .....  
(flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her)
- 3-The skylark doesn't sing as it flies .....  
(lower / higher)
- 4-Below it, butterflies ..... in the cornfield.  
(sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly)
- 5-The poet knows that the skylark's nest is ..... the cornfield.  
(visible in / hidden in / far away from)
- 6-She ..... that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.  
(notices / imagines / knows)

**Analysis تحليل** Answer the questions about the poem.

- 1-The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example.  
What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
- 2- Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself.  
Who or what is this listener?
- 3- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?
- 4-Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

\*Read the following extracts from *A Green Cornfield* , then answer the questions :

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;

- 1- Find a word which means something small.
- 2-The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example.
- 3-Describe the rhyme scheme in this stanza.
- 4-What does the colour **green** symbolize?

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.

- 1-Find a word which expresses agreement.
- 2-The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example.
- 3-What effect is the poet trying to achieve with alliteration?
- 4-Who is the poet?

The cornfield stretched a tender green  
To right and left beside my walks;  
I knew he had a nest unseen  
Somewhere among the million stalks.

- 1- Which word in the stanza suggests something fresh and young.
- 2- What does a bird do in a nest?
- 3-Which part of a plant is the stalk?
- 4- Find a reference to another listener, apart from the poet herself.

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.

- 1-Find a word which means fast.
- 2-The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example.
- 3- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?
- 4- Find a reference to another listener, apart from the poet herself.

سامر عباينه





## حول العالم في ثمانين يوم Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne

The story is about an Englishman, Mr Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his travelling companion, the Frenchman, Mr Passepartout, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, Sir Francis Cromarty.

The train stopped at eight o'clock in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. 'Certainly. At the hamlet of Kholby. The railway isn't finished. 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. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers must provide means of Transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.' 'Sir Francis, we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.'

'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'What! No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen. 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 to them.’  
 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. Mr Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.

‘I shall go afoot,’ said Phileas Fogg. His master, who had now rejoined him, 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.’

‘What?’ An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here. Mr Fogg replied, ‘Let’s go and see the elephant.’

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. However, the animal’s instruction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. – Kiouni – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

However cheap in India رخيصة في الهند elephants are far from being cheap ان تكون as they are becoming scarce لأنها تصبح نادرة. Male elephants, الذكور as they are only suitable for circus shows مناسبة لعروض السيرك, especially as are much sought after مرغوبة كثيرا. When therefore السيد فوج Mr Fogg the majority are domesticated اغلبيتها اليفة. He proposed to the Indian الهندي to hire Kiouni ليستأجر كيوني, he refused point-blank رفضا قاطعا. Mr Fogg persisted اصرّر, offering the excessive sum عرض مبلغا كبيرا of ten pounds من عشر جنيهات for the loan of the elephant الفيل to Allahabad لمدينة الله اباد. Refused also رفض ايضا. Twenty pounds? عشرين جنيها. Refused رفض. Forty pounds اربعمائة جنيه? Still refused لا يزال يرفض.

Phileas Fogg, فلياس فوج without getting in دون ابداء the least flurried اقل اضطراب, then proposed to purchase the animal الحيوان outright كاملا, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him وفي البداية عرض ألف جنيه عليه. The Indian, perhaps الهندي thinking he was going to make فكر انه سيعمل a great bargain صفقة كبيرة, still refused ما زال يرفض.

At two thousand pounds وعند ألفي جنيه the Indian yielded قبل الهندي. 'What a price يا له من سعر , good heavens! cried 'يا الله' Passepartout, 'for an elephant. للفييل'

It only remained now لم يبق الا ان سوى to find a guide ايجاد دليل, which was comparatively easy الذي كان سهلا نسبيا. A young Parsee\* شاب فارسي, with an intelligent face ذو وجه ذكي, offered his services عرض خدماته, which التي Mr Fogg accepted قبلها, promising so generous a reward واعدا بمكافأة مجزية as to materially stimulate his zeal من اجل تحفيز. The elephant was led out تم اقتياد الفيل and equipped تجهيزا. Provisions were purchased تم شراء المؤن at Kholby من قرية كولباي, and, while Sir Francis فرانسيس وبينما Mr Fogg السيد فوج took the howdahs\* on either side على الجانبين, Passepartout باسبارتو got astride the saddle-cloth between them ركب فارجا رجلية. The Parsee perched himself على رقبته الفيل on the elephant's neck الفارسي اجلس نفسه, and at nine o'clock وفي الساعة التاسعة they set out from the village انطلقوا من القرية, the animal marching off through عبر الغابة الكثيفة the dense forest of palms من اشجار النخيل by the shortest cut عبر اقصر الطرق.

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

\* howdah – a seat for riding an elephant هودج

## Around the World in Eighty Days

by Jules Verne

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his travelling companion, the Frenchman Mr Passepartout, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, Sir Francis Cromarty.

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis.

'At the **hamlet** of Kholby.'

'Do we stop here?'

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.'

'What! Not finished?'

'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.

'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

'Sir Francis,' said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.'

'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.'

'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. 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.

Mr Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.

‘I shall go afoot,’ said Phileas Fogg.

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a **wry grimace**, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment’s hesitation, he said,

‘Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.’

‘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.

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.

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

At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded.

‘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.



**Vocabulary : Answer the questions.**

- 1- What kind of house is a **bungalow** ?
- 2- How does the word **hamlet** suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?
- 3- What form of transport is a **steamer** ?
- 4- What kind of facial expression is a **wry grimace**, and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?
- 5- Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

**Comprehension: Answer the questions.**

- 1- Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?
- 2- Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed?
- 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?
- 4- Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?
- 5- How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?
- 6- How many people travel on the elephant?

**\*Complete the sentences with the correct word.****calm / confident / enthusiastic / unapologetic / worried**

- 1- The conductor is .....about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.
- 2- Mr Fogg is..... that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.
- 3- Passepartout feels..... about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 4- Mr Fogg remains .....while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.
- 5- The guide is very .....about making the journey by elephant.

**\*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.



Ideas الأفكار

\*Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

- 1- time زمن      2- money مال      3- transport نقل

\*Consider the idea of transport. Compare the train and the elephant. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?

\*Do you think that this story shows the importance of time? Justify your answer.

Analysis تحليل

Compare and contrast the characters of Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg. Comment on the things they say and do. Remember to quote from the text.

\*Read the following extracts carefully from *Around the World in Eighty Days* , then answer the question that follows:

(The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!')

What kind of house is a *bungalow* ? A house with one floor

('Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. 'At the hamlet of Kholby.' 'Do we stop here?' 'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' 'What! Not finished?' 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.')

1-How does the word *hamlet* suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped? A hamlet is a very small village

2- Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad? The railway isn't finished.'

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

Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor?

Because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go.

(‘Sir Francis,’ said Mr Fogg quietly, ‘we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.’ ‘Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.’

‘No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.’ ‘What! You knew that the way—’)

1- How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue?

look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad

2- How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Sir Francis is calm

(‘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.’)

What form of transport is a *steamer* ? A ship powered by steam

(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.’ ‘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.)

What kind of facial expression is a *wry grimace*, and why did Passepartout’s face show this expression? It shows unhappiness. He didn’t want to walk far.

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.

1- Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans? Enclosed , palings

2- Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant? for warlike purposes

3- How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive? the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness

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

What does the paragraph tell us about Fogg? He's confident

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.

Why did Mr Fogg want to reward the guide ? 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.

How many people travel on the elephant? Who are they?

Four . Sir Francis , Mr Fogg , Passepartou , The Parsee

سامر عباينه

