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PART ONE

READING PASSAGES

هذا الجزء يتضمن
جميع قطع القراءة

1) Module Four

Unit Six : **Education Today**

Unit Seven : **Lifelong Learning**

2) Module Five

Unit Nine : **The World of Business**

3) Module Six

Unit Ten : **Career Choices**

Module Four

Learning

Unit Six : **Education Today**

Unit Seven : **Lifelong Learning**

Education Today

Module Four

Unit Six

SB p.44

*Vocabulary:

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	academic (adj)	connected with education, especially at college or university level academic , academy (noun) – academically (adverb)	أكاديمي
2.	compulsory (adj)	obligatory; required	الزامي, اجباري
3.	contradictory (adj)	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true. contradict (verb) – contradiction (noun)	متناقض, مختلف
4.	developed nation (N)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	دولة متقدمة
5.	fluently (adv)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker. fluency (noun) – fluent (adjective)	بطلاقة
6.	optional	available to be chosen/your choice	اختياري
7.	tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	تدريس

يقضي نتائج تقدم

This study presents findings on the time that students spend at school in different countries. In which countries do you think students spend the most time studying?

تقدم هذه الدراسة نتائج حول الوقت الذي يقضيه الطلاب في المدرسة في بلدان مختلفة. في أي الدول تعتقد أن الطلاب يقضون معظم الوقت في الدراسة؟

The time we spend at school

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

قبل بضع سنوات، بدأ ما يصل إلى 1000 مدرسة في مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية جعل سنوات المدرسة أطول عن طريق إضافة ما يصل إلى عشرة أيام إضافية إلى السنة الدراسية أو من خلال جعل كل يوم دراسي أطول بنصف ساعة.

الثانوية وجد

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and

متوسط أقل يقضون

the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of

النموذجي

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.

This = making school years longer this = the average school year in the USA and the UK
these = the average school years in the USA, the UK and Jordan

كان هذا لأنها وجدت أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة يقضون أقل وقت في المدرسة، حيث يبلغ متوسط العام الدراسي 187 يوماً. العام الدراسي الأردني النموذجي هو أطول من ذلك. ومع ذلك، لا يصل طول السنة الدراسية في أي من هذه البلدان طول السنة الدراسية في بلدان مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. الكوريون الجنوبيون يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة 220 يوماً في السنة، وفي اليابان، أرقام العام الدراسي هي 243 يوماً.

التعاون الاقتصادي منظمة وفقاً

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

most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to

بالرغم تضمن علامات

ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although

أنشطة تدرّيس اختياري يتضمن
this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

They, they, They, Their = students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
 this = the time students spend at school which = the time they spend on homework

وفقا لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية، الطلاب في اليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون أكثر وقت دراسة في العالم. يريدون أن يتعلمو قدر ما في وسعهم لضمان درجات ممتازة في الامتحان. يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات، على الرغم من أن هذا يشمل تدرّيس اضافي اختياري وأنشطة ما بعد المدرسة. كما أنهم يمضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات على الواجبات المنزلية كل يوم، وهذا ثلاثة أضعاف العديد من البلدان الأخرى. إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية المميزة تشير إلى أنه كلما درست أكثر كلما كان ادائك أفضل في الامتحانات النهائية.

أقل نصف

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

they , they = students this = being given less than half an hour of homework per night and attending school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations

في فنلندا، يعطى الطلاب أقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات في الليلة، وأنهم يذهبون إلى المدرسة لأيام أقل وأقصر من 85% من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى. على الرغم من هذا، فإنهم يحققون أعلى الدرجات في المواد الدراسية مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب أيضا يتكلمون لغتين على الأقل، وغالبا ثلاث لغات بطلاقة.

طول تشير الآراء المتناقضة

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.

وتشير الآراء المتناقضة في هذه الدراسة أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليست هي العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سوف ينجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

QUESTIONS

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

.....
.....
.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....
.....
.....

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

.....
.....
.....
.....

7. What does the underlined word “they” refer to?

.....

8. Quote the sentence which indicates that students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do well in final exams.

.....
.....

9. The study suggests that longer school days result in higher grades in exams. Think of three other factors that help students get high marks in their exams.

.....
.....
.....

10. Although students in Finland spend less time at school, they achieve higher in their exams. Think of this statement, and explain your answer in two sentences.

.....
.....
.....

11. The text mentions many countries where students get the highest marks in the world. Write down two of these countries.

.....

12. Students in Finland get high marks in two subjects, write them down.

.....

13. The text mentions two countries where students spend the least time at school, write them down.

.....

14. Why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world?

.....

.....

15. The finland methods of teaching ensure two consequences, write them down.

.....

.....

16. The text mentions two contradictory points of view, write them down.

.....

.....

17. Find a word in the text which means “**available to be chosen**”.

.....

18. What does “OECD” stand for?

.....

Answers

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

2. Students in Japan do more homework on average.

3. Most students attend school 187 days per year.

4. No, it isn't; it is optional.

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

6. **Suggested answer:** A longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students' grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetables, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at night. It would also need to include a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music, and even some activities that are seen as extra-curricular, such as crafts and creative writing.

7. students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea.

8. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

9. **suggested answer:** I think that there are many factors that help students get high marks in their exams like:

- a) studying day by day.
- b) doing past papers of all subjects.
- c) doing researches.

10. suggested answers: I think this statement is true because the quality of education they get is better. Also, the resources they have are better than others.

11. Any tow of the following (Japan, Indonesia ,South Korea, Finland)

12. Maths and science

13. USA and the UK.

14. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.

15. 1) They achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science.

2) Most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

16. 1) The longer you study, the better you do in final exams in countries like Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

2) Fewer and shorter school days and less homework ensure good marks in countries like Finland.

17. optional

18. the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Module Four

Unit Six

SB p.46

Space Schools

*Vocabulary

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	astrophysics (N)	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
2.	qualifications (N)	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam qualify (verb) – qualified (adjective)	المؤهلات العلمية
3.	tailor-made (adj)	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا
4.	tutorial (N)	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)	تدريس خصوصي
5.	undertake (V)	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it. undertaking (noun)	يتعهد
6.	pioneering (adj)	introducing new ideas for the first time pioneer (verb and noun)	رائد
7.	Agriculture (N)	the science or practice of farming agricultural (adjective)	الزراعة
8.	Economics (N)	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used. economical (adjective) – economically (adverb)	علم الاقتصاد
9.	Engineering (N)	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built. engineer (verb and noun)	هندسة
10.	Linguistics (N)	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages linguist (noun) – linguistic (adjective)	علم اللغات
11.	Marketing (N)	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer market (verb and noun)	تسويق
12.	Pharmacy (N)	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines pharmaceutical (adjective)	الصيدلة، علم تركيب الأدوية
13.	Psychology (N)	the study of the mind and how it works psychological (adjective)	علم النفس
14.	Sociology (N)	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups sociological (adjective)	علم الإجتماع

15.	Business Management (N)	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning manage (verb) – managerial (adjective)	إدارة الأعمال
16.	proficiency (N)	a good standard of ability and skill proficient (adjective)	براعة
17.	career advisor (N)	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work. advise (verb) – advice (noun)	مستشار وظيفي
18.	degree (N)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	الدرجة العلمية
19.	drop (a course) (V)	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط مادة أو مسار
20.	lifelong (adj)	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة

Module Four

Unit Six

SB p.46

مدارس الفضاء

Space Schools

الدعم أيضا التمويل تتلقى رائدة المتخصصة
 Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support
 تشجع تسعى القطاع الخاص
 من private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to
 التعليم الثانوي شكل تقليدي أقل يأخذوا
 undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often
 مجموعة واسعة بينما مجال محدد تخصص
 specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range
 مهارات مؤهلات متاحة
 of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

Which = studio schools

المدارس المتخصصة هي مدارس رائدة تتلقى التمويل وكذلك الدعم من شركات القطاع الخاص، والتي
 تسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على اتخاذ تعليم ثانوي غير تقليدي. هذه المدارس غالبا ما تخصص في مجال
 واحد محدد، وفي نفس الوقت فهم أن نفس هذه المجموعة الواسعة من المهارات والمؤهلات ينبغي أن
 تتاح لجميع الشباب.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds
 يتبعون صناعة الفضاء اهتمام خاص
who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a
 علم الفلك مواد يتضمن مناهج مصمم خصيصا
tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy
 مشاريع دروس مزيج الفيزياء الفلكية
 and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects

صناعات الشركات الرائدة يشرف عليها
supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

who = fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds

فتحت واحدة من هذه المدارس مؤخرا لتتقيد الطلاب ما بين سن الأربعة عشر الذين الى سن الثامنة عشرة الذين لديهم اهتمام خاص في العمل في صناعة الفضاء. يتبع الطلاب مناهج مصممة خصيصا في المدرسة، بما في ذلك موضوعات مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. الدروس هي مزيج من الحصص الصفية لعدد قليل من الطلبة، مع مشاريع تشرف عليها شركات رائدة في مجال التكنولوجيا و الفضاء.

محاضرين ضيوف المهندسين العلماء البارزين
Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with
درجات أعلى ليحققوا يهدفون
students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. When
وضع جيد يغادرون
they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different
المتحدث باسم رواد فضاء يصبحوا لا يجب مسارات وظيفية
career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for
مواد الدرجات الممتازة
the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many
الفرص الوظيفية تتوع تؤدي الى
doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

they, they, They = students

يتم دعوة العلماء والمهندسين البارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف، مع الطلاب الذين يهدفون إلى تحقيق درجات أعلى في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم. عندما يغادرون المدرسة، سيكونون في وضع جيد لاتخاذ أي عدد من المسارات الوظيفية المختلفة. و يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة ليسو مجبرين أن يصبحوا رواد فضاء! "درجات ممتازة في المواد العلمية والتكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح أبوابا كثيرة وتؤدي إلى مجموعة متنوعة من الفرص الوظيفية".

QUESTIONS

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

A. leading companies in the space and technology industries .

.....

B. prominent scientists and engineers.

.....

2) What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

.....

3) Quote the sentence which indicates that it is not obligatory for students in this school to become astronauts.

.....

4) What is the aim of establishing studio schools?

.....

.....

5) The text mentions two kinds of lecturers, write them down.

.....

6) The school curriculum includes many subjects. Write down two of them.

.....

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

.....

8) Who funds studio schools?

.....

9) What do you think the advantages and disadvantages of studio schools are?

.....

10) What does the underlined word "tailor-made" mean?

.....

Answers

1) A. The companies supervise projects given to students.

B. The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.

2) Students

3) They don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school.

4) to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education

5) prominent scientists and engineers

6) - Astronomy - Astrophysics

7) One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.

8) private businesses

9) **Suggested Answer:** I think that studio schools motivates students to decide on their future career at an earlier stage of life and let them study the subjects they enjoy. However, students may have less knowledge about other subjects and may get bored at a certain stage of their study.

10) custommade; made to fit exactly

Module Four

Unit Six

WB p. 33

After School

الرقم التعليم العالي يستمرون خريجو المدارس
 In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure
 أقرب
 has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, **it** was closer to 30%, and
 تغيير كبير
 thirty years before that, **it** was only about 5%. **Another huge change** has been
 مالي
financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for
 بالكمال مجانا
 UK citizens. Since then, tuition **fees** have been introduced. Most students
 قدمت الرسوم الدراسية المواطنين
 يقترضون
 borrow this money from the government. **They** don't have to repay **it**
 على الفور مكاسب
 immediately. Instead, **they** pay **it** back slowly out of future earnings.

it, it = the figure (the percentage of school leavers who go on to higher education)
 they, they = most students it, it = this money

في انكلترا، ما يقرب من 50% من خريجي المدارس يذهبون إلى التعليم العالي. لم يكن هذا الرقم دائما مرتفعا هكذا. قبل عشرين عاما، كان ما يقرب 30%، وقبل ثلاثين عاما من ذلك كان فقط حوالي 5%. التغيير الكبير الآخر هو التغيير المالي. قبل عام 1998 م، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجانا بالكامل للمواطنين في المملكة المتحدة. منذ ذلك الحين، تم فرض الرسوم الدراسية. معظم الطلاب يقترضون هذا المال من الحكومة. و غير ملزمين بتسديدها فورا. بدلا من ذلك، فإنهم يسددوها على راحتهم من الأرباح في المستقبل.

حديث الكلفة العالية بالرغم
 Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent
 استطلاع كشف بينما يبقوا
 survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while
 درجة علمية
they studied for their degree. Of course for most young people, living away
 from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why

الدين يتجنبوا
 don't students choose to avoid **debt** by staying at home, where **they** don't have
 ايجار يدفع
 to pay rent? Most of **them** say that they want to move to the university of **their**
 الرغبة حافز قوي الاقرب بدلا من اختيار
 choice, rather than the nearest **one**. Another strong **motive** is the desire to live in
 سكن طلاب
 a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in **halls of residence**,

أقلية محظوظة شقق يستأجرون خاصة
 especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky **minority** live in
 عقار
 property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to
 يديروا الغسيل
 cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

they, them, their = students

وبالرغم من التكلفة العالية، يختار معظم الطلاب الدراسة في الخارج. كشفت دراسة أجريت مؤخرا على 17000 طالب أن 7% فقط يريد البقاء في الوطن لاكمال دراستهم. بالطبع بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب، الذين يعيشون بعيدا عن الوطن يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يختار الطلاب البقاء في الوطن لتجنب الديون، حيث لا يكونون ملزمين بدفع الإيجار؟ معظمهم يقولون إنهم يرغبون في الانتقال إلى الجامعة التي يختارونها، وليس علي أقرب واحدة. دافع قوي آخر هو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة. أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلاب؟ العديد لديهم غرف في سكنات الطلاب، وخاصة في عامهم الأول. آخرون يستنجرون شقق أو منازل. وهناك أقلية محظوظة يعيشون في ممتلكات اشتراها لهم والديهم. معظمهم بحاجة إلى تعلم طهي الطعام، والقيام بالغسيل وإدارة وقتهم وأموالهم.

QUESTIONS

1) Use the context to guess the meaning of the underlined words and match them with their meanings.

1. accommodation provided by a university or college:
2. reason for doing something:
3. not many, the opposite of 'majority':
4. costs, charges:
5. money you owe:
6. relating to money:

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

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

3) What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?

.....

4) The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?

.....

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

6) Studying abroad has advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement, justify your answer in two sentences.

7) The text mention two motives for students to study abroad. Write them down.

8) Living abroad means new house chores. Think of this statement, and explain your answer in two sentences.

9) When were tuitions introduced for the first time?

10) Quote the sentence which indicates that only a small number of students in England want to study at home.

Answers

1) 1 halls of residence 2 motive 3 minority 4 fees 5 debt 6 financial

2) 1 T 2 T 3 F: They pay the government back out of future earnings. 4 F: Most students choose to study away from home.

3) the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education

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

5) They borrow money from the government (lines 10–11)

6) I think the advantages are building self-confidence and getting better education. However, students have to get used to new cultures and they will feel homesick.

7) - they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.

- the desire to live in a new culture.

8) I think this statement is true because students learn to cook and do their own washing. In addition, they have to clean their own rooms and buy the grocery.

9) in 1998.

10) A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree.

Module Four

Unit Six

SB p. 49

A student's blog

***Vocabulary:**

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	colloquial (adj)	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي
2.	put (my back into it)	(idiom) to put a lot of effort into something.	يبذل قصارى جهده

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-
 أصلا
 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
 رسمييا الفرصة اقضي
 Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in
 أتردد للحظة
 Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.

I, my, me = Anita

قبل صيفين، قضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا. ولأن
 والذي هو في الأصل من الأردن، كبرت ناطقة بالعربية وكذلك الألمانية. ومع ذلك، لم أدرس أبدا العربية
 رسميا، وعندما جاءت الفرصة لقضاء سنة في الأردن لدراسة اللغة العربية، لم أتردد لحظة واحدة.

أقارب رتبة أمكث رائعة

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful
 اندهشت

family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of
 international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over

دراية تامة مستوى عالي

the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar
 العامية

with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The

خاصة تحدي الفصحى

Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the
 grammar.

I, me = Anita who = a wonderful family there = the German Jordanian University
 who, them = international students which = colloquial Arabic

لدي أقارب في الأردن ولقد رتبوا لي البقاء مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. لقد دهشت من عدد الطلاب
 الدوليين هناك، والذين لم يكونوا فقط من ألمانيا، ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم. درس معظمهم العربية
 لمستوى عال. أنا على دراية جدا بالعامية، التي تتحدثها عائلتي وتفهما. صف اللغة العربية، في مادة اللغة
 العربية الفصحى الحديثة، كان تحديا، خصوصا النحو.

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 it at home. I really **put my back into it**, and I
 earned an A on the course.

We = the students my, I = Anita it = Arabic

كل أسبوع، وكان علينا أن نتعلم قائمة المفردات حوالي 50 كلمة. غطينا العديد من المواضيع. العيش مع
 الأسرة ساعد على تحسين مهاراتي الناطقة باللغة العربية، بينما يسمع جميع الطلاب العربية في الفصول
 الدراسية والشوارع، يمكنني أيضا أن أمارسها في المنزل. أنا حقا بذلت قصارى جهدي في ذلك، وأنا
 في الدورة حصلت على امتياز.

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

their , who, them, they =students in Jordan I =Anita it =university education they= people

ما أبهرني أكثر عن الطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم ونظرتهم للدراسة. جميع الطلاب الذين التقيت
 يثمنون أهمية التعليم الجامعي والفرص التي سيمنحها لهم للمساهمة في ازدهار بلدهم. كما اظهروا قيما
 إيجابية للغاية. كان الجميع صادقين، وناقش الناس المشاكل بدلا من الغضب إذا كانوا يختلفون مع بعضهم
 البعض.

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

I, my = Anita

كشخص يتمتع بالطعام لذيذ، الأماكن الجميلة، والشعب المضياف، الدراسة في الأردن كان واحدا من أفضل القرارات التي اجريتها في حياتي. أنا كونت الكثير من الاصدقاء الجدد. أنا أيضا حسنت لغتي العربية نطقا وكتابة ومهارات القراءة. حلمي هو أن أجيد اللغة العربية ليوم واحد - وكما أنوي العودة إلى الأردن بقدر ما أستطيع، وأنا أعلم أنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة واقعة.

QUESTIONS

1. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
.....
.....
2. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
.....
.....
3. What does the idiom in bold in the text mean?
.....
4. Two priorities helped Anita get A in the course, write them down.
.....
.....
5. Studying in Jordan granted Anita many benefits, write down two of them.
.....
.....
6. What is Anita's dream?
.....
7. What does the underlined word "them" refer to?
.....
.....
8. Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Why do you think they do this?
.....
.....
.....
9. How did living with a Jordanian family help Anita?
.....
10. Anita enjoyed many things in Jordan, write down two of them.
.....
11. Anita speaks two different languages, write them down.
.....
12. Quote the sentence which indicates that Anita knows informal Arabic.
.....

Answers

1. Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. She also had family in Jordan who could help her.
2. Their behaviour and attitude to studying was very good. They fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country.
3. tried extremely hard
4. – her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home
– speaking Arabic with the family she lived with.
5. – she made many new friends.
- she also improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.
6. her dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day.
7. international students
8. **suggested answer:** Most exchange students really grow in self-confidence and become more independent, while learning more about themselves at the same time.
9. Living with a family helped to improve her Arabic-speaking skills.
10. Any two (delicious food/ beautiful places / friendly, hospitable people)
11. Arabic and German.
12. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.

7 Lifelong Learning

*Vocabulary:

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	circulation (N)	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also the movement of air circulate (verb)	الدورة الدموية
2.	concentration (N)	attention, or attention span concentrate (verb)	تركيز
3.	dehydration (N)	the state of having drunk too little water dehydrate (verb) – dehydrated (adj)	جفاف
4.	diet (N)	the kind of food that a person eats each day diet (verb) – dietary (adjective)	غذاء
5.	memory (N)	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences memorise (verb) – memorable (adj)	ذاكرة, تذكر
6.	nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth nutritious (adjective)	تغذية

Module Four

Unit Seven

SB p.50

كيف تراجع للامتحانات

A _____

المراجعة

انظم

No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

جدول مراجعة

لا، لم يفت الاوان بعد لبدء المراجعة! أول شيء سأفعله هو أن أضع جدولاً زمنياً للمراجعة.

B _____

المواد

احسب

Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

أنظر في جميع المواد التي عليك دراستها، واحسب متى ستدرس كل مادة. تغيير ترتيب المواد في جدولك الزمني لكل يوم يعتبر فكرة جيدة. حاول دراسة الإنجليزية قليلاً، يليها بعض الرياضيات، ثم الأحياء، وهكذا. بهذه الطريقة، عن طريق تغيير تركيز المراجعة الخاصة بك، فإنك تبقي عقلك مفعماً بالنشاط.

C _____

مبكرا

مفيدة

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be,

متيقظ

الذاكرة

because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at **its** best. I'd

اوصي

فترات

also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's

اثبت

التركيز

ينخفض

متكررة

been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

استراحات

الدماغ

يتعافى

يعود

كلما بدأت أبكر في الصباح، كلما كانت مراجعتك أكثر فائدة، لأنه في هذا الوقت تشعر بيقظة أكثر وذاكرتك تكون في أفضل حالاتها. و أوصي أيضا بالدراسة لمدة 30 دقيقة، ثم أخذ استراحة. لقد ثبت أن التركيز يبدأ بالانخفاض بعد نصف ساعة، لذلك فإن فترات راحة متكررة سوف تساعد الدماغ على الانتعاش والتركيز على العودة.

D _____

تغيير

النشاط

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

بأخذ استراحة، وأعني أي نشاط كتغيير لجو الدراسة. يمكن أن يكون شيء بسيط مثل مجرد القيام عن مكتبك والاستماع إلى بعض الموسيقى، أو المشي لمدة عشر دقائق.

E _____

النشاط البدني

خاصة

Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying.

التمارين

كبيرا

اختلافا

Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity

يزيد

معدل نبض القلب

will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood

الدورة

تراجع

circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise

بكفاءة

more efficiently!

that =increasing your heart rate it =physical activity which =sending more oxygen to the brain

النشاط البدني مهم جدا، بطبيعة الحال، وخصوصا عندما تدرس. وممارسة التمارين تحدث فرقا كبيرا في الطريقة التي تشعر بها. النشاط البدني يزيد معدل ضربات القلب وهذا من شأنه أن يزيد الدورة الدموية. كما أنه يرسل المزيد من الأوكسجين إلى الدماغ، مما يجعلك تراجع بكفاءة أكثر!

F _____

التغذية

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

ضروري

جفاف

التغذية مهمة جدا. يجب أن تحاول أكل الكثير من الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة كلما أمكنك. ومن الضروري ألا يصيبك الجفاف، لذلك اشرب الكثير من الماء.

QUESTIONS

1) Match these questions with their answers in the article.

- 1. Could you tell me how much exercise I need? _____
- 2. Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable? _____
- 3. Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks? _____
- 4. Do you know if it's too late to start revising now? _____
- 5. Do you mind giving me some advice about diet? _____
- 6. Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night? _____

2) What is the importance of getting enough exercise while revising?

.....
.....

3) The text mentions two examples of a break, write them down.

.....
.....

4) Some students prefer studying a subject at once, others prefer to study different subjects during the day. Think of this statement, justify your answer in two sentences.

.....
.....

5) What does the underlined word "its" refer to?

.....
.....

6) What is the first step in the revision process?

.....
.....

7) Starting revising early in the morning is good for two reasons. Write them down.

.....
.....

8) Frequent breaks have two benefits, write them down.

.....
.....

9) Think of three more tips that help students to revise well for exams.

.....
.....
.....

Answers

1) 1. E 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. F 6. C

2) The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!

3) - getting up from your desk and listening to some music
- walking around for ten minutes.

4) **Suggested Answer:** I think that studying more than one subject is better because you keep your mind fresh and your concentration recovers when you change the subjects. In addition, if you study one subject only you may get bored.

5) memory

6) drawing up a revision timetable.

7) – you feel most awake - your memory is at its best

8) – they will help the brain to recover - they will help concentration to return

9) 1- studying in a quiet place

2- studying day by day

3- doing past papers

Module Four

Unit Seven

SB p.52

تعلم لغة أجنبية

Learning a foreign language

***Vocabulary:**

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	multilingual (adj)	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages multilingualism (noun)	متعدد اللغات
2.	simulator (N)	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine simulate (verb) – simulation (noun)	محاكاة
3.	utterance (N)	something that is said, such as a statement utter (verb)	كلام, نطق
4.	memory (N)	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences memorise (verb) – memorable (adj)	ذاكرة, تذكر
5.	multitask (V)	to do several things at the same time	يقوم بمهام متعددة

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

which = beneficial exercise these = unique challenges who = students

يقال أن تحدث لغة أجنبية يحسن وظائف الدماغ بعدة طرق مختلفة. تعلم المفردات والقواعد النحوية الجديدة يعطي الدماغ 'تمارين' مفيدة، مما يحسن الذاكرة. وكتمرين الدماغ، يعتقد أن تعلم لغة جديدة ويعرض أيضا الدماغ لتحديات فريدة من نوعها. وتشمل هذه التعرف على أنظمة لغات مختلفة وسبل التواصل داخل هذه النظم. هذه المهارات تحسن فرصك في النجاح في مهام حل المشكلات أيضا. ويقال أن الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغات الأجنبية نفعل يؤدون أفضل، على وجه العموم، في الاختبارات العامة في الرياضيات والقراءة والمفردات من الطلاب الذين اتقنوا فقط لغتهم الأم.

اجريت وفقا
According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA,
الكلام انظمة قادرين يبدلوا متعدد اللغات
multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing,
القواعد اثبت
and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch
المشتركين طلبت تجربة مهام
easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants
منفصلة يقوموا محاكاة القيادة يشغلوا
to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time.
تشويشا أقل المشتركين متعددي اللغات اظهرت التجربة
The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the
اخطاء قيادة أقل لذلك
other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

they = multilingual people

وفقا لدراسة أجرتها جامعة ولاية بنسلفانيا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، ان الناس المتحدثين بعدة لغات قادرون على التبديل بين نظامين من الكلام والكتابة، والتركيب بسهولة تامة. وقد ثبت أنهم أيضا قادرين على الانتقال بسهولة بين مهام مختلفة تماما. واحدى التجارب طلبت من المشاركين تشغيل جهاز محاكاة القيادة أثناء قيامهم بمهام منفصلة في نفس الوقت. وأظهرت التجربة أن المشاركين المتحدثين بعدة لغات كانوا مشوشين بشكل أقل بالمهام الأخرى، وبالتالي عملوا أخطاء قيادة أقل.

اتخاذ القرار يحسن يعتقد
It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making
مهارات اجنبية باسمرار تقيس
skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up
الدقيقة الاختلافات لفظ
subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made.
مواقف لا شعوريا تنتقل العملية
This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which
الحكم القرارات
judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

which = situation

ويعتقد أن تعلم اللغة يمكن أيضا أن يحسن مهاراتك في اتخاذ القرارات. عندما تتكلم لغة أجنبية، فانك تدرك باسمرار الفروق الدقيقة في معنى الكلمة أو الطريقة التي يتم بها إجراء الكلام. ثم يتم تحويل هذه العملية لا شعوريا إلى حالات أخرى تتطلب الحكم على موقف معين، أو اتخاذ قرارات فيه.

أخيراً، تعلم لغة أجنبية يمكن أيضاً أن يحسن قدرتك على استخدام لغتك الأم على نحو أكثر فعالية. بما أنك أصبحت أكثر وعياً للطريقة التي تعمل بها اللغة، فإنك تبدأ في تطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم. المهارات التي تحصل عليها من تعلم لغة أجنبية، لذلك، يمكن أن تجعلك متحدث وكاتب أفضل بلغتك.

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day.

The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.
it = foreign language

وأخيراً، تعلم لغة أجنبية يمكن أيضاً أن يحسن قدرتك على استخدام لغتك الأم على نحو أكثر فعالية. بما أنك أصبحت أكثر وعياً للطريقة التي تعمل بها اللغة، فإنك تبدأ في تطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم. المهارات التي تحصل عليها من تعلم لغة أجنبية، لذلك، يمكن أن تجعلك متحدث وكاتب أفضل بلغتك.

QUESTIONS

1) **How learning a foreign language improves your:**

1. memory:
2. problem-solving skills:
3. use of your mother tongue:
4. ability to multitask :
5. decision-making skills:

2) **Learning a new language presents the brain with many challenges, write down two of them.**

.....
.....

3) **Multilingual students do better in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students with one language. Think of this statement, explain your answer in two sentences.**

.....
.....

4) **Quote the sentence which indicates that multilingual people can focus on one task without being distracted by other tasks.**

.....
.....

5) **How does learning a foreign language help you improve the use of your own language?**

.....
.....

6) What does the underlined word 'these' refer to?

.....

7) Think of three more benefits of learning a foreign language.

.....

.....

8) What is the main benefit of learning new vocabulary and grammar?

.....

9) How can language learning improve decision-making skills?

.....

10) Quote the sentence which indicates that by learning another language ,
you improve your own language.

.....

Answers

1. 1) It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.
- 2) It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognising different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem-solving skills.
- 3) As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works, which helps you to understand your own language better.
- 4) Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.
- 5) When you speak a foreign language, you have to constantly decide between differences in language. This decision-making skill is transferred to other situations.
2. - recognising different language systems
- recognising ways to communicate within these systems
3. I think this statement is true because multilingual students gain many skills through learning new languages. In addition, learning a new language improves the chances of success in other problem-solving tasks which helps them do better.
4. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.
5. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day.
6. unique challenges
7. Ss' own answer
8. It provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory.
9. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations.
10. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

Module Four

Unit Seven

SB p.54

Education in Jordan

***Vocabulary:**

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	degree (N)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	الدرجة العلمية
2.	diploma (N)	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course	دبلوم, شهادة دبلوم
3.	enrol (V)	to officially join a university or course enrolment (noun)	يسجل بالجامعة
4.	Master's Degree (N)	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	درجة الماجستير
5.	online distance learning (N)	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت
6.	PhD (N)	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	شهادة الدكتوراه
7.	postgraduate (N)	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	طالب دراسات العليا الدراسات العليا
8.	private university (N)	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
9.	public university (N)	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
10.	undergraduate (N)	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
11.	vocational (adj)	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved vocation (noun)	مهني

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.

This = having a high standard of education

بلدنا فيه مستوى عال من التعليم. ويرجع ذلك أساسا إلى حقيقة أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. جميع المدارس، من رياض الأطفال إلى المرحلة الثانوية، هي من مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم. مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة والتعليم رياض الأطفال اختيارية، تليها عشر سنوات من التعليم المجاني والإلزامي. أما بالنسبة للتعليم العالي، الطلاب يدخلون الجامعة، إما للمسابقات الأكاديمية أو المهنية.

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

يمكن للطلاب الالتحاق بواحدة من عشرة جامعات حكومية، أو واحدة من تسعة عشر جامعات خاصة. هناك عدد كبير من الطلبة الأردنيين يختارون الدراسة في هذه المعاهد، وكذلك الطلاب الأجانب من جميع أنحاء العالم. هؤلاء هم طلاب جامعيين يدرسون للحصول على الدرجة الأولى (بكالوريوس)، أو طلاب الدراسات العليا الذين يدرسون للحصول على درجة الماجستير، أو درجة الدكتوراه أو الدبلوم العالي.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the

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

which , it = the German- Jordanian University in Amman

الجامعات الثلاث التي تضم معظم الطلاب الجامعيين هي الجامعة الأردنية في عمان، جامعة اليرموك في اربد و جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط. و هي جميعها جامعات حكومية. مثال على الجامعة الجديدة الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية في عمان، التي أنشئت في عام 2005 م. هي تعاون بين وزارة التعليم العالي والوزارة الاتحادية الألمانية للتعليم والبحوث، وتتبع النموذج الألماني للتعليم في العلوم التطبيقية.

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

لطلاب الذين يرغبون في استكمال دراستهم الجامعية و العمل في نفس الوقت، فمن الممكن أيضا التسجيل في بعض الجامعات الأردنية في برامج التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت. في المستقبل، هذا الخيار سيصبح متاحا في العديد من الجامعات الأخرى.

QUESTIONS

1) Find the best type of course or institution for the following people:

1. a child who is too young to start primary school _____
2. an undergraduate who wants to get a first degree _____
3. someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university _____
4. a postgraduate with a first degree, who wants to study further _____
5. a postgraduate with a Master's degree, who wants to study further _____
6. someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree _____

2) Mention the main factor that led to the high level of education in Jordan.

.....

3) Quote the sentence which mentions the two types of courses at universities.

.....

4) How many universities are there in Jordan?

.....

5) What are the advantages and disadvantages of online distance learning?

.....

6) What does the underlined word 'it' refer to?

.....

7) The text mention many academic degrees, write down two of them.

.....

8) Which phase of education is optional in Jordan?

.....

9) The text mentions an example of new universities, write it down.

.....

10) What does MOHE stand for?

.....

Answers

- 1) 1. pre-school or kindergarten
2. public or private university
3. a public university
- 4 Master's degree at a public or private university
5. a PhD at a public or private university
6. online distance learning
- 2) This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.
- 3) For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.
- 4) 29 universities
- 5) I think the main advantage is working and studying at the same time , in addition to saving time and effort. However, there's a less chance for class or group discussion and less opportunities to get the support of lecturers.
- 6) the German-Jordanian University in Amman
- 7) - a PhD - a Master Degree
- 8) Pre-school and kindergarten
- 9) the German-Jordanian University in Amman
- 10) the Ministry of Higher Education

Module Four

Unit Seven

WB p.37

Acquiring language أكتساب اللغة

***Vocabulary:**

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	immerse (N)	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it immersion (noun)	ينهمك, يتعمق

1 _____

اكتساب

تتعمق

It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it,

التعمق الكلي القصوى تقدمه

and that's what we offer at Extreme English: total immersion.

it = a language

يقال أن أفضل وسيلة لاكتساب اللغة هي أن تعمق نفسك بها، وهذا ما نقدمه في الإنجليزية القصوى : الانغماس الكلي.

2 _____

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

تطلب مساق مصمم خصيصا تطلب

level, or request a 'tailor-made' course. For example, you may require a course in **academic** English to prepare you for **undergraduate** or **postgraduate**

مهنة مهني

studies, or a **vocational** course to help you with your career. Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

سوف تمكث في واحدة من شققنا الجميلة . سوف تسمع وتتكلم الإنجليزية طوال اليوم. يمكنك إما الانضمام إلى مجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب الآخرين من مستوى مماثل، أو طلب دورة "مصممة خصيصا". على سبيل المثال، قد تتطلب دورة في اللغة الإنجليزية الأكاديمية لإعدادك للدراسات الجامعية أو الدراسات العليا، أو مسار المهني لمساعدتك في حياتك المهنية. وفي كلتا الحالتين، سوف تعيشون وتعملون معا كأسرة واحدة.

3 _____

خبراء مدربين

In the mornings, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced

مكثف تدريس

teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then,

محلية

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

حفلة مسرح أنشطة ثقافية اختيار
 choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert, or you may
 بشكل طبيعي تتحدث تسترخي تفضل
 prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). Whatever you do, your
 مدرسين موجهين

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

في الصباح، بعد وجبة الإفطار، واحد أو أكثر من مدرسينا ومدرسينا ذوي الخبرة سوف يصل، وسيكون
 لديك ثلاث ساعات من التعليم المكثف. ثم، بعد الاستمتاع بالغداء معا على الطاولة، ستزور الأماكن
 المحلية المهمة، والذهاب للتسوق، والمشاركة في الألعاب الرياضية وغيرها. في المساء، سيكون هناك
 اختيار الأنشطة الثقافية، على سبيل المثال المسرح أو حفلة موسيقية، أو قد تفضل الاسترخاء في المنزل
 والدراسة (باللغة الإنجليزية، بطبيعة الحال!). مهما فعلت، سوف يكون المعلمون معك، كمرشدين و
 معلمين وأصدقاء.

4 _____

يندهشون

Some people just come for a week, and they are usually amazed by how much
 التقدم

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

تجربة من الدرجة الأولى

give you a first-class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in
 English!

they , they = some people

بعض الناس يأتون فقط لمدة أسبوع، وعادة ما يندهشون بمدى التقدم الذي يحرزونه في مثل هذا الوقت
 القصير. ويأتي آخرون لمدة اسبوعين، ثلاث، حتى أربعة أسابيع. الأمر متروك لك. يمكنك أن تكون على
 يقين من شيء واحد - أننا سوف نبذل قصارى جهدنا لنعطيك تجربة من الدرجة الأولى ونرسلك للمنزل
 مفكرا وحالما في اللغة الإنجليزية!

QUESTIONS

1) Complete the missing headings. One heading is not needed.

- A How long are the courses?
- B How much does it cost?
- C Learn English fast – the natural way!
- D What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?
- E What will I be doing?

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

.....

3) Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?

.....
.....

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

.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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

.....
.....

8) Complete the sentences with the words in bold in the text.

1 After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a _____ degree.

2 Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in _____ subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.

3 My brother has just left school. Now he's a university _____.

4 My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a _____ course at a local training college.

Answers

1) 1. C 2. D 3. E 4. A

2) The students eat and socialise together.

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

4) **Suggested answer:** a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student.

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

6) your own answer

7) your own answer

8) 1. postgraduate 2. academic 3. undergraduate 4. Vocational

Module Five

Discourse

Unit Nine : **The world of business**

9 The world of business

*Vocabulary:

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	to be able to answer detailed questions (V ph)	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	يستطيع الاجابة على أسئلة تفصيلية
2.	do a deal (V)	to arrange an agreement in business	يبرم صفقة
3.	give a business card (V ph)	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يعطي بطاقة الأعمال
4.	make a small talk (V ph)	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يدرش
5.	negotiate (V)	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics negotiation (noun) – negotiable (adjective)	يفاوض
6.	shake hands (V)	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح
7.	tell a joke (V)	to say something to make people laugh	يمزح، ينكت
8.	track record (N)	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل وظيفي

Module Five

Unit Nine

SB p.64

Doing business in China

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

who = Mr Ghanem

اليوم، نتحدث إلى السيد غانم، وهو رجل أعمال مقيم في عمان و غالبا ما يزور الصين. سألناه متى بدأ لأول مرة القيام بالأعمال التجارية مع الصين.

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

I, my = Mr Ghanem it = first trip

"أقوم الأعمال التجارية مع الصين منذ سنوات عديدة. رحلتي الأولى كان هناك في عام 2004 م، ولم تكن ناجحة جدا.

Why was it not successful?

لماذا لم تكن ناجحة؟

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when
 الشركة أدركت الاحترام

I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect
 العمر الخبرة الشباب
 age and experience more than youth!'

it = first trip I, me = Mr Ghanem they = computer company

عملت في شركة صغيرة للكمبيوتر في عمان. أرسلوني إلى الصين عندما كنت ما أزال شابا. لو أدركت الشركة أن الصينيين يحترمون العمر و الخبرة أكثر من الشباب.

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

هل ارتكبت أية أخطاء؟

'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
 السجل الوظيفي

worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

you, I = Mr Ghanem its = a new company We = Mr Ghanem and the Chinese business people

نعم! أتمنى لو أنني بحثت في الثقافة الصينية قبل أن أزور البلاد. لتكون ناجحا في الصين، تحتاج إلى كسب احترامهم. رجال الأعمال الصينيين سوف يسألون دائما عن نجاحات الشركة في الماضي. لكن، لأنني عملت في شركة جديدة، لم أتمكن من التحدث عن سجلها. لم نعقد أي صفقات تجارية في تلك الرحلة الأولى.

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

متى تعلمت أن تصبح ناجحا في الصين؟

انضمت

دورة وعي ثقافي

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

I, me, my = Mr Ghanem they = larger company

انضمت إلى شركة أكبر وأرسلوني إلى دورة عن الوعي الثقافي. في زيارتي التالية إلى الصين، شعرت كما لو أنني لم أعلم أي شيء عن زيارتي الأولى!

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

ما النصائح التي تقدمها للناس الذين يريدون القيام بالأعمال في الصين؟

زبائن سابقين توصيات

'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also
 منصب مؤهلات مترجمة

send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

you, I, my = Mr Ghanem

قبل أن أزور شركة، أبعث بتوصيات من العملاء السابقين. و أرسل أيضا بطاقة عملي مع مناصبي الوظيفي والمؤهلات مترجمة إلى اللغة الصينية.

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

هلا تخبرنا عن آخر مقابلة لك في الصين؟

عدم الإحترام

‘Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect.

مدير

بلطف

Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began

المتعة تجاربي

the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China.

خلال

تأكدت

لغة الجسد

هادئ

During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and

مسيطر عليها

بشكل صحيح مترجمة

controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could

تسبب اساءة

cause offence.’

you, your, I , my =Mr Ghanem this =arriving late him =the company director this =telling a joke

بالطبع! وصلت في الوقت المحدد. يجب أن لا تصل متأخرا، فهذا يدل على عدم الاحترام. ثم، عندما التقيت

مدير الشركة، تصافحت معه بلطف. بدأت الجلسة بنقاش صغير حول تجربتي المثيرة للاهتمام في الصين. و

خلال اللقاء، تأكدت من أن صوتي ولغة الجسد كانت هادئة ومسيطر عليها. أنا لم أخبر نكتة، لأنها قد لا

تترجم بشكل صحيح أو قد تسبب اساءة.

Was it a successful meeting?

هل كانت مقابلة ناجحة؟

المدير

بحث

بعناية

‘Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly

مستعدا

المفصلة

before the meeting, so I was prepared for his detailed questions. When I began

المفاوضة

قضايا

تجنب

negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding

النزاع

صبور

انتازل

conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.’

it, it = the last meeting in China I, my = Mr Ghanem his = the director

نعم، كنت أعرف أن المدير قد بحث عن عملي جيدا قبل الاجتماع، لذلك أنا مستعد لأسئلته

المفصلة. عندما بدأت التفاوض، بدأت بالقضايا الهامة. ويؤمن الصينيون في تجنب النزاع. فمن

المهم دائما أن تكون صبورا. كنت على استعداد لتقديم تنازلات، ولذلك في نهاية المطاف، كان

اجتماعا ناجحا.

QUESTIONS

1) Why was Mr Ghanem’s first business trip to China not successful?

.....

2) What do you think is a ‘**track record**’ (line 18)?

.....

3) What does the word ‘**his**’ in bold in the text refer to?

.....

4) What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?

.....

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

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

7) Quote the sentence which shows when Mr. Ghanem started doing business in China.

8) Mr. Ghanem avoids telling jokes for two reasons, write them down.

9) What does Mr. Ghanem send to companies in advance of his visits?

10) Mr. Ghanem mentions some etiquettes of business meetings, write down two of them.

11) Cultural differences may be an obstacle for doing business with other countries. Think of this statement; suggesting three ways to overcome these differences.

Answers

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

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

3 the director

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

5 **Suggested answers:** the need to be culturally aware, the need for preparation, the need to listen carefully and negotiate.

6 Students' own answers

7 My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.

8 1) this may not be translated correctly 2) this could cause offence.

9) He sends recommendations from previous clients. He also sends his business card with his job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

10) 1) arriving on time 2) not telling jokes

11) 1) having more education about other cultures 2) learning other languages

3) watching videos and taking courses about other cultures

Module Five

Unit Nine

SB p.66

***Vocabulary:**

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	goods (plural N)	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع
2.	export (N)	goods sold to another country export (verb) – exportation (noun)	صادرات
3.	import (N)	goods bought from other countries import (verb) – importation (noun) – imported (adjective)	واردات
4.	extraction (N)	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else extract (verb)	استخلاص
5.	mineral (N)	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth mineral (adj)	معادن
6.	pharmaceuticals (N)	companies which produce drugs and medicine pharmaceutical (adjective)	شركات المستحضرات الصيدلانية
7.	Gross Domestic Product (N)	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	إجمالي الناتج المحلي
8.	reserve (N)	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use reserve (verb)	الاحتياطي
9.	agreement (N)	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations agree (verb)	اتفاقية
10.	knitwear (N)	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوف
11.	dominate (V)	to be the most important feature of something dominance (noun) – dominant (adjective)	يهيمن, يسيطر
12.	fertiliser (N)	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow fertilise (verb) – fertilisation (noun) – fertile (adjective)	الأسمدة
13.	domestic (adj)	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries domesticate (verb) – domesticity (noun)	محلي
14.	machinery (N)	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	الآت, ماكنات
15.	corporate (adj)	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organisation corporation (noun)	متعلق بالشركة

Our country's imports and exports

صادرات و واردات بلدنا

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

it = Jordan

في هذا التقرير، سنتطرق الى الدول التي تتاجر مع الأردن وما السلع التي تصدرها و تستوردها.

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the

المعادن صناعة الاستخراج

extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not

من المدهش الاسمدة المواد الكيميائية

surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers.

Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic

Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the

الأغلبية النقل الخدمات يسيطر عليها الاقتصاد

majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and

السياحة

tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

أولاً، دعونا ننظر في الصادرات. الأردن غني بالبوتاس والفوسفات، وصناعة استخراج هذه المعادن هي واحدة من أكبر الصناعات في العالم. ليس من المستغرب، أن أكبر الصادرات الأردنية هي المواد الكيميائية والأسمدة. شركات المستحضرات الصيدلانية وغيرها من الصناعات تمثل 30% من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الأردن، و 75% من مستحضرات الأدوية في الأردن يتم تصديرها. على أية حال، قطاع الخدمات يهيمن على غالبية الاقتصاد (65%)، غالباً السفر والسياحة. معظم صادرات الاردن تذهب إلى العراق والولايات المتحدة والهند والمملكة العربية السعودية.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan

احتياطي

does not have large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil

القمح الأدوية الرئيسية احتياجات الطاقة

and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat.

In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was

followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from

China and the United States.

its = Jordan

الآن دعونا ننظر في الواردات. على عكس بعض البلدان الأخرى في الشرق الأوسط، لا يملك الأردن احتياطيات نفط وغاز كبيرة. لهذا السبب، على الأردن استيراد النفط والغاز لتلبية احتياجات الطاقة. من الواردات الرئيسية الأخرى السيارات والأدوية والقمح. في عام 2013 م، كانت 23.6% من واردات الأردن من المملكة العربية السعودية. وأعقب هذا الاتحاد الأوروبي، مع 17.6% من وارداتها. وتأتي واردات أخرى من الصين والولايات المتحدة.

اتفاقيات تجارة حرة

يتاجر

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which

وقعت

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 in particular is likely to grow.

it, it = Jordan

الأردن لديه اتفاقيات تجارة حرة أكثر من أي بلد عربي آخر، ويتاجر تجارة حرة مع العديد من البلدان، بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وكندا وماليزيا. ما هي المناطق الأخرى المهمة للتجارة الأردن؟ وقع الأردن أول اتفاقية تجارية مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في عام 1997 م. و وقع اتفاقا للتجارة الحرة مع مصر والمغرب وتونس في عام 2004 م. في عام 2011 م، جاء اتفاق تجارة آخر مع الاتحاد الأوروبي ومصر والمغرب وتونس. ومن المرجح أن تنمو التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي وشمال أفريقيا على وجه الخصوص.

QUESTIONS

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

.....

2) Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?

.....

3) Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?

.....

4) Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?

.....

5) Why do countries need to export and import goods?

.....

6) Why should our community buy Jordanian goods?

.....

7) What are Jordan's most imports?

.....

8) Free trade agreements are important for any country's economy. Think of this statement, justify your answer in two sentences.

.....

9) Quote the sentence which shows Jordan's first trade agreement.

.....

10) What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

.....

11) Most Jordanian exports go to four countries, write them down.

.....

12) Quote the sentence which shows the country that supplies Jordan with nearly a quarter of its imports in 2013.

.....

Answers

1. They are made from potash and phosphate, as this is what Jordan is rich in.
2. Jordan imports a lot of oil and gas because it does not have enough of its own reserves for the needs of the country.
3. Saudi Arabia
4. Trade with these areas is likely to grow because Jordan has signed trade agreements with both areas
5. They export goods to make money, and they import goods that they don't grow or manufacture themselves.
6. Our community should buy Jordanian goods in order to support Jordanian industries.
7. oil, gas, cars, medicines and wheat
8. They open up opportunities for exporters and investors to expand their businesses into key overseas markets. Also, they can improve market access across all areas of trade and help to maintain and stimulate the competitiveness of firms.
9. Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE.
10. Jordan
11. 1) Iraq 2) the USA 3) Saudi Arabia 4) India
12. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia.

***Vocabulary:**

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	sales pitch (N)	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	كلام ترويجي, حملة ترويجية

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

سواء كنت تباع نوع جديد من معجون الأسنان إلى سلسلة من الصيدليات، أو أحدث برامج الكمبيوتر لمدرسة أو نوع جديد من عروض الإجازات إلى وكالة سفر - عليك أن تعرف... ..

كيف تقوم بحملة ترويجية How to make a sales pitch**1) Do your research قم بأبحاثك الخاصة**

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 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?

it = your product who = the people that = knowing everything about your product

لا تعد من حملة ترويجية متمنيا لو كنت أفضل استعدادا. ومن الضروري أن تعرف كل شيء عن المنتج الخاص بك. هل تعرف متى تم تطويره، وأين يتم إنتاجه؟ أنت أيضا بحاجة إلى معرفة السوق المستهدف - على سبيل المثال، الفئة العمرية أو الدخل للناس الذين قد يشترونه. ليس ذلك فحسب، يجب أن تعرف كل شيء عن المنافسة - أي المنتجات المماثلة في السوق. لماذا منتجك أفضل من غيره ولماذا له قيمة أفضل؟

بالإضافة

تماما

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and

احتياجاتهم

يمثلون

طبقة وسطى

متجر

what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department

متواضع

حي

تشرح

بالتحديد

store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular

زبائن يلائم

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!

their, they = the people you are speaking to who, them =customers it =what you are selling

وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يجب أن تعرف بالضبط ماهية الناس الذين تتحدث إليهم، وما هي احتياجاتهم. على سبيل المثال، لو كانت تمثل متجر طبقة متوسطة في حي متواضع، تكون على استعداد لشرح لماذا المنتج الخاص بك سوف يناسب العملاء الذين ليس لديهم الكثير من المال. ما الذي يجعل منتجك مثاليا لهم؟ الأهم من ذلك كله، تحتاج إلى ان تؤمن بما تبيع، وأفضل طريقة للقيام بذلك هو استخدامه!

2) Prepare and practice حضر و تمرن

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will

ملاحظات

تحفظ

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

يقاطعك

ترتبك

something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!).

تمرن

ممكنا

أمام

زملاء

Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

it = what you will say (your presentation)

خطط عرضك التقديمي بعناية، ليس فقط ما سوف تقول ، ولكن كيف ستقوله. هل ستقرأ كلمة كلمة، أو تستخدم الملاحظات أو تحفظه؟ مهما تقرر، من الجيد دائما أن يكون لديك قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية، في حالة أن شيئا قاطعك، أو ببساطة ان ارتبكت (و هذا يحدث عادة!). ثم تمرن عليه، إذا كان أمكن أمام الزملاء. قم بالتغييرات وتدريب مرة أخرى.

3) Be professional كن محترفا

ودية

تعليقات

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

مضيفين

لسماحهم

For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and

امدح

بوضوح

compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is

تبدو

واثقا

متوتر

important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking,

بدلاً

تواصل بصري

don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact
الحضور

with your audience. Smile!

them, their = your hosts

اجعل عرضك التقديمي قصير وبسيط. ابدأ ببعض التعليقات الودية. على سبيل المثال، أشكر المضيفين على سماحهم لك بالتحدث إليهم، وامدح شركتهم. تذكر أن تتكلم ببطء وبشكل واضح. من المهم أن تظهر واثق بنفسك (حتى لو كنت متوتراً!). عندما تتكلم، لا تبقي رأسك للأسفل. بدلاً من ذلك، تبدو انظر حولك بالغرفة و احرص على أن يكون هناك تواصل بالأعين مع الحضور و ابتسم!

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

لا تدعي المعرفة

السائل

answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).

عند الانتهاء من التحدث، ا دعوهم للأسئلة. إذا كنت لا تعرف الإجابة، لا تفتي من عندك! أشكر السائل و عده بأن تجد الجواب (وافعل ذلك!).

Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the
الجلسة اتمنى

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

وأخيراً، احفظ بملخص العرض التقديمي جاهزاً لتسليمه في نهاية الدورة. كنت أتمنى لو كنت أعرف كل هذا عندما بدأت في العمل! حظاً سعيداً!

QUESTIONS

1) To be well prepared, many facts should be known in advance. Write down two of them.

.....
.....

2) What is meant by target market?

.....

3) Believing in your product is very important to promote it, how can you do this?

.....

4) Planning the presentation depends on the way it is presented, write down the three ways to present a presentation.

.....
.....

5) It is important to keep a list of the main points of the presentation. Think of this statement, justify your answer in two sentences.

.....

6) What is the best reaction if you don't know the answer of a question?

.....

7) What does the writer regret?

.....

8) What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

.....

9) How should a person start a presentation?

.....

10) There are three steps to make a sales pitch?

.....

Answers

- 1) - know everything about your product. - know who the target market
- 2) The type of people who are buying the product, their age and income...etc.
- 3) to use it.
- 4) - reading it word by word - using notes - memorising it
- 5) I think this is true because you may forget some points if someone or something interrupts you. Also, you may feel nervous if the number of people attending is very big or if they are not interested completely in your product.
- 6) Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).
- 7) He regrets that he hadn't known all this information when he started out in business.
- 8) The product
- 9) with some friendly comments. For example, thanking the hosts for allowing a person to speak to them, and complimenting their company.
- 10) 1) doing your research 2) preparing and practicing 3) being professional

Module Six

Choices

Unit Ten : **Career Choices**

10 Career choices

*Vocabulary:

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	fond of (adj)	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم بـ
2.	headphones (pl N)	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات الرأس
3.	interpreter (N)	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another interpret (verb) – interpretation (noun)	مترجم
4.	regional (adj)	relating to a particular region or area region (noun)	إقليمي
5.	rewarding (adj)	giving personal satisfaction reward (verb and noun)	مريح, مجزي
6.	secure (adj)	safe; free from danger secure (verb) – security (noun)	مطمئن, آمن
7.	seminar (N)	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	ندوة, مؤتمر
8.	translation (N)	the act of converting a text from a language to another	ترجمة

Module Six

Unit Ten

SB p.72

My job as an interpreter

مترجمة

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, me, my = Fatima Musa they = many students

اسمي فاطمة موسى وأعمل كمترجمة منذ خمس سنوات. العديد من الطلاب راسلوني عبر البريد الالكتروني عن عملي لأنهم يريدون أن يعرفوا طبيعة عملي. لذلك هذا هو ردي.

مغرفة بـ

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.

لذلك قررت مهنة

I, my = Fatima Musa we = Fatima's family him = Fatima's father

لقد كنت دائما مغرفة باللغات. كان والدي يعمل في العديد من البلدان المختلفة عندما كنت صغيرا، ونحن عادة نسافر معه. عندما كنا نزرور بلد، أردت دائما أن أتعلم اللغة. في المدرسة كنت جيدة جدا في اللغة الإنجليزية. لذلك، قررت على مهنة مترجمة.

تتضمن

مؤتمرات

ندوات

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.

My, I = Fatima Musa they = person who = anyone

تتضمن وظيفتي الآن الذهاب إلى المؤتمرات والندوات الهامة في جميع أنحاء العالم. عندما يتحدث الشخص في اللغة الانجليزية في هذا المؤتمر، وأنا استمع إلى ما يقولونه من خلال سماعات الرأس. وبعد ذلك أترجم إلى اللغة العربية بينما المتكلم يتحدث. أعطي الترجمة من خلال سماعات الرأس لأشخاص آخرين في الاجتماع. وهذا يعني أن أي شخص في الغرفة يتحدث العربية يمكن أن يفهم ما يقوله الناس.

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

الإقليمية

متخصصة

هل هي مهمة سهلة؟ على الإطلاق. اللغة الإنجليزية ليست هي نفسها في جميع البلدان الناطقة باللغة الإنجليزية. على سبيل المثال، الكلمات الإنجليزية التي تستخدم في الهند تختلف في بعض الأحيان عن الكلمات التي يستخدمها الناس في المملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة وأستراليا. وكذلك معرفة اللغة الإنجليزية الإقليمية، تحتاج أيضا إلى معرفة الكثير عن اللغة المتخصصة. بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم للحديث عن الأعمال التجارية أو العلمية أو القانون، على سبيل المثال، يجعلها غالبا لغة مختلفة.

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

ما لم يكن لديك شهادة في اللغات، فلن تكون قادرا على أن تصبح مترجما. شريطة أن يكون لديك مؤهلات الدراسات العليا، ربما ستحصل على وظيفة مترجم بسرعة. إذا كان عندك مقابلة وظيفية، ستحتاج إلى إثبات أن لديك مهارات الاستماع الجيد وصوت واضح. ستحتاج أيضا إلى إظهار أنه يمكنك التفكير بسرعة وأنت قادر على التركيز لفترات طويلة من الزمن. إذا كنت ناجحا، فإنه عمل آمن ومجزي. وربما تحتاج إلى السفر كثيرا، ولكن هذا ليس مشكلة طالما تستمتع بزيارة بلدان أخرى.

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.

I = Fatima Musa it = translating things badly

انها وظيفة فيها مسؤولية جدا. وأنا أدرك أنه إذا أترجم أشياء بشكل سيئ، يمكن أن تؤثر على قانون مهم أو اتفاق التجارة بين البلدان. ومع ذلك، يمكنك الحصول على شعور كبير من الارتياح عندما تعلم ان الناس يفهمون كل ما يترجم.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why have many students emailed Fatima?
.....
- 2) Why did she decide to become an interpreter?
.....
- 3) What does her job involve?
.....

4) Fatima says that the job of an interpreter is difficult for many reasons, write down two of them.

.....

5) What is the main condition to become an interpreter?

.....

6) Fatima states that during an interview many points have to be taken into consideration, write down two of them.

.....

7) What is Fatima mostly afraid of?

.....

8) Fatima described the job of an interpreter with two positive features, write them down.

.....

9) There are two consequences if things are translated badly, write them down.

.....

10) What does the underlined word "they" refer to/

.....

Answers

1) because they want to know what it would be like to do her job.

2) because she was good at English at school and she learnt many languages when she used to travel with her father.

3) it involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world.

4) - English is not the same in all English-speaking countries.

- Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language

5) having a language degree

6) - 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.

7) if she translates things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.

8) secure and rewarding

9) it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.

10) many students

Module Six

Unit Ten

WB p.51

*Vocabulary

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	curriculum vitae (N)	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	السيرة الذاتية
2.	work experience (N)	a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرة العمل
3.	marketing (N)	promoting your product; finding customers	تسويق
4.	recruiting (N)	finding suitable employees	توظيف
5.	pensions (N)	money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age	راتب تقاعد
6.	calculations (N)	maths; work with numbers	حسابات
7.	web enquiries (N)	online questions	استفسارات الويب

Module Six

Unit Ten

WB p.51

Stepping into the business world

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.

who, them = students which = graduate training schemes who = Ricky Miles

الدراسات التجارية هي خيار شائع للطلاب الذين يختارون اخذ شهادة في المملكة المتحدة. بعد التخرج، يذهب البعض إلى مزيد من الدراسة، ولكن معظمهم يحصلون على عمل. العديد من الشركات الكبرى تقدم برامج تدريب الخريجين، والتي هي نوع من التدريب المهني. ذهبنا لمقابلة ريكي مايلز البالغ من العمر اثنين وعشرين عاما والذي هو على وشك التخرج في هذا التخصص.

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

الخبرة العملية فترتين تتضمن

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.

you = Ricky Miles they = two periods of work experience

انه مساق مدته أربع سنوات، بما في ذلك فترتين من الخبرة في العمل. كل واحدة استمرت ستة أشهر، لكنها لم تكن في نفس العام.

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

اقتصاد مال محاسبة

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes,

التسويق المبيعات الادارة

Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about

توظيف ادارة الطاقم النزاع التعامل مع

recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in

الاعلان ضرورية مهارات

Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

which = a course in management

الكثير جدا! الرياضيات، بالطبع، المحاسبة، المال والاقتصاد. أوه نعم، التسويق والمبيعات، أيضا. كما أنني أخذت دورة في الإدارة، وهي عبارة عن توظيف وإدارة الموظفين، وكيفية التعامل مع النزاع، ودورة في الإعلان. كان علينا جميعا أن نأخذ علم الحاسوب، أيضا، لأن مهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورية.

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

بالتأكيد الخبرة العملية

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

السيرة الذاتية مدفوع الاجر عرضت

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!

you, I, me, my = Ricky Miles it = the work experience

الخبرة في العمل، بالتأكيد. لقد تعلمت الكثير، في كلا المرتين، وبالطبع يبدو هذا رائعا في السيرة الذاتية. عرضت علي إحدى الشركات عملا مأجورا في الصيف الماضي، بذلك تمكنت من الحصول على خبرة أكثر بهذه الطريقة. أيضا، لما حصلت على الكثير من المال في العام الماضي لو لم يكن لدي هذا العمل.

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

رواتب تقاعد ادخارات منتجات مالية تزود
 It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions,
 تعقبت راقبت
 mostly. At first I just ‘shadowed’ different people, watching what they were
 doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their
 حساباتهم قسم المبيعات
 calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department.
 أكثر استفسارات الويب متابعة
 My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to
 زبائن محتملين الفرصة
 possible clients. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't
 done the work experience first.

you, I, my = Ricky Miles they, them, their = different people it = the job

كانت شركة توفر المنتجات المالية - الادخار والمعاشات التقاعدية، في الغالب. في البداية أنا فقط
 "تعقبت" أناس مختلفين، مشاهدا ما كانوا يفعلون. ثم قمت بالكثير من المراجعات لهم - كما تعلمون،
 والتحقق من حساباتهم. عندما عدت في الصيف، كنت في قسم المبيعات. وكانت وظيفتي متابعة
 الاستفسارات على شبكة الإنترنت، وإرسال المزيد من المعلومات للعملاء. لقد استمتعت، ولما أتيحت لي
 هذه الفرصة لو لم أقم بتجربة العمل الأولى.

What are you planning to do next?

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

you, I = Ricky Miles

لقد تقدمت لوظيفة في أحد البنوك. لدي المؤهلات المناسبة، لكنني أعرف أنه سيكون هناك الكثير من
 المتقدمين الآخرين. علي فقط أن أنتظر وأرى ما اذا كان يمكنني الحصول على مقابلة. إذا حصلت عليها،
 سيكون علي الإعداد بعناية.

QUESTIONS

1 What is the name of Ricky's degree?
.....

2 How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student?
.....

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

4 What is he waiting to find out?
.....

5 Would you like to do the same kind of degree course as Ricky? Why/Why not?
Write two or three sentences.
.....

6 Find a word in the interview that means "online questions".
.....

7 How long is the course?
.....

8 what does the underlined word "they" refer to?
.....

9 Ricky studied many subject during his course of study, write down four of them.
.....

10 Quote the sentence which show Ricky's enjoyed the summer job.
.....

11 What was the course in management about?
.....

12 How did Ricky benefit from the summer job?
.....

Answers

1 Business Studies

2 doing work experience

3 It was a company providing financial products, and his job was to follow up web enquiries.

4 whether or not he will get an interview

5 Students' own answers

6 web enquiries

7 four years

8 two periods of work experience

9 Maths, Accounting, Finance , Economics

10 I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

11 recruiting and managing staff and how to deal with conflict.

12 getting more experience and much money

Applying for a job

***Vocabulary:**

No.	Word	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	ambitious (adj)	having a strong desire for success or achievement ambition (noun)	طموح
2.	attribute (N)	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person) attribute (verb) – attribution (noun)	سمة, ميزة, خصلة
3.	competent (adj)	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard competence (noun)	مؤهل, كفؤ
4.	conscientious (adj)	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task) conscience (noun)	مخلص
5.	enclosed (adj)	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall enclose (verb)	مطوق مرفق
6.	enthusiastic (adj)	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something enthusiasm (noun)	متحمس
7.	full time (adj)	[of a job] happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it	بدوام كامل
8.	intern (N)	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience intern (verb) – internship (noun)	متدرب
9.	keen (adj)	having or showing eagerness or interest (in something)	راغب, مهتم
10.	reference (N)	a person who provides information about your character and abilities refer (verb)	معرف
11.	surveyor (N)	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)	مساح أراضي
12.	voluntary (adj)	done or given by choice volunteer (noun and verb)	تطوعي
13.	adaptable (adj)	able to adapt to new conditions or situations adapt (verb) – adaptation (noun)	قابل للتكيف

Module Six

Unit Ten

SB p.76

Applying for a job

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

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

1 _____	Tareq Hakim		
2 _____	5 North Street, Ajloun		
3 _____	2009–2012: shop assistant at a chemist's 2012–2014: reporter for Medicine Today 2014–now: editor at a scientific journal		
4 _____	Degree in Chemistry (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 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. أعزائي السادة، أرغب بالتقدم لوظيفة باحث في شركتكم الدوائية، وكما يُرى في السيرة الذاتية المرفقة فإنني أحمل درجة في الكيمياء. وعلاوة على ذلك، فقد عملت كصيدلاني في صيدلية، لذا فإنني أعرف الكثير عن هذه المهنة.	
		I also have a qualification in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal. I have excellent research skills. كما أحمل مؤهلاً في الصحافة، حيث عملت سابقاً لدى مجلة علمية، كما أن لدي مهارات بحث ممتازة.	
		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. في وقت فراغي أقوم بمساعدة كبار السن، كما أنني أستطيع أن أرى الفروقات التي تصنعها الأدوية لحياتهم، لذا فإنني متحمس للانضمام لشركة يمكنها ان تساعد الناس بشكل حقيقي.	
		I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application. أنتظر بشوق لسماع الرد منكم بما يتعلق بالمرحلة الثانية من الطلب.	
		Yours faithfully, المخلص لكم 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.

عزيزي السيد رحال،

إنني مهتم جداً بوظيفة باحث في شركة الدواء التابعة لكم، حيث سترون في السيرة الذاتية المرفقة أنني قد عملت في مجال المبيعات لدى شركة دواء كبيرة ولعدة أعوام، ولقد كنت ناجحاً جداً في هذه الوظيفة، وحصلت على لقب رجل المبيعات لعام 2013 م.

I would now like a new challenge and would be interested in moving into research. I have a degree in Physics.

وأرغب الآن بخوض تحدٍّ جديد، كما وأجد نفسي مهتماً بالانتقال لمجال البحث، وأحيطكم علماً بأنني أحمل درجة في الفيزياء.

I am a competent and adaptable worker and I believe that I can be successful in any position.

كما أنني موظف كفؤ ومتأقلم، وأعتقد بأنني قادر على أن أكون ناجحاً في أي وظيفة.

I like reading and camping. I also like travelling.

كما وأحب القراءة والتخييم، وأحب السفر أيضاً.

References are available on request.

المعرفين متاحين حسب الطلب

I look forward to hearing from you.

أتطلع بشوق لسماع الرد منكم

Yours sincerely,

المخلص لكم

Hisham Khatib

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

Answers (for both CVs)

- 1 Name
- 2 Contact details
- 3 Work experience
- 4 Qualifications and training
- 5 Skills and achievements
- 6 Personal attributes
- 7 Reference

Read the requirements of the pharmaceutical company for the position that both Hisham and Tareq have applied for. Who do you think is the best applicant for the job, and why? How could their applications be improved?

Researcher for a pharmaceutical company

An established pharmaceutical company is looking for a researcher. The successful applicant will satisfy the following requirements:

- A good Science degree
- Knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry
- Previous experience of working in this industry
- Excellent research skills

Suggested answer

Tareq might be the best applicant for someone starting out in his career, but Hisham has more relevant experience

PART TWO

VOCABULARY AND FUNCTIONS

هذا الجزء يتضمن كافة
تمارين المفردات و
المصطلحات و الأفعال المركبة
مع تمارين مقترحة بالإضافة
للوظائف اللغوية

Unit Six
Module Four **Unit Six** **WB p. 31**

Question 1: Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.

compulsory الزامي, إجباري	contradictory متناقض	developed nation دولة متقدمة
tuition دروس	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**. _____

Answers:

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

Module Four **Unit Six** **SB p. 47**

Question 2: Work in pairs. Discuss the subjects that you are interested in studying at university. Which subjects fit into the categories Sciences, Arts and Humanities, or Business? Which are more difficult to classify?

Maths رياضيات	Dentistry طب الأسنان	Arabic Language and Literature اللغة العربية وآدابها
Pharmacy صيدلة	Marketing تسويق	Geology علوم الأرض
Translation ترجمة	Visual Arts فنون بصرية	Psychology علم النفس
Banking and Finance المصرفية والمالية	Chemistry كيمياء	Sociology علم الاجتماع
Agriculture زراعة	Physics فيزياء	History تاريخ
Business Management ادارة أعمال	Engineering هندسة	Nursing تمريض
	Linguistics لغويات	Economics اقتصاد
	Biology أحياء	Medicine طب
		Geography جغرافيا

Answers:

Sciences: Maths, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Geology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine

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

Business: Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management

Psychology, Nursing, Linguistics and Geography are more difficult to classify, because they involve elements of study from more than one category. For example, Linguistics involves scientific knowledge and critical theory.

Module Four

Unit Six

WB p. 32

Question 3: The following paragraphs are comments made by university students. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate university subjects. One subject is not needed.

Banking and Finance	المصرفية والمالية	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.

Answers:

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

Module Four

Unit Six

SB p. 48

Question 4: Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words from the box.

increasingly	بشكل متزايد	prospects	آفاق	global	عالمي
proficiency	براعة	lifelong	مدى الحياة	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!

Answers:

1. prospects 2. proficiency 3. increasingly 4. abroad 5. global 6. lifelong

Module Four

Unit Six

WB p. 34

Question 5: Complete the sentences with the following body idioms. Work in pairs and check that you understand their meanings.

No.	Body idiom	Definition	Arabic Meaning
1.	get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	تزيح هما أثقل صدرك
2.	get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بنفسك في آخر لحظة
3.	play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر بناء على الظروف
4.	keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	تبقى فرحا حتى في الظروف الصعبة (عبارة تشجيعية)
5.	have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers	تمتلك قدرة بالفطرة للتعامل مع الرياضيات و الأرقام
6	put (my back into it)	(idiom) to put a lot of effort into something.	يبذل قصارى جهده

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

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

نمط الوزارة على مصطلحات الجسم: (مهم جدا: زمن المعنى مضارع أو ماضي حسب زمن الجملة)

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

I'm not sure if I can go bowling or not, I'll just have to play it by ear.

What does the underlined body idiom mean?

I was excited to win but I lost my confidence at the last minute.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom.

Unit Seven

Module Four

Unit Seven

SB p. 50

Question 6: Read the words in the box. Which are connected with the body, eating and drinking, or the mind?

circulation	الدورة الدموية	concentration	تركيز	dehydration	نقص الماء
diet	غذاء, حمية	memory	ذاكرة, تذكر	nutrition	تغذية

Answers:

The body: circulation, dehydration

Eating and drinking: diet, nutrition

The mind: concentration, memory

Module Four

Unit Seven

WB p. 35

Question 7: Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

circulation	الدورة الدموية	memory	ذاكرة, تذكر	concentration	تركيز
beneficial	مفيد	diet	غذاء, حمية	dehydration	نقص الماء
				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_____.

Answers:

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

Module Four

Unit Seven

WB p. 35

Question 8: Use the following collocations to complete the sentences.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. draw up a timetable | يضع جدول زمني | 2. do exercise | يتمرن |
| 3. make a start | يبدأ | 4. take a break | يستريح |
| 5. do a subject | يدرس مادة | 6. make a difference | يحدث تغييرا |

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

Answers:

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

نمط الوزارة على المتلازمات: (مهم جدا: زمن المعنى مضارع أو ماضي حسب زمن الجملة)

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

People don't realize that their vote can make a difference.

What does the underlined collocation mean?

W 2018

Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one.

If you send money to charity, you will do exercise to a lot of lives.

أيضا من الممكن أن تأتي المتلازمات أو مصطلحات الجسم في الصندوق في سؤال المفردات (20 علامة)

Unit Nine

Module Five

Unit Nine

WB p. 44

Question 9: Complete the collocations with the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

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

- | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1 _____ | a mistake | يرتكب خطأ |
| 2 _____ | questions | يسأل سؤال |
| 3 _____ | hands | يصافح |
| 4 _____ | respect | يكسب احترام |
| 5 _____ | a company | ينضم للشركة |
| 6 _____ | offence | يسبب الأذى |
| 7 _____ | small talk | يدرّش |

Answers:

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

Question 10: Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise 1.

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

Answers:

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

Question 11: Complete the explanations with words from the box. One word is not needed.

compromise	يتوصل لتفاهم	conflict	نزاع	negotiate	يفاوض
patient	صبور	prepared	جاهز, محضر	previous	السابق
				track record	سجل

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 _____.

Answers:

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

Question 12: Choose the correct word(s) to complete the text about exports from Jordan to the European Union.

exported	had exported	imported
was exported	was imported	were exported

Jordan has sold goods to the EU for many years. In fact, it (1) _____ many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made. The chart shows goods that Jordan (2) _____ 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 (3) _____ to the EU. The section called 'other' included sales of goods related to forestry and mining.

Answers: 1. had exported 2. exported 3. were exported

Question 13: Match the following expressions with their meanings.

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

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

Answers: 1.e 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c

Module Six

Unit Ten

WB p. 49

Question 14: Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box. One word or phrase is not needed.

career مهنة	headphones سماعات الرأس	interpret يترجم	seminar ندوة
regional اقليمي	rewarding مجزي	translation ترجمة	

- Please listen to the music through _____, so that you don't disturb anybody.
- I have just read a _____ of a book by a Japanese author.
- In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also _____ councils around the country.
- My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to _____ for us during conversations with foreigners.
- Nada made a successful presentation at a _____ in Irbid last month.
- Doing volunteer work can be a very _____ experience.

Answers:

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

Question 15: Circle the correct words.

- Ali is thinking of **having** / **taking** a course in Agriculture.
- I get a feeling of **satisfaction** / **secure** after a hard day's work.
- Make sure your online passwords are **secure** / **rewarding**.
- In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **successful** / **responsible** person.
- My friend has just got **a job** / **work** at our local bank. 6 After a long **agreement** / **meeting**, we managed to do a deal.

Answers: 1. taking 2. satisfaction 3. secure 4. responsible 5. job 6. meeting

Question 16: Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. One preposition is not needed.

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

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

Answers: 1. as 2. on 3. into 4. about 5. about 6. At

W 2018

- We need to decide.....a place to meet. (into, on, at, about)

Collocations المتلازمات			
1	draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يضع جدول زمني
2	do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن
3	make a start	begin	يبدأ
4	take a break	relax	يستريح
5	do a subject	study	يدرس مادة
6	make a difference	change something	يحدث تغييراً
7	make a mistake		يرتكب خطأ
8	ask a question		يسأل سؤال
9	shake hands		يصافح
10	earn respect		يكسب احترام
11	join a company		ينضم للشركة
12	cause offence		يسبب الأذى
13	make a small talk		يدرّش
Body Idioms مصطلحات الجسد			
1	get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	تزيح هما أثقل صدرك
2	get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بنفسك في آخر لحظة
3	play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر بناء على الظروف
4	keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	تبقى فرحاً حتى في الظروف الصعبة (عبارة تشجيعية)
5	have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers	تمتلك قدرة بالفطرة للتعامل مع الرياضيات
6	put (my back into it)	to put a lot of effort into something.	يبدل قصارى جهده

نمط الوزارة على مصطلحات الجسم: (مهم جداً: زمن المعنى مضارع أو ماضي حسب زمن الجملة)

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

I'm not sure if I can go bowling or not, I'll just have to play it by ear.

What does the underlined body idiom mean?

I was excited to win but I lost my confidence at the last minute.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom.

People don't realize that their vote can make a difference.

What does the underlined collocation mean?

تمارين إضافية على المفردات

Choose the suitable item form those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need.

A.

dehydration secure academic extraction immerse

1. There are large numbers of private schools, in art, music and _____ studies.
2. As part of her sociology thesis, Helen will _____ herself in Japanese culture by living in Japan for six months.
3. The camel can withstand severe _____, making it the perfect animal for transportation in the desert.
4. The law student now had a _____ job with the firm and any future episodes of embezzlement had been discouraged.

B.

undertake evolve concentration enrol colloquial

1. I want to _____ my children in some summer programs; otherwise, they'll just hang around home, and get bored.
2. Ali was unwilling to _____ any action, as it was not clear to him now what he ought to do.
3. It requires a lot of _____ to study in a house full of children and noise.
4. Since I am from a different country, I have a difficult time understanding the _____ language in this country.

C.

keep your chin up imports revise point out compulsory

1. He was able to avoid _____ military service due to a medical condition
2. The teachers are working hard to _____ the curriculum to make it more up to date.
3. Domestic manufacturers are complaining about cheap _____ that are being brought into the country.
4. Even if things have been difficult for you, always _____, everything will be normal and alright soon.

Answers:

- A. 1. academic 2. immerse 3. dehydration 4. secure
 B. 1. enroll 2. undertake 3. concentration 4. colloquial
 C. 1. compulsory 2. revise 3. imports 4. keep your chin up

Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية

Cause السبب

- Because/ as/since/
- Due to/ because of

Result النتيجة

- Therefore/ as a result/ so/ consequently / because of that
- Hence

Giving Advice إعطاء النصيحة

- I advise you to
- If I were you, I'd [I'd= I would]
- I think you should
- Have you thought about ...
- You should ... , no doubt about it
- My main recommendation is that.....
- Why don't you.....?
- You could

نموذج أسئلة الوزارة على هذا الدرس

S 2016

We couldn't go to the stadium since there weren't any tickets left.
What is the function of using since in the above sentence?

PART THREE

DERIVATION

هذا الجزء يتضمن شرح
للاشتقاق مع كلمات
الاشتقاق للمستوى الرابع
وتمارين مكثفة حسب
النمط الوزاري الجديد

DERIVATION الإشتقاق

1) Nouns : (sion/tion/ er/or/ance/ence/ity/ment/ism/ist/cy)

1. Articles (a / an / the)
2. Prepositions (at,for, from , with, in, on, of)
3. Possessive Adjectives (my, your, his, her, our, their, its)
Also after ('s).
4. Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)
5. Numbers
6. (no)
7. Quantifiers: (much, little, a little, few, a few, all, any, some, most, many, a lot of, another, other, only, every, both, enough, several, either, neither)
8. Adjectives
9. **Subject (Noun)** + verb....
10. Subject + Verb + **Object(Noun)**

+ Noun

2) Adjectives: (ive/ic/able/ous/ful/ant/ent)

1. (is/am/are/was/were/be/been/being)
2. more/ the most
- 3.(taste, seem, feel, smell, look, become, get, make, find, grow, appear, sound)
4. Adverbs (ly)
5. (be) + too, very, quite, so, extremely
6. (be) + as **adjective** as

+ Adjective

3) Adverbs: (ly)

1. _____, فراغ أول الجملة متبوع بفاصلة
2. ; _____, فراغ بين فاصلتين
3. S+V+O _____, فراغ في نهاية الجملة الكاملة
4. S+ _____ +V, بين الفاعل و الفعل
5. H.V+ _____ +M.V, بين فعل مساعد و فعل رئيسي
6. (Action verb + too/very/quite/so/extremely + _____ly _____)
7. (Action Verb + as _____ly _____ as)

4) Verbs:

1. Modals (will/ would /shall / should /can / could)
2. (do/ does/did)
3. (to)
4. Frequency Adverbs (always, usually, often, sometimes)
5. In Simple Present Tense (S. + _____ + O.)

+ Verb

ملاحظات:

- إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم نستخدم صفة
- إذا كان بعد الفراغ صفة نستخدم ظرف
- إذا كان قبل الفراغ فعل لازم نستخدم ظرف
- إذا كان قبل الفراغ فعل متعدي نستخدم اسم

ملاحظة هامة: هذا الجدول يحتوي على اهم كلمات تمارين الاشتقاق في المستوى الرابع مع تمارين عليها.

No	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
1	organise	organisation organiser	organisational	organisationally	منظمة منظم
2	develop	development developer	developed	-	تطوير مطور
3	circulate	circulation	circulatory	-	الدورة الدموية
4	advise	advice	advisable	-	نصيحة
5	qualify	qualifications	qualified	-	مؤهلات
6	-	youth	young	-	الشباب
7	-	awareness	aware	-	وعي
8	know	knowledge	knowledgeable	knowledgeably	معرفة
9	idealise	idealisation	ideal	ideally	المثالية
10	create	creation	creative	creatively	خلق, ابداع
11	frighten	fright	frightened frightening	frighteningly	رعب, خوف
12	deepen	depth	deep	deep/deeply	عمق
13	contradict	contradiction	contradictory	-	تناقض
14	fertilise	fertiliser fertilisation	fertile	-	اسمدة تسميد
15	enclose	enclosure	enclosed	-	سياج

تمارين الكتاب على الاشتقاق

Question One: Complete the sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

- 1) One of the most important things that we give children is a good _____.
(educate, educational, education, educationally)
- 2) If you work hard, I'm sure you will _____.
(success, succeed, successful, successfully)

- 3) Congratulations! Not many people _____ such high marks.
(achievement, achievable, achieve, achieved)
- 4) My father works for an _____ that helps to protect the environment.
(organise, organisational, organisationally, organisation)
- 5) It's amazing to watch the _____ of a baby in the first year of life.
(development, developed, develop)
- 6) Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct _____.
(qualify, qualified, qualification)
- 7) The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____.
(recommendation, recommended, recommend)
- 8) Congratulations on a very _____ business deal.
(succeed, success, successful, successfully)
- 9) We should always be ready to listen to good _____.
(advise, advice, advisable)
- 10) After viewing the _____ image of several generations of my family together in a photograph, I would treasure this photo forever.
(memorise, memorably, memorable, memory)
- 11) When the leader of a group of gorillas dies, the younger males contest for _____.
(dominate, dominant, dominance)
- 12) Since the early 1980s, most foreign visitors to Cambodia have not been allowed to _____ freely. (circulate, circulation, circulatory)

Answers:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. education | 2. succeed | 3. achieve | 4. organisation |
| 5. development | 6. qualifications | 7. recommendation | 8. successful |
| 9. advice | 10. memorable | 11. dominance | 12. circulate |

تمارين إضافية على الإشتقاق:

Question: Complete the sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

1. The hospital was much more than I expected.
(extend, extensive, extention, extensively)
2. In 1908-1909 the was 1 494 students, of whom about one-quarter were women and there were 167 teachers. (enrol, enrolment, enroled)
3. This proved that his previous performances had not been.....
(intend, intention, intentional, intentionally)

4. We may now take it as an established fact that varieties of animals and plants occur, both in and in a state of nature, which are better or worse adapted to special climates. (domesticate, domesticity, domestic)
5. A man was killed today at the city zoo after climbing inside the where the tiger is kept. (enclose, enclosure, enclosed)
6. Because the ground is very....., we expect to grow a surplus of crops this year. (fertilise, fertiliser, fertilisation, fertile)
7. It is estimated that from the 250 known Australian Aboriginal languages, only 15 to 20 are spoken today. (fluency, fluent, fluently)
8. Because the doctor had to make life-saving decisions every day, he was veryabout his work. (conscience, conscientious)
9. The security camera appears toGail's claim she never left the hotel. (contradictory, contradict, contradiction)
10. Working with new immigrants who are adapting to their new life here is a very experience for me because I feel that I am truly helping them. (reward, rewarding)
11. After a month of the claims of Ireland were conceded. (negotiate, negotiation, negotiable)
12. The police were able to enough information from one of the boys arrested to formally charge the leader of the gang. (extract, extraction)
13. Mount Everest was named for the British who first recorded the height and location of the mountain. (survey, surveyor)
14. He works for a large multinational which deals in computer technology. (corporation, corporate)
15. The government has put a freeze on development of land to ensure that our farms are not all lost to urban spread.(agriculture, agricultural)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. extensive | 2. enrolment | 3. intentional | 4. domesticity | 5. enclosure |
| 6. fertile | 7. fluently | 8. conscientious | 9. contradict | 10. rewarding |
| 11. negotiation | 12. extract | 13. surveyor | 14. corporation | 15. agricultural |

PART FOUR

GRAMMAR

هذا الجزء يتضمن
قواعد الكتاب مع
تمارين مكثفة عليها
على النمط الوزاري
الجديد

UNIT SIX: QUANTIFIERS TO MAKE COMPARISONS

1) Comparative: المقارنة بين طرفين

- (A) (to be) **short adjective** (old, long, short....) + **er** **than** (B)
- (A) (to be) **more** + long adjective (exciting, beautiful....) **than** (B)
- (A) (to be) **less** + long adjective (exciting, beautiful....) **than** (B)

Examples:

- Ali is **shorter** than Manar.
- Football is **more** exciting than tennis.
- Pizza is **less** delicious than Mansaf.

2) Superlative: المقارنة بين طرف و مجموعة

- (A) (to be) **the** + short adjective (old, long, short....) + **est**
- (A) (to be) **the** + **most** + long adjective (exciting, beautiful....)
- (A) (to be) **the** + **least** + long adjective (exciting, beautiful....)

Examples:

- Ali is **the** shortest student in the class.
- Football is **the** most exciting sport.
- Pizza is **the** least delicious food.

*Note: (ier/iest) إذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) نحذفها ونضع مكانها

- Chemistry is..... than physics. (easy, easier, easiest, easier)
- Sami is the..... student in my class. (happy, happier, happiest, happier)

*Note: (big, hot, thin, fat) نضعف الحرف الأخير في بعض الصفات القصيرة التي تنتهي بحرف صامت

- Sara is than her brother. (thin, thinner, thinnest, thinnest)
- Amman is the..... city in Jordan. (big, bigger, biggest, biggest)

* Note: هناك بعض الصفات الشاذة:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good جيد	better than أفضل من	the best الأفضل
bad سيء	worse than أسوأ من	the worst الأسوء
far بعيد	farther than أبعد من (مسافة)	the farthest الأبعد
	further than أكثر من (كمية)	the furthest الأكثر

- Ahmad is the..... student in my class. (good, better, best)
- Irbid is..... from Aqaba than Amman. (far, farther, farthest)

* Equality: المساواة

- (A) (to be) as صفة مجردة as (B) → Function (equality)
(A) (to be/not) as صفة مجردة as (B) → Function (inequality)

- English isn't as difficult as Japanese.
- Tom is as as his brother. (better, best, good)

- (A) (verb) as ظرف as (B) → Function (equality)
(A) (verb/not) as ظرف as (B) → Function (inequality)

- She always moves as..... as Sami. (quick, quickly)
- John speaks Spanish as..... as he speaks French. (fluent, fluently)

* Note: hard, far, free, fast, wrong, daily, fair, early, close هذه الكلمات نفسها صفات و ظروف

- (A) (verb) as many اسم معدود جمع as (B)

- I have as many friends as Ali.

- (A) (verb) as much اسم غير معدود as (B)

- My little brother eats as much chocolate as you.

5. Adverbials:

as often as → بأكثر تكرار as soon as → بأسرع وقت as much as → بنفس القدر

- I don't sleep as much as you.

Question 1: SB p. 45 Ex.5

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

English 40% Maths 30% Science 20% Music and Art 10%

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

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

Answers:

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

Question 2: WB p.31 Ex.4

Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed.

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

earlier later less longer the most the least

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

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

Question 3: WB p.31 Ex.5

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

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

as popular as as much as least popular more people less popular than
 more popular not as many the fastest the most popular

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

Answers:

- 1 the most popular 2 Not as many 3 as popular as 4 more popular
 5 The fastest 6 less popular than 7 more people 8 least popular

Question 4: WB p. 55 (Revision B) Ex.9

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

further later least less longer much

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

Answers: 1 much; less 2 later 3 least 4 longer

Question 5: Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

as much better the more least good longer as many

1. People in this country live _____ than anybody else in the world.
2. There are about _____ retired people in Brazil as in the USA.
3. Unfortunately, there weren't _____ support for my proposal at the meeting as I had expected and it was rejected.
4. His qualifications are _____ than those of any other candidate.
5. The more you practice , _____ confident you become.
6. The _____ difficult subject at school is Arabic.

Answers:

1. longer 2. as many 3. as much 4. better 5. the more 6. least

ملاحظة: يأتي سؤال إعادة صياغة على هذا الدرس.

- 1) (A) (to be) less + adjective than (B).
(B) (to be) more + adjective than (A).
- 2) (A) (to be) less adjective than (B).
(A) (to be/ not) as adjective as (B).
- 3) (A) (to be/ not) as adjective as (B).
(A) (to be) less adjective than (B).
(B) (to be) more adjective than (A).

Question 6: Rewrite the following sentences so that each new sentence has the similar meaning to the one before it.

1. Watching sports on TV is less exciting than watching them alive.
Watching sports on TV _____.
2. Reading is less interesting than using a computer.
Using a computer_____.
3. Vocabulary exercises are generally more difficult than grammar exercises.
Grammar exercises aren't_____.
4. Swimming isn't as dangerous as skiing.
Skiing_____.

5. Shakespeare is more famous than Jules Verne.
Jules Verne isn't _____.
6. Computer games are more popular than trading cards.
Trading cards _____.
7. Cold lemonade is more refreshing than water.
Water isn't _____.
8. The cuisine of England is less famous than the cuisine of France.
The cuisine of England _____.
9. The fruits of temperate regions aren't as varied as the fruits of the tropics.
The fruits of the tropics _____.
10. The traditions of Austria aren't as fascinating as the traditions of Greece.
The traditions of Austria _____.
11. There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)
There _____.

- 4) (A) (to be) adjective (er) than (B)
(B) (to be/ not) as adjective as (A) هذه الطريقة او يمكن عكس معنى الصفة
بعض الصفات و عكسها:

taller/longer – shorter

older – younger

better – worse

faster – slower

later – earlier

harder – easier

farther – closer

cheaper – more expensive

12. Sara's hair is longer than Muna's hair.
Muna's hair _____.
13. The new English book is better than the old one.
The old English book _____.
14. The school is farther away than the market.
The market _____.
15. A rabbit is faster than a tortoise.
A tortoise _____.

- 5) the easiest = the least difficult
The cheapest = the least expensive

16. The cheapest mobile is Nokia 3310.
The least _____.
17. The easiest language is Arabic.
The least _____.

أسئلة الوزارة على هذا الدرس

S 2016

Neither maths nor science are as popular as English.

English_____

W 2017

Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.

English children_____

S 2017

Studying Physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain.

Studying Biology_____

W 2018

The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.

The ordinary newspapers _____

S 2018

These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.

My old shoes_____

W 2019 مستوى ثالث

Manar is not as active as Khaleda.

Khaleda_____

2019

Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.

Watching a movie_____

- I'm not interested in football as _____ as you.

(many, more, much, less)

2019 تكميلي

Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.

Learning English_____

- They want to interview as _____ candidates as possible for the new position.

(much, many, the most, more)

2020

- The bus is too late. We'll have to wait in the station a little..... .

A) the longest B) longer than C) longer D) longest

- Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. **This means.....**

- A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
 B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English.
 C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology.
 D) Maths and Biology are less interesting than English.

2020 تکميلي

- The lunch is not ready yet. We'll have a little.....

- A) long B) the longest C) the longer D) longer

- Yahya didn't enjoy the book. In fact it wasinteresting story he has ever read

- A) the less B) the least C) the more D) the most

- Learning medicine is more difficult than learning biology and chemistry.

- A) Learning biology and chemistry is more difficult than learning medicine.
 B) Learning medicine is less difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
 C) Learning biology and chemistry is not as difficult as learning medicine.
 D) Learning medicine is as difficult as learning biology and chemistry.

- **There's less information on the website than there is in the book.**

- A) There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
 B) There isn't as many information in the book as on the website.
 C) There isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
 D) There isn't as many information on the website as in the book.

2020 تکميلي دراسة خاصة

- The cheapest thing in the menu is lemon juice.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) The less expensive thing in the menu is lemon juice.
 B) The most expensive thing in the menu is lemon juice.
 C) The expensive thing in the menu is lemon juice.
 D) The least expensive thing in the menu is lemon juice.

2021

Mr Khalil's novels are..... ones this year, many people like them.

- A) the more attractive B) most attractive
 C) the most attractive D) more attractive

We practise music in our free time.....possible.

- A) as many as B) as more as C) as often as D) as few as

Doing regular exercises in the morning is more enjoyable than in the evening.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Doing regular exercises in the morning is as enjoyable as in the evening.
- B) Doing regular exercises in the evening is more enjoyable than in the morning.
- C) Doing regular exercises in the evening is less enjoyable than in the morning.
- D) Doing regular exercises in the morning is less enjoyable than in the evening.

Maryam eats more fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Khawla eats as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.
- B) Maryam eats less fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.
- C) Khawla eats more fresh fruit than her friend Maryam.
- D) Khawla doesn't eat as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.

2020 كئبى

Jordanin children can leave school one year..... than English children.

- A) earlier
- B) the earliest
- C) early
- D) the earlier

Reading detective stories is more impressive than reading plays.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Reading plays is more impressive than reading detective stories.
- B) Reading detective stories is not as impressive as reading plays.
- C) Reading plays is less impressive than reading detective stories.
- D) Reading detective stories is as impressive as reading plays.

Unit7 Indirect Questions الأسئلة غير المباشرة

- We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way. (Function)
- We can begin impersonal questions with :

Could you tell me ...;
 Do you know ...;
 Do you mind telling me ...;
 Could you explain
 I wonder.....

} ⇒ حفظ

- يوجد نوعان من الأسئلة (Wh-questions and Yes/No questions) -
 - عند النقل تتحول صيغة السؤال إلى صيغة الجملة (أي يعاد الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد).

1) Wh- questions

Wh-word+فاعل+فعل مساعد.....?

Could you tell me wh-word+ فاعل + فعل مساعد ?

Examples:

Where will she go tomorrow?

Do you know where she will go tomorrow?

What are you doing?

Do you mind telling me?

Where are you going in the summer?

Could you tell me

-إذا وجد في السؤال الأفعال المساعدة (do, does, did) فإننا نحذفها ولا نغير مكان الفاعل
 و لكن نغير شكل الفعل الرئيسي كالتالي:

~~do~~ + S + V1 ⇒ S + V1
~~does~~ + S + V1 ⇒ S + V1+(e)s
~~did~~ + S + V1 ⇒ S + V2

When ~~does~~ Sami go to school?

Do you mind telling me when Sami goes to school?

When ~~did~~ Sami buy his new jacket?

Do you mind telling me

Why do you arrive late to school?

Could you explain

2) Yes/No Questions:

- يتم تحويلها بنفس طريقة تحويل الأسئلة العادية و لكن بدون كلمة سؤال.
- تبدأ هذه الأسئلة بفعل مساعد يجب أن نضيف قبله (if/whether)

.....? فاعل+فعل مساعد

Do you know (if/whether) + فاعل + فعل مساعد..... ?

Examples:

- Will Sami visit us tomorrow?

Do you know if/whether Sami will visit us tomorrow?

- Are you ready now?

Do you mind telling me if/whether you are ready now or not?

- Can the new teacher help weak students?

Do you know

- Did Omar see the accident yesterday?

Do you mind telling me if Omar saw the accident yesterday?

- Does Huda's grandfather work in the garden?

Could you tell me

Examples:

1. Where had you worked before?

Could you tell me.....

2. How did you get a new version of the game?

I wonder.....

3. Is it raining out?

I wonder.....

4. Could you fix the computer?

Do you mind telling me.....

5. How long have you been waiting here?

Could you tell me.....

6. Why have you left the meeting earlier than usual?

Could you explain.....

7. Were the exams difficult yesterday?

Do you know.....

8. Will Amani join us tomorrow?

Do you mind telling me.....

*Note: (Do you mind +V-ing) يمكن أن يستخدم هذا التعبير في جمل الأمر

1. Would you bring your notebooks tomorrow, please!

Do you mind bringing your notebooks tomorrow.

2. Could you help me with my homework?

Do you mind _____.

3. Can you give me a glass of water?

Do you mind _____.

*Note : (ing) ممكن أن يأتي فراغ ضمن تصحيح الفعل على هذا الدرس وغالبا على

Do you mind _____ the kitchen for me? (clean)

Do you mind _____ what happened there? (explain)

*Note: إذا استخدمت (who, what) للسؤال عن الفاعل يبقى الترتيب ثابت حتى بدون فعل مساعد

Who opened the window?

Do you know who opened the window?

Question 1: Rewrite the following sentences so that each new sentence has the similar meaning to the one before it.

1 Where's the station?

Could you tell me _____

2 Are you coming to the party?

Do you mind telling me _____

3 How does it work?

Could you explain _____

4 Did John finish the report?

Could you tell me _____

5 Were we late for the meeting?

Do you know _____

6 How long does it take to get there?

Do you know _____

7 Has she reached a decision yet?

Do you mind telling me _____

8 What time are you leaving?

Do you know _____

- 9 Does Annie know about computers?
Could you tell me _____ .
- 10 Excuse me. How do you get to the post office from here?
Could you tell us _____
- 11 What can't we bring onto the plane?
Do you mind telling me _____
- 12 Could you lend me 50 Euros?
Do you mind _____
- 13 Could you take me to the airport?
Do you mind _____
- 14 Does Susana like classical music?
Could you tell me _____
15. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
_____ suggesting _____ ?
16. Please help me to plan my revision.
Do you mind _____ ?
17. How can I relax?
_____ you explain _____ ?
18. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
_____ you know _____ ?
19. Please tell me where you found that information.
_____ mind _____ ?
20. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?
_____ whether _____ ?

Answers:

1. where the station is? 2. if you are coming to the party?
3. how it works? 4. if John finished the report? 5. if we were late for the meeting?
6. how long it takes to get there? 7. if she has reached a decision yet?
8. what time you are leaving? 9. if Annie knows about computers?
10. how you get to the post office from here? 11. what we can't bring onto the plane?
12. lending me 50 Euros? 13. taking me to the airport?
14. if Susana likes classical music? 15. Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?
16. helping me to plan my revision? 17. Could you explain how I can relax?
18. Do you know if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
19. Do you mind telling me where you found that information?
20. Do you know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten?

* **Note:** ممكن أن يأتي تحويل عكسي من غير مباشر إلى مباشر

(do/does/did) في هذه الحالة نحذف مقدمة السؤال و نعيد الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل و إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نعيد استخدام

21. Do you mind telling me where the library is?

Where _____

22. Could you explain why you left early yesterday?

Why _____

23. Do you know when the manager will arrive?

When _____

24. Could you tell me if Ali lives in Amman?

Does _____

25. Could you tell me whether the exam was difficult or not?

Was _____

Answers:

21. Where is the library? 22. Why did you leave early yesterday?

23. When will the manager arrive? 24. Does Ali live in Amman?

25. Was the exam difficult?

• Other questions are introduced with

what, للسؤال عن الفعل والفاعل غير العاقل والمفعول به غير العاقل,

who, للسؤال عن الفاعل و المفعول به العاقل,

why, للسؤال عن السبب

when, للسؤال عن الزمان,

where, للسؤال عن المكان,

how, للسؤال عن الكيفية و الطريقة,

how much, للسؤال عن السعر

أسئلة الكتاب على هذا الدرس

Question 2: SB p.51 Ex 5

Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions using all the phrases in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

Could you tell me ...

Do you know ...

Do you mind telling me ...

Could you explain ...

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

Answers:

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

Question 3: WB p.35 Ex. 4

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?

Answers:

- | | | | |
|-------|------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 if | 2 how much | 3 whether | 4 where |
| 5 how | 6 who | 7 when | 8 why |

Question 4: SB (Revision B) p. 80 + WB p.35 Ex.5

Complete the following indirect questions.

- 1) Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
_____ suggesting _____?
- 2) Please help me to plan my revision.
Do you mind _____?
- 3) How can I relax?
_____ you explain _____?
- 4) Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
_____ you know _____?
- 5) Please tell me where you found that information.
_____ mind _____?
- 6) Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?
_____ whether _____?
- 7) Where does the bus go from, please?
Could _____?
- 8) Where's the post office, please?
Do you mind _____?

Answers:

1. Do you mind; a healthy breakfast
2. helping me to plan my revision?
3. Could; how I can relax
4. Do; if/whether we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam
5. Do you; telling me where you found that information
6. Do you know; the exam starts at ten or half past ten
7. you tell me where the bus goes from, please?
8. telling me where the post office is, please?

أسئلة الوزارة على هذا الدرس**W 2016**

How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?

Could you tell me.....?

S 2016

Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?

Do you know.....?

W 2017

Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

Do you know.....?

S 2017

Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?

Do you know.....?

W 2018

“What can't we bring onto a plane?”

Could you tell me.....?

S 2018

How can I fix this smartphone?

Could you tell me.....?

W 2019

How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Could you tell me.....?

2019

How much does the cotton shirt cost?

Could you tell me.....?

تكميلي 2019

Did she attend the meeting yesterday?

Could you tell me.....?

2020

What should I do on the day before the exam?

The correct indirect question to the one above is:

- A) Could you explain I should what do on the day before the exam?
- B) Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?
- C) Could you explain should I do what on the day before the exam?
- D) Could you explain I what should do on the day before the exam?

تكميلي 2020

How can I irrigate my plants?

- A) Could you explain how I could irrigate my plants?
- B) Could you explain how can I irrigate my plants?
- C) Could you explain how could I irrigate my plants?
- D) Could you explain how I can irrigate my plants?

تكميلي دراسة خاصة 2020

Is it possible to learn a new language online?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A) Do you know whether is it possible to learn a new language online.
- B) Do you know whether it is possible to learn a new language online?
- C) Do you know whether it was possible to learn a new language online.
- D) Do you know whether possible was it to learn a new language online?

2020

تكميلي 2021

Could you tell me those new chairs cost, please?

- A) how many
- B) who
- C) how
- D) how much

Do you mind explaining.....the sky sometimes looks red?

- A) what
- B) which
- C) why
- D) where

How can I reorder these events chronologically?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A) Could you explain how I can reorder these events chronologically?
- B) Could you explain how I could reorder these events chronologically?
- C) Could you explain how can I reorder these events chronologically?
- D) Could you explain how could I reorder these events chronologically?

UNIT SEVEN: IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

FUNCTION: a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

People/They say
believe
think
claim
know that + **S** + V..... (Active)

1) **It** is said
is believed
is thought
is claimed
is known that + S + V..... (Impersonal Passive)

2) **S** is said
is believed
is thought
is claimed
is known to + V₁..... (Impersonal Passive)

Examples:

1. Doctors believe that complementary medicine is useless.

- It is believed that complementary medicine is useless.

- Complementary medicine is believed to be useless.

2. The detectives claim that the criminal uses a fake account.

It is claimed that the criminal uses a fake account.

The criminal is claimed to use a fake account.

3. The students say that the exams are difficult.

It is said that the exams are difficult.

The exams are said to be difficult.

4. People think that modern technology plays a vital role in today's communication.

It _____

Modern technology _____

5. They believe that Ahmad lives in a small flat.

It _____

Ahmad _____

6. Sociologists claim that twins use special words and signs but not a language.

It _____

Twins _____

7. Students say that living in new cultures helps them be self-confident.

It _____

Living in new cultures _____

8. Many people claim that the increase in oil prices will affect our economy.

It _____

The increase in oil prices _____

Answers:

4. It is thought that modern technology plays a vital role in today's communication.

Modern technology is thought to play a vital role in today's communication.

5. It is believed that Ahmad lives in a small flat.

Ahmad is believed to live in a small flat.

6. It is claimed that twins use special words and signs but not a language.

Twins are claimed to use special words and signs but not a language.

7. It is said that living in new cultures helps them be self-confident.

Living in new cultures is said to help students (them) be self-confident.

8. It is claimed that the increase in oil prices will affect our economy.

The increase in oil prices is claimed to affect our economy.

Question 1: SB p.53 Ex. 5 + WB p. 36 Ex.7

Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways.

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

It.....

fish.....

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

It.....

We.....

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

It.....

We.....

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

It.....

Solving puzzles.....

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

It.....

Exercise.....

6. People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

It.....

Learning a new language.....

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

It.....

Students who study foreign languages.....

Answers:

1. It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

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

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

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

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

4. It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

5. It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

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

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

7. 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

نختار زمن الفعل (to be) المناسب حسب زمن فعل النقل قبل (that)

V1/ V ₁ +S	————→	is/am/are + V ₃
V ₂	————→	was/were+ V ₃
have/has + V ₃	————→	have/has + been+ V ₃
modal + V ₁	————→	modal + be+ V ₃
used to + V ₁	————→	used to + be + V ₃

Examples:

- They believed that the thief has broken the window.

It was believed that the thief has broken the window.

The thief was believed to have broken the window.

- People have known that some infectious diseases are so dangerous.

It has been known that some infectious diseases are so dangerous.

Some infectious diseases have been known to be so dangerous.

إذا كان الفعل بعد الفاعل مضارع نستخدم (V1) بعد (to) أما إذا كان ماضي نستخدم (have + V3)

- Doctors think that he **takes** the wrong medicine.

It is thought that he takes the wrong medicine.

He is thought to **take** the wrong medicine.

- Doctors think that he **took** the wrong medicine.

It is thought that he took the wrong medicine.

He is thought to **have taken** the wrong medicine.

Note: ممكن أن يكون الفعل في جملة ال (active) نفي

~~don't~~ } +V1 → isn't / am not/ aren't +V3
~~doesn't~~ }

~~didn't~~ + V1 → wasn't / weren't + V3

- They **didn't** believe that the exam covered all the subjects of the book.

It _____.

- People **don't** think that the government will compensate farmers.

It _____.

- They **don't** say that he is responsible for the accident.

He _____.

أنماط الأسئلة المتوقعة على هذا الدرس:

أولاً: أن يأتي سؤال من ضمن أسئلة إعادة الصياغة.

Question 2: Rewrite the following sentences so that each new sentence has the similar meaning to the one before it.

1. People know that she is a good swimmer.

She _____

2. They say that Francis is in hospital.

Francis _____

3. They think that the children are in bed.

The children _____

4. People believe that the robber has worked in the bank.

The robber _____

5. People believe that nuclear power stations are dangerous.

It _____.

6. His colleagues thought that he was on holiday.

It _____.

7. People know that cars pollute the environment.

Cars _____.

8. They suppose that the new product will come out soon.

It _____.

9. They found that the mission was impossible.

It _____.

10. They believe that she will win a gold medal.

She _____.

11. They report that the suspended gunman is in custody.

The gunman _____.

12. People don't expect that the new party will win the election.

It isn't _____.

13. People said that the robbery lasted half an hour.

The robbery _____.

14. The newspapers reported that he won the jackpot.

He _____.

15. Experts used to suppose that this jewellery belonged to Cleopatra.

This jewellery _____.

16. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.

Children _____.

17. They say that women live longer than men.

Women _____.

18. They think that he earns a lot of money.

He _____.

19. Visitors say that these museums have wonderful exhibits.

These _____.

20. Everybody knows that this sculpture is the artist's greatest work.

It _____.

21. The police assume that the arrested man has robbed the bank.

The arrested man _____.

22. People believe that experience teaches the best lessons in life.
A) Experince was believed to teaches the best lessons in life.
B) Experience is believed teach the best lessons in life.
C) Experience is believed to teaches the best lessons in life.
D) Experience is believed to teach the best lessons in life.
23. Some countries claimed that renewable energy sources are useless.
A) Renewable energy sources are claimed are useless.
B) Renewable energy sources were claimed are useless.
C) It is claimed that renewable energy sources are useless.
D) Renewable energy sources were claimed to be useless.
24. Learning foreign languages helps in getting better job chances.
A) It has said that learning foreign languages helps in getting better job chances.
B) It was said that learning foreign languages to help in getting better job chances.
C) It is said that learning foreign languages helps in getting better job chances.
D) It had said that learning foreign languages helps in getting better job chances.

Answers:

1. is known to be a good swimmer.
2. is said to be in hospital.
3. are thought to be in bed
4. is believed to have worked in the bank.
5. is believed that nuclear power stations are...
6. was thought that he was on holiday.
7. are known to pollute the environment.
8. is supposed that the new product will come out soon.
9. was found that the mission was..
10. is believed to win a gold medal
11. is reported to be in custody.
12. expected that the new party will win the election.
13. was said to have lasted half...
14. was reported to have won the jackpot.
15. used to be supposed to have belonged to....
16. are said to be afraid of ghosts.
17. are said to live longer than men.
18. is thought to earn a lot of money
19. museums are said to have wonderful exhibits.
20. It is known that this sculpture is the artist's greatest work.
21. The arrested man is assumed to have robbed the bank.
22. D
23. D
24. C

ثانياً ممكن أن يعطيني جملة محلولة بـ (S) ويطلب مني تحويلها إلى (it) أو العكس.

Question 3: Rewrite the following sentences so that each new sentence has the similar meaning to the one before it.

1. It is believed that a happy family is what everybody wants.

A happy family.....

2. It is reported that the notorious criminal was arrested by the local police.

The notorious criminal.....

3. It is expected that this law will change sooner or later.

This law.....

4. It is known that her father is a successful lawyer.

Her father

5. It is claimed that she broke the law twice in three days.

She.....

6. It is believed that money brings happiness.

Money

7. It is expected that they will be fired from their jobs.

They

Answers:

1. is believed to be what everybody wants

2. is reported to have been arrested by local...

3. is expected to change sooner or later.

4. is known to be a successful lawyer.

5. is claimed to have broken the law....

6. is believed to bring happiness

7. are expected to be fired from their jobs.

ثالثاً: يمكن أن يأتي جملة من سؤال صحح الفعل:

Question 4: Write the correct form of the verb between brackets.

1. It is _____ that this sculpture is the artist's greatest work. (know)

2. Money is _____ to bring happiness. (say)

رابعاً: ممكن أن يعطيني جملة محلولة بـ (impersonal passive) ويطلب إرجاعها إلى (active)

Question 5: Rewrite the following sentences so that each new sentence has the similar meaning to the one before it.

1. It is reported that the body was identified by some relatives.

The policemen

2. It was said that Susan divorced her husband.

They

- 3. It has been known that the government is in negotiations with the Turks.
People.....
- 4. It is claimed that the exams are difficult.
Students.....
- 5. Drinking a lot of water is believed to avoid dehydration.
People
- 6. Children are said to lose concentration before exams.
Parents
- 7. Dinking fizzy drinks was thought to give energy.
People.....
- 8. Homework has been claimed to be good for students.
Teachers.....

Answers

- 1. report that the body was identified by some relatives.
- 2. said that Susan divorced
- 3. have known that the government is in negotiations.
- 4. claim that the exams are difficult
- 5. believe that drinking a lot of water avoids dehydration.
- 6. say that children lose concentration before exams.
- 7. People thought that drinking fizzy drinks gives energy.
- 8. have claimed that homework is good for students.

أسئلة الوزارة على هذا الدرس

W 2016

- People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.
Eating almonds.....

S 2016

- Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.
People believe that.....

W 2017

- They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success
It

S 2017

- Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.
Eating Fresh vegetables.....

W 2018

- My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well.
English clubs.....

S 2018

- Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for the learners.
Lerning some languages.....

W 2019

- Teachers believe that working in groups improves studets' awareness.
Working in groups.....

2019

People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.
The heavy rainfall.....

2019 تكميلي

People think that success comes from hard work and learning from failure.
Success.....

2020

People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
- B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
- C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
- D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.

تكميلي 2020

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

- A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- C) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration.
- D) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.

تكميلي دراسة خاصة 2020

Too much pastry affects health negatively.

The sentence that has similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) It has believed that too much pastry is to be affected health negatively.
- B) It is believed that too much pastry affects health negatively.
- C) It was believed that too much pastry had affected health negatively.
- D) It had believed that too much pastry will affect health negatively.

2021

-

تكميلي 2021

It that kids only use a small percentage of their potentials.

- A) has believed
- B) is belived
- C) had believed
- D) are believed

Fresh meals..... to be good for concentration.

- A) has been proved
- B) have proved
- C) have been proved
- D) had proved

They claim that technology makes our life very easy.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Technology has claimed to make our life very easy.
- B) Technology is claimed to make our life very easy.
- C) Technology was claimed to make our life very easy.
- D) Technology is claimed makes our life very easy.

Unit 9: Past Regrets and Present Wishes

Subject+ wish+ subject (had/hadn't +V3) } *Function: showing*
 If only + subject (had/ hadn't +V3) } **Past Regrets**

نتبع هذه القواعد في التحويل الا اذا عكس معنى الجملة:

V2 → hadn't+V3
 didn't +V1 → had +V3
 regret +V-ing → hadn't + V3
 should have V3 → had + V3

ملاحظة: نتمنى دائما عكس ما حصل.

ملاحظة: نشير باستخدام هذا التركيب إلى الماضي البسيط بالرغم من أننا نستخدم الماضي التام كالتالي:

- I didn't study hard for the exam.

I wish I had studied hard.

If only I had studied hard.

- I slept late last night, I felt so tired in the morning.

I wish I hadn't slept late last night.

If only I hadn't slept late last night.

- Sami didn't do the homework and so was punished by the teacher.

Sami wishes he had done the home work.

If only Sami had done the homework.

- Muna broke the rules last time.

Muna wishes _____

- I regret going to the meeting yesterday.

If only _____

- The teacher should have given us a revision lesson.

If only _____

- The final exams were very difficult.

I wish _____ easier.

- I regret listening to your advice.

I wish _____

- All the calculations in the math exam were difficult.

I wish I _____ a calculator.

Question 1: SB p. 65 Ex. 5

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

- 1 Ali did not pass his exams. If only he _____ harder last year. (study)
- 2 Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he _____ a cultural awareness course. (do)
- 3 It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it _____ cooler. (be)
- 4 I feel ill. I wish I _____ so many sweets! (not eat)

Answers: 1. had studied 2. had done 3. had been 4. hadn't eaten

Question 2: WB p. 45 Ex. 5

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

had (x2)	hadn't	if only	wish
----------	--------	---------	------

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

Answers: 1. If 2. had 3. wish; only 4. had 5. hadn't

Question 3: Read the situations and complete the sentences.

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

Answers:

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

Question 4: Use the prompts and write sentences with I wish and If only.

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

.....

2 We're late. (get up earlier)

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

Answers: 1. If only I'd brought a coat./I wish I'd brought a coat.

2. If only we'd got up earlier./I wish we'd got up earlier.

3. If only I hadn't eaten so many sweets./I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets.

4. If only he had been more careful./I wish he'd been more careful.

5. If only she'd been able to come./I wish she'd been able to come.

6. If only I hadn't dropped it./I wish I hadn't dropped it.

Question 5: Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1 Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (only)

.....

2 If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. (I)

.....

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

.....

4 I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if)

.....

Answers: 1. If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

2. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today.

3. Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.

4. If only I had learnt English better when I was younger.

Subject+ wish+subject
If only + subject

(V₂/didn't +V₁)
 (V₂/didn't +V₁)

Function: showing
Present wishes that are
unlikely to happen

ملاحظة: نتمنى دائما عكس ما يحدث الآن.

ملاحظة: نشير باستخدام هذا التركيب إلى المضارع بالرغم من أننا نستخدم الماضي البسيط
 نتبع هذه القواعد في التحويل الا اذا عكس معنى الجملة:

V1/ V1+s → didn't +V1
 don't/doesn't +V1 → V2
 have/has → didn't + have
 don't/doesn't + have → had
 is/am/are → wasn't/ weren't
 isn't /am not/ aren't → was/ were
 can't +V1 → could +V1

- I don't study hard for the exams.

I wish I studied hard.

If only I studied hard.

- I waste much time surfing the net.

I wish I didn't spend much time surfing the net.

- I am not ready for the final exams.

If only I were ready for the final exams.

- I have many exams this week.

If only I didn't have many exams this week.

- I can't speak Spanish.

I wish I could speak Spanish.

- We don't have enough time to meet.

I wish _____

- Ali lives in a small house.

Ali wishes _____

- Ahmad is 70 years old, he finds it difficult to walk to the mosque.

Ahmad wishes _____ younger.

- Hani has many responsibilities in his new job.

If only _____

Question 1: SB p. 68 Ex. 4

Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences.

1. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he _____ taller! (is / were / was)
2. I can't do this exercise. I wish I _____ it. (understood / understand / understanding)
3. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he _____ Chinese. (speak / spoke / had spoken)
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it _____ larger oil reserves. (has / had / had had)

Answers:

1 were 2 understood 3 spoke 4 had

Question 2: WB p. 47 Ex.11

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following prompts.

be older	have a camera with me	live in a big house
not have a headache	not be so far away	like the same things

1. Our flat is very small.
If only we _____.
2. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.
He wishes he _____.
3. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.
I wish we _____.
4. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.
If only I _____.
5. My cousins don't live near here.
wish they _____.
6. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.
If only I _____.

Answers:

1 lived in a big house 2 was older 3 liked the same things
4 had a camera with me 5 weren't so far away 6 didn't have a headache

Question 3: Rewrite the following sentences so that each new sentence has the similar meaning to the one before it.

1. I ate too much and now I have a stomachache.
I wish _____.
2. I was caught cheating in the exam.
I wish _____.
3. I got really badly sunburnt on the beach because I forgot my sun-cream.
I wish _____ my sun-cream
4. I didn't go with my friends to the movies yesterday.
If only _____.
5. My car broke down on Sunday and regret that happened.
If only _____.
6. Salma isn't rich enough to buy that apartment. (wish)
_____.
7. I don't have enough time to do the homework.
If only _____.
8. It is very hot out.
I wish _____.
9. I regret talking to her last night.
If only _____.
10. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.
If only he _____ to do it.
11. I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I _____ earlier.
12. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.
If only she _____ a map.
13. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.
I wish I _____.
14. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.
If only they _____ better.
15. We aren't ready for the competition.
I wish _____.
16. We have many difficult tasks for the weekend.
I wish _____.
- 16 Tom regrets being late for the meeting yesterday.
Tom wishes _____.
17. Ali should have called the police when he saw the robbery.
If only _____.
18. Laila forgot her money at home.
Laila wishes _____.
19. Hani regrets cheating in the exam last week.
Hani _____.

Answers:

1. I hadn't eaten so much
2. I hadn't been caught cheating in the exam.
3. I hadn't forgotten my sun-cream/ I hadn't got really badly sunburnt on the beach
4. I had gone with my friends to the movies yesterday.
5. my car hadn't broken down on Sunday/ it hadn't happened
6. Salma wishes she was rich enough to buy that apartment.
7. I had enough time to do the homework.
8. it wasn't very hot out.
9. I hadn't talked to her last night.
10. hadn't forgotten
11. had gone
12. had had/had brought
13. hadn't forgotten it/hadn't left it at home
14. had played
15. we were ready for the competition
16. we didn't have many difficult tasks.....
17. Ali had called the police when he saw the robbery
18. she hadn't forgotten her money at home.
19. wishes he hadn't cheated in the exam....

Question 4:

Decide if the following statements express regret about present or about the past then write the correct form of the verb between brackets.

1. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she _____ (work) harder.
2. Tom likes football very much. He wishes he _____ (become) a professional football player.
3. He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he _____ (not/run) so fast.
4. She's keen on computers. She wishes she _____ (study) computer science next school year.
5. I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. If only I _____ (know) how to use it.
6. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I _____ (stay) at work late.
7. I wish I _____ (talk) to him yesterday.
8. My old car often breaks down. I wish I _____ (buy) a new car.
9. He didn't pass the exam. If only he _____ (work) hard.
10. She was absent. I wish she _____ (attend) the conference.
11. What a beautiful house! I wish I _____ (have) a house like this one.
12. I wish I _____ (be) rich. I would buy a farm and enjoy the calm of the countryside.
13. They had that bad accident because they were careless. If only they _____ (be) more careful.
14. We saw the film. I wish you _____ (see) it with us. It was an amazing evening.
15. I like traveling around the world. If only I _____ (have) time to realize my dream.

Answers:

1) had worked 2) became 3) hadn't run 4) studied 5) knew 6) hadn't stayed
 7) had talked 8) bought 9) had worked 10) had attended 11) had
 12) were 13) had been 14) had seen 15) had 16) hadn't eaten 17) had known

ملاحظة هامة: قد يأتي تحويل عكسي على هذا الدرس كالتالي:

- I wish I had eaten my lunch. This means....

I.....

- Salma wishes she spoke Chinese. This means.....

Salma.....

- If only Ali hadn't bought that new phone. This means.....

Ali.....

- If only Sami could solve the problem. This means.....

Sami.....

أسئلة الوزارة على هذا الدرس

W 2016

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

Nader wishes.....

S 2016

I regret living abroad for a long time. (wish)

.....

W 2017

I regret speaking aloud in my class. (wish)

.....

S 2017

Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry.

..... (wish)

W 2018

I always have to get home early, I wish my parents.....me stay out late.
 (lets, won't let, would let, will let)

S 2018

I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish Iearly.
 (wakes up, wake up, had waken up, have waken up)

W 2019

Zaid didn't know about Chinese culture. He wishes he..... a book about it.
 (has read, reads, had read, have read)

2019

I didn't do much work for my exam.

I wish.....

- Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he a professional player.
(becomes, will become, become, had become)

2019 تكميلي

Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.

If only.....

- I'm sorry I made you angry last night. I wish Iat you.
(hadn't shouted, hasn't shouted, am not shouting, don't shout)

2020

Maharegrets being angry at breakfast time.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.
B) If only Maha hasn't been angry at breakfast time.
C) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.
D) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

2020 تكميلي

I can't do this exercise. I wish.....it.

- A) understand B) had understood C) understood D) have understood

I wish we had got up earlier. **This means:**

- A) We didn't get up earlier, and now we are not late.
B) We don't get up earlier, and now we were late.
C) We didn't get up earlier, and now we are late.
D) We don't get up earlier, and now we aren't late.

2020 تكميلي دراسة خاصة

I felt a bit confused because I stayed late at night. I wish Ilater att night.

- A) hadn't stayed B) haven't stayed C) had stayed D) stayed

I don't know how to use Zoom application for meetings.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is :

- A) If only I have known how to use Zoom application for meetings.
B) If only I had known how to use Zoom application for meetings.
C) If only I knew how to use Zoom application for meetings.
D) If only I know how to use Zoom application for meetings.

2021

Zi It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it.....cooler.

- A) have been B) had been C) has been D) have

Kareem wishes he.....older to drive his father's car.

- A) were B) had C) is D) has been

My brother didn't carry out much research for his final project.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) If only he had carried out more research for his final project.
B) If only he hadn't carried out more research for his final project.
C) If only he hasn't carried out more research for his final project.
D) If only he has carried out more research for his final project.

2021 تكميلي

Fatima wishes she..... Older to participate in the poetry competition.

- A) were B) had C) is D) has been

I didn't check my car before leaving home in the morning.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) If only I have checked my car before leaving home in the morning.
B) If only I didn't check my car before leaving home in the morning.
C) If only I check my car before leaving home in the morning.
D) If only I had checked my car before leaving home in the morning.

Unit 10: Conditional Clauses (if clauses)

	جملة الشرط	جواب الشرط	
Type Zero	If (simple present) ,	(simple present)	→ facts
Type One	If (simple present),	will +V1	→ something likely to happen
Type Two	If (simple past),	would +V1	→ something unlikely to happen
	If I were you,	I would +V1	→ advice
Type Three	If (past perfect),	would have +V3	→ impossibility

Simple Present (plural V1/ don't +V1) (singular V1 +(e)s / doesn't +V1)

Simple Past (V2 / didn't +V1)

Past Perfect (had/hadn't +V3)

If أدوات الشرط جميعها تعامل معاملة

(as long as/ so long as/ provided that/ providing that / when) =if إذا / لو

حتى لو

Unless = if+ not ما لم

Question 1: Correct the verb between brackets:

- If we meet at 9:30, we _____ plenty of time. (have)
- Lisa would find the milk if she _____ in the fridge. (look)
- The zookeeper would have punished her with a fine if she _____ the animals. (feed)
- If you spoke louder, your classmates _____ you. (understand)
- Dan _____ safe as long as he drove slowly. (arrive)
- You _____ no trouble at school if you had done your homework. (have)
- If you _____ in this lake, you'll shiver from cold. (swim)
- The door will unlock when you _____ the green button. (press)
- If Mel _____ her teacher, he'd have answered her questions. (ask)
- I would call the office if I _____ you. (be)
- If you heat water, it _____. (boil)
- If you _____ that button, the lights turn on. (press)
- If I _____ you, I would tell him straight away. (be)
- If I were you, I _____ other people. (consult)

15. Provided that it _____ hot, we will eat out. (not/be)
16. You would lose confidence so long as you _____ well. (not/ train)
17. Ali won't finish on time unless he _____ enough help. (get)
18. We usually walk home when the school _____. (finish)
19. You wouldn't have got full mark unless you _____ hard. (study)
20. Provided that they had booked their flight earlier, they _____ a cheaper price. (get)

Answers:

1. will have 2. looked 3. had fed 4. would understand 5. would arrive
6. would have had 7. swim 8. press 9. had asked 10. were 11. boils
12. press 13. were 14. would consult 15. isn't 16. didn't train
17. gets 18. finishes 19. had studied 20. would have got

Question 3: SB p. 73 Ex. 6

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Unless you have a language degree, you *do / will* not be able to become an interpreter.
2. If you get an interview for a job, you *needed / will need* to show that you have good listening skills.
3. If you are successful, it *is / will be* a secure and rewarding job.
4. You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people *understand / understood* everything you translate.

Answers:

- 1 will 2 will need 3 will be 4 understand

Question 4: WB p.49 Ex. 4

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

1. When you _____ at the station next Saturday, we _____ there to meet you. (arrive/be)
2. Nasser _____ out with us tomorrow unless he _____ help his father. (come/have to)
3. I you _____ with your homework, as long as you _____ me with mine! (help/help)

4. Provided that it _____, we _____ a picnic next week. (not rain/ have)
5. If you _____ the prize, how _____ you _____ the money? (win/spend)
6. Even if Omar _____ his driving test this afternoon, he _____ his own car. (pass/not have)

Answers:

- 1 arrive; will be 2 will come; has to 3 will help; help 4 doesn't rain; will have
 5 win; will, spend 6 passes; won't have

Question 5: Circle the correct word in italics, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. *When / Unless* you _____ water to 100°C, it boils. (heat)
2. You will not pass your exams *as long as / unless* you _____ hard. (study)
3. *If / Unless* you _____ the plants, they will die. (not water)
4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends *when / provided that* school _____? (finish)
5. Your new computer will last a long time *as long as / even if* you _____ careful with it. (be)

Answers:

- 1 When; heat 2 unless; study 3 If; don't water 4 when; finishes 5 as long as; are

Question 6: Join the sentence beginnings 1–5 with their endings a–e, using the words in bold.

1. During Ramadan, we eat	if	a) it's closed
2. I'll phone you	when	b) we're tired
3. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday	even if	c) it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
4. I will take the job offer	unless	d) the sun sets.
5. We have to go to school,	provided that	e) I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

Answers:

1. **d** when the sun sets 2. **e** if I miss the bus ... 3. **a** unless it's closed
 4. **c** provided that it's part-time ... 5. **b** even if we're tired

Question 7: Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box.

even if if unless when

- 1 Ice cream melts *when* it gets warm. ()
- 2 We need umbrellas *unless* it rains. ()
- 3 The teacher will be pleased *unless* I write a good essay. ()
- 4 Our team will celebrate *if* they win the match. ()
- 5 *Provided that* everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams. ()
- 6 Babies are usually happy *as long as* they're hungry or cold. ()
- 7 We should always be polite *unless* we feel tired. ()

Answers:

- 1 ✓ 2 We need umbrellas when it rains.
- 3 The teacher will be pleased if I write a good essay. 4 ✓ 5 ✓
- 6 Babies are usually happy unless they're hungry or cold.
- 7 We should always be polite even if we feel tired.

Question 8: SB p.74 Ex. 5

Work in pairs. Complete each sentence with your own ideas, using the third conditional.

- 1 If there had been email in the 1960s, ...
- 2 If people had had mobile phones in the past, ...
- 3 If people had known about global warming in the past, ...

Answers:

- 1 people would have stopped writing letters by now.
- 2 they would have been able to communicate more easily.
- 3 they would have stopped using fossil fuels by now.

Note: In type three we can replace (would) by one of the following modals.

S + V2..... . S + V2..... .

If +S+ (had/hadn't + V3), S+ (would have +V3) Function: impossibility

If +S+ (had/hadn't + V3), S+ (could have +V3) Function: hypothetical ability or possibility

If + S+ (had/hadn't + V3), S+(might have +V3) Function: less certain possibility

يأتي على هذا الدرس إعادة صياغة
تتبع if دائما بجملة الشرط والتي تكون بالماضي التام (دائما عكس الجملة الأصلية)
على الأغلب تكون جملة الشرط موضوعة بالطرف الأول و يتبعها جواب الشرط
إذا عكس ترتيب جملة الشرط, نستدل من المعنى أو من الكلمات التالية على كل من جملة الشرط و جواب الشرط

Therefore/ as a result/ so/ consequently, hence /that's why هذه الكلمات في يكون بعدها دائما جواب الشرط

Because/ as/since/ due to/ because of /for هذه الكلمات في يكون بعدها دائما جملة الشرط

Question 9: Rewrite the following sentences so that each new sentence has the similar meaning to the one before it.

1. Ali refused to use the sun-cream,so he had terrible sunburn on his shoulders. (might not)

If _____

2. I didn't have my trainers with me so I didn't play basketball with my friends. (could)

If _____.

3. We were late for work yesterday, so the boss was very angry with us. (might not)

If _____.

4. Mr.Jerkins drove his car carelessly. That's why crashed into a tree. (might not)

If _____

5. Miss Eliot left her umbrella at home so she got soaked in the heavy rain last Sunday.

(might not)

If _____

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

If _____.

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

_____.

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

_____.

9. Lana didn't go to school last Monday because she was ill. (could)

If _____

10. I didn't cook dinner yesterday evening because my husband brought pizza. (would)

If _____

11. My father wasn't at home last night because he had an important meeting at the office.
(might)

12. Peter went out with his friends because he finished his homework on time. (could not)

If _____

13. David and Claire didn't buy the house on Park Street because it didn't have a balcony.
(could)

14. I couldn't get into the house because I forgot the key in the classroom. (could)

15. Helen couldn't telephone her friend James because she didn't know the telephone number.
(could)

16. I lost my watch and, as a result, we missed our plane. (wouldn't)

If _____

17. You introduced her to me some months ago, that's why we became friends. (might not)

18. I got lost last night because I didn't have a map with me. (wouldn't)

If _____

19. Muna didn't go out with her friends since she didn't have enough money. (if)

20. Ali didn't get full mark because he didn't understand the last question. (could)

If _____

Answers:

1. If Ali hadn't refused to use the sun-cream, he might not have had terrible sunburn on his shoulders.

2. If I had had my trainers with me, I could have played basketball with my friends.

3. If we hadn't been late for work yesterday, the boss might have been very angry with us.

4. If Mr. Jerkins hadn't driven his car carelessly, it might not have crashed into a tree.

5. If Miss Eliot hadn't left her umbrella at home, she might not have got soaked in the heavy rain last Sunday.
6. If I had known your phone number, I could have been able to contact you.
7. If I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I might have done well in the Maths test.
8. If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have been able to take pictures of the parade. Or (could have taken pictures of the parade)
9. If Lana hadn't been ill last Monday, she could have gone to school.
10. If my husband hadn't brought pizza, I would have cooked dinner yesterday evening.
11. If my father hadn't had an important meeting at the office, he might have been at home last night.
12. If Peter hadn't finished his homework on time, he could not have gone out with his friends.
13. If the house had had a balcony, David and Claire could have bought it.
14. If I hadn't forgotten the key in the classroom, I could have got into the house.
15. If Helen had known the telephone number, she could have called her friend James.
16. If I hadn't lost my watch, we wouldn't have missed our plane.
17. If you hadn't introduced her to me some months ago, we might not have become friends.
18. If I had had a map with me, I wouldn't have got lost last night.
19. If Muna had had enough money, she (might/could/would) have gone out with her friends.
20. If Ali had understood the last question, he could have got full mark.

ملاحظة هامة: قد يأتي تحويل عكسي على هذا الدرس كالتالي:

- If Sami had done the homework, he would have joined us.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Sami didn't do the homework, so he joined us.
- B) Sami did the home work , so he joined us.
- C) Sami didn't do the homework, therefore he didn't join us.
- D) Sami didn't do the homework, and he joined us.

- If the manager had met the new employees, they wouldn't have got angry.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) The manager had met the new employees, so they hadn't got angry.
- B) The manager had met the new employees, and they got angry.
- C) The manager hadn't met the new employees and the had got angry.
- D) The manager didn't meet the new employees, and they got angry.

- If he had got high marks, they teacher might have been happy.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) We didn't get high marks, so the teacher had been happy.
- B) We got hight marks, and the teacher was happy.
- C) The teacher wasn't happy because we didn't get high marks.
- D) The teacher wasn't happy because we got high marks

Question 10: WB p.52 Ex 13

Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets.

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

Answers:

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

2. I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.

3. I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.

4. If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.

5. I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

W 2016

- Provided that it....., we will have a picnic next week. (not/rain)
1. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)
.....
2. studied really hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class. (might not)
.....

S 2016

Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if/could)
.....

W 2017

- Plants die if they.....enough sunlight. (not/get)
- Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if/ might not)
.....

S 2017

- Rawan always takes her mobile when she..... (go out)
- The company didn't know your phone number, so they weren't able to contact you.
..... (if/ might)

W 2018

- Ali will be upset, if you..... him to your party. (not, invite)
- During Ramadan, Muslims eat.....the sun sets.
(as long as, unless, when, even if)

S 2018

- You won't get a job in France unless you..... French..
(speak, speaks, is speaking, spoke)
- Babies are usually happy.....they're hungry or cold.
(as long as, provided that, unless, if).

W 2019

- You won't buy a new apartment unless you..... Enough money.
(save, saves, is saving)
- I couldn't climb Mount Everest.....someone carried my equipment for me..
(as long as, provided that , even if, if)

2019

-you stop smoking, you will have serious health problems.
(Even if, Unless, If, Provided that)

2019 تكميلي

- I would have done things differently if I the manager of the factory.
(had been, am, has been, have been)
- You cant borrow my car.....you drive carefully.
(provided that, unless, if, as long as)

2020 تكميلي

Rash.....her friend's dictionary if she had her own dictionary.

- A) borrowed B) will borrow C) wouldn't borrow D) will not borrow

2020 تكميلي دراسة خاصة

If you.....well for the seminar, you would have been able to participate in the discussion.

- A) had prepared B) prepare C) prepared D) have prepared

If my friends had come to the party, I wouldn't have been disappointed.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) My friends will come to the party, so I won't be disappointed.
B) When my friends came to the party, I wasn't disappointed.
C) My friends didn't come to the party, so I felt disappointed.
D) I didn't feel disappointed because my friends had come to te party.

Giving Advice

Why don't you+ V1.....?

You could+V1..... .

If I were you, I would +V1..... .

Question 1: Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

1 A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

B: _____ study English at university?

2 A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: You _____ do a Chinese course online.

3 A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B: _____ , I would ask the teacher.

Answers:

1 Why don't you 2 could 3 If I were you

Question 2: Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

1 You should practise the presentation several times. (were)

.....

2 It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)

.....

3 You ought to get some work experience. (don't)

.....

4 You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

.....

5 You should do a lot of research. (would)

.....

Answers:

1 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.

2 You could make a list of questions.

3 Why don't you get some work experience?

4 If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual. 5 I would do a lot of research.

أسئلة على القواعد في سؤالي تصحيح الفعل و إعادة الصياغة

Question 1: Write the correct form of the verb between brackets.

1. The government is _____(believe) to adopt new plans.
2. Complementary medicine is thought to _____(cure) certain diseases.
3. I wish I _____(know) how to drive very well. I have driving test next week.
4. I regret that I made an accident. I wish I _____(not drive) fast.
5. I don't have any money. If only I _____(have) some money.
6. If you press that button, the machine _____(start).
7. Tom won't go to the party unless he _____(know) the address.
8. If you heat water, it _____. (boil)
9. Unless Laila stops eating dinner, she _____(gain) much weight soon.
10. Ali will get the promotion as long as he _____(not make) mistakes.
11. Provided that the weather gets worse, they _____(postpone) the meeting.
12. Real Madrid _____(win) the match if they had kept the goalkeeper.
13. Maha will do well in the interview if she _____(not feel) stressed.
14. Ali always eats his lunch when he _____(get) home from school.
15. Amer didn't pass the exam. If only he _____(listen) to the teacher.
16. Salma can't play basketball because she is short. She wishes she _____(be) taller.
17. I feel sick and exhausted. If only I _____(not work) hard.
18. My team lost the final match. I wish they _____(play) better.
19. I had to do the homework. If only my brother _____(be) here to help me.
20. Hala regrets that she didn't do well in the meeting. She wishes she _____(do) well.
21. If you _____(be) ready, we will move now.
22. If Huda _____(not tell) the manager, he will know from other employees.
23. Tom will lose weight as long as he _____(walk) every morning.
24. Unless it _____(rain) tomorrow, we will go to Petra.
25. I _____(accept) the job if they had offered a higher salary.
26. If Ali _____(not be) ill, he could have studied for the exam.
27. What would you have done if you _____(have) free time?
28. We _____(have) another chance if we hadn't made many mistakes.
29. If I had slept well, I _____(be) able to concentrate.

Question 2: Complete each of the following items so that each new item has the similar meaning to the one before it.

1. People believe that the internet is the main source of information.
The internet _____ .
2. Are you doing well in your exams?
Could you tell me _____ ?
3. Mr. Ghanem should have gained the Chinese respect.
Mr. Ghanem wishes _____ .
4. I don't have enough money to buy a new car.
I wish _____ .
5. My father regrets he didn't study hard when she was young.
My father wishes _____ .
6. You should have slept earlier the day before the exam.
If only _____ .
7. Many doctors believe that drugs affect our liver.
Drugs _____ .
8. Will you have a look at my research, please?
Would you mind _____ ?
9. Huda didn't participate in the discussion, so her teacher wasn't happy with her.
If _____ .
10. They didn't stop to eat because they were very late.
If _____ .
11. If Ali doesn't invite me, I will feel sad.
Unless _____ .
12. Huda regrets being late for her lecture yesterday.
Huda wishes _____ .
13. Manal regrets being unable to speak English fluently during the meeting.
If only _____ .
14. No language is more comprehensive than Arabic.
Arabic _____ language.
15. Action movies are more exciting than thrillers.
Thrillers aren't _____ .
16. Understanding structure is more important than learning new words.
Learning new words _____ .
17. Do I have to send the email tonight?
Could you tell me _____ .
18. Students claim that The exams will be easier this semester.
Exams _____ .
19. They believed that the man has found the wallet.
The man _____ .
20. Where can I buy the new collection?
Do you know _____ ?

21. Can you advise me on the best way to improve my English?

Would you mind _____?

22. Experts have claimed that eating fish is good for our brain.

It _____.

Eating fish _____.

23. If I were you, I would learn new skills.

Why _____?

24. I regret eating so much food last night.

I wish I _____.

25. You have forgotten to post the letter.

If only _____.

26. You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night.

If only _____.

27. It's a pity that Ronaldo isn't ready for the match.

I wish _____.

28. I don't know how to make pizza.

If only _____.

29. I don't have a car.

I wish _____.

30. I'd like to be an engineer.

I wish _____.

31. I regret that I don't have experience.

I wish _____.

32. I have to work late at night.

If only _____.

33. I am sorry that I didn't invite you to the party.

I wish _____.

34. Sami will feel depressed if nobody helps him.

Unless _____.

35. Where may I park my car?

Do you mind _____?

36. They claim that a difficult experience makes you stronger.

A difficult experience _____.

37. The cheapest products are the Chinese.

The least _____.

38. The easiest subject at school is Arabic.

The least _____.

39. Unless somebody turns the lights off, my mother will be angry.

If _____.

Answers of Question 1:

1. believed (impersonal passive)
2. cure (impersonal passive)
3. knew (present wishes)
4. hadn't driven (past regrets)
5. had (present wishes)
6. starts (Zero conditional)
7. knows (unless= if)
8. boils (Zero conditional)
9. will gain (Unless= If)
10. doesn't make (as long as = if)
11. will postpone (Provided that= If)
12. (would/could/might) have won (Third Conditional)
13. doesn't feel (First conditional)
14. gets (When= Zero if)
15. had listened (past regrets)
16. (were/ was) (present wishes)
17. hadn't worked
18. had played
19. had been
20. had done = (past regrets)
21. are (First conditional)
22. doesn't tell (First conditional)
23. walks (as long as = if)
24. rains (unless= If)
25. would have accepted (Third conditional)
26. hadn't been (Third conditional)
27. had had (Third conditional)
28. would have had (Third conditional)
29. (would/could/might) have been (Third conditional)

Answers of Question 2:

1. The internet is believed to be the main source.....
2. Could you tell me if you are doing well in your exams?
3. Mr. Ghanem wishes he had gained the Chinese respect .
4. I wish I had enough money to buy a new car.
5. My father wishes he had studied hard when she was young.
6. If only you had slept earlier the day before the exam.
7. Drugs are believed to affect our liver.
8. Would you mind having a look at my research, please?
9. If Huda had participated in the discussion, her teacher (would/could/might) have been happy with her.
10. If they hadn't been very late, they (would/might/could) have stopped to eat.
11. Unless Ali invites me, I will feel sad..
12. Huda wishes she hadn't been late for her lecture yesterday.
13. If only Manal had been able to speak English fluently during the meeting.
14. Arabic is the most comprehensive language.
15. Thrillers aren't as exciting as action movies.
16. Learning new words is less important than understanding structure.
17. Could you tell me if I have to send the email tonight?
18. Exams are claimed to be easier this semester.
19. The man was believed to have found the wallet.
20. Do you know where I can buy the new collection?
21. Would you mind advising me on the best way to improve my English?
22. It has been claimed that eating fish is good for our brain.
Eating fish has been claimed to be good for our brain
23. Why don't you learn new skills?
24. I wish I hadn't so much food last night.
25. If only you hadn't forgotten to post the letter.

26. If only you hadn't gone to bed late last night.
27. I wish Ronaldo (was/were) ready for the match.
28. If only I knew how to make pizza.
29. I wish I had a car.
30. I wish I were an engineer
31. I wish I had experience.
32. If only I didn't have to work late at night.
33. I wish I had invited you to the party.
34. Unless somebody helps Sami, he will feel depressed.
35. Do you mind telling me where I may park my car?
36. A difficult experience is claimed to make you stronger.
37. The least expensive products are the Chinese.
38. The least difficult subject at school is Arabic.
39. If nobody turns the lights off, my mother will be angry.

AL-NABTITI

PART FIVE

WRITING

هذا الجزء يتضمن شرح
مفصل لمواضيع الانشاء
وانواع الكتابة للمستوى
الرابع وتمارين مكثفة
حسب النمط الوزاري
الجديد

- يقسم ال (writing) إلى 3 أقسام في امتحان الوزارة:

A) **EDITING:** تحرير الأخطاء الإملائية:

- يتكون هذا السؤال من نص يحتوي على أربع أخطاء كالتالي: خطأين إملايين و خطأ قواعدي و خطأ بعلامات الترقيم يطلب منك تصحيحها.
- الكلمات فيها خطأ إملائي و يكون تصحيحه إما بتغيير شكل الحرف أو إضافة حرف أو حذف حرف.
- من الأحرف التي يمكن تغيير أشكالها (i,e), (o,u), (e,a), (s,c), (c,k), (p,b)
- خطأ علامات الترقيم يكون اما بتغيير علامة ترقيم مستخدمة بشكل خاطئ أو بتكبير حرف.
- يكون الحرف (capital letter) في بداية الجملة و بعد علامات الترقيم (. ! ؟) و الاسماء.

W 2016: Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

I am doing an online bostgraduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialise with other students? as you do when you are doing face-to-face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our totors by email and there are a lot of different class discussions on the Internet.

Answers:

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memury is at its best, I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proving that consentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover.

Answers:

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the larger in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertelisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceutikals are exported.

Answers:

B. GUIDED WRITING: الكتابة الموجهة

- هذا السؤال عبارة عن معلومات موجودة في جدول او بدون و المطلوب منك كتابة هذه المعلومات في جملتين كاملتين باستخدام أدوات الربط المعطاة.
- أهم شيء في هذا السؤال تكوين جمل كاملة (S+V.....) و استخدام أدوات الربط بشكل صحيح.

Read the information in the table below about keeping your body fit and healthy, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about it. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too , also etc

Ways to keep your body fit and healthy

- eat fruits and vegetables
- do exercises
- drink water all the time

There are many ways (reasons, advantages, disadvantages, suggestions) to keep your body fit **such as** eating fruits and vegetables **and** doing exercises. **Another way is** drinking water all the time.

الشكل الشائع لكتابة الجملتين في هذا السؤال هو:

There are many (title), such as (1) V-ing..... and (2) V-ing.....
Another (way, reason, advantage...) is (3) V-ing.....

و إذا كان عدد النقاط اربعة نستخدم الشكل التالي

There are many (title), such as (1) V-ing..... and (2) V-ing.....
Other (ways, reasons, advantages..) are (3) V-ing.... and (4) V-ing.....

ملاحظة: إذا كان العنوان عبارة عن سؤال مثل:

1. **How** to improve your English language?
There are many **ways** to improve your English language
2. **Why do** people prefer village life?
There are many **reasons why** people prefer village life.....
3. **What can** governments do to encourage recycling?
There are many **things** that governments **can** do to encourage.....
4. **How can** drivers stay awake whilst driving?
There are many **ways** how drivers **can** stay awake whilst driving

نموذج أسئلة الوزارة على هذا الدرس المستوى الرابع يأتي السؤال على هذا الدرس في الصفحة الأخيرة (الرابعة) الفرع الثاني من الكتابة.

2012 شتوية :

Purposes of building dams

- save water.
- irrigate plants.
- generate electricity.

.....

.....

.....

2013 شتوية :

Benefits of voluntary work

- gain skills.
- help people.
- develop the community.

.....

.....

.....

2013 صيفية :

How to keep brains active

- learn a language.
- play chess.
- do puzzles.

.....

.....

.....

2014 شتوية :

How to communicate effectively ...

- listen carefully to others.
- build on others' ideas.
- pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- think before responding.

.....

.....

.....

.....

2015 شتوية :

How to make difficult decisions ...

- reflect on past difficult decisions.
- imagine having made the decision.
- make mistakes and learn from them.
- talk them through with friends.

.....
.....

W 2106:

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills
- be self-confident.
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

.....
.....

S 2106:

Read the information in the table below and write two sentences comparing and contasting compulsory education in different countries.

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

.....
.....
.....

W 2107:

Why people should read more books.....

- develop verbal abilities
- increase focus and concentration
- refresh memory
- improve imagination skills

.....
.....
.....

C) Free Writing (7 points)

Unit Six

Sample blog post

<p>Title: Write a short, catchy title. Write who the post is by</p>	<p>Decisions, decisions Posted by: Hiba J</p>
<p>Introduction: Appeal to your readers. Ask a question, such as advice</p>	<p>Do you know what you're going to study at university? I've come up with some ideas but I really need your help! Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me to make this lifechanging choice.</p>
<p>Body paragraphs: State your problem or blog post subject in more detail.</p>	<p>Firstly, I want to help people, but Science is not my strongest subject so I won't be able to do Medicine. I could study Psychology and follow a career path in that area, but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology students, please do message me about your course. I'd love to hear about it – what you love, what you like, and of course what you don't like at all!</p>
<p>Conclusion: Restate your question or subject and ask readers to get involved.</p>	<p>Secondly though, I'd really like to study something like Linguistics, because I've always been interested in language. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career, it is interesting and academic, as well as a well-respected degree. Can you help me get a better picture of it?</p> <p>So, can you help me with my decision? We could start up a useful conversation about choosing paths for ourselves at this next exciting stage!</p>

Blog-writing tips:

- Address your reader personally (you, your, etc.)
- Remember you want their attention and involvement so give them reasons, using because or so [that].

Unit Seven

In this unit, the writing component will focus on writing persuasive texts. The commencing exercise consists of writing good advice in an informal style.

Useful language for advice-writing,

If I were you ...;

You should ...;

It's better if you ...;

It's important to ...;

It's essential that you ...

Remember some of these tips: ...

Another useful tip is this: ...

The best way to ... is to ...

Don't forget, ...

Sample persuasive letter

Greeting: Use an appropriate greeting, depending on whether it is a formal or an informal letter.

Dear Mr Hammad,

Introduction: State why you are writing.

I am writing in view of the recent news that instruction in all modern languages at our school will be cancelled as of next year. A large proportion of the student body is extremely upset at this.

Body: In two or more paragraphs, build up your persuasive argument.

However, there are wider implications of this move to stop teaching modern languages. In the first place, the school would lose many gifted students. This would result in falling performance across the school.

In addition to this, the school would attract students with similar interests, which would have a negative impact on student wellbeing. It is well-known that students develop empathy and awareness in a nurturing, all-inclusive environment.

Most worryingly, Modern Languages is a department which is growing in popularity as global job opportunities become more and more attainable. I am sure that you would not wish them to be disadvantaged by having no exposure to modern language teaching.

Request: Ask for what you want. Show that you are flexible.

Therefore, if language teaching must be done by way of after-school or lunchtime clubs, so be it, but cutting this area of study completely would be detrimental to both the school and the students.

Sign-off: Add a sentence of good wishes before you sign off, matching your greeting.

I hope you will consider this letter when deciding the future of our school. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Nawal Mohsen

Writing SB p.69

11) Write a review of a hotel or restaurant that you have been to. Write about 200 words. Refer to page 79 of the Activity Book for guidance.

Sample review [of a hotel]

<p>Introduction: Give a general report. →</p>	<p>Charles Hotel, Paris</p> <p>I recently stayed at this hotel for a few nights during a conference, and it did not entirely live up to expectations. On its website it is billed as 'stylish, state-of-the-art and chic', which was true, but the service was not quite as high a standard as it could have been.</p>
<p>Body: Cover both positive and negative aspects. →</p>	<p>Since I arrived fairly late in the evening my first night, there was nobody at Reception to check me into my room. However, someone came to help me immediately after I rang the bell on the desk. Throughout my stay, I experienced some negative aspects of service, such as a lack of towels and delayed room service, but I was met with excellent responses to requests made in the restaurant, as well as an atmosphere of general helpfulness and politeness. I was happy to deal with the few oversights as I know that hotel staff work hard for long hours.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Summarise and recommend. →</p>	<p>I would very much like to visit Paris again, and I enjoyed the view, architecture and atmosphere of the hotel very much. The service could be improved, but it didn't detract from a fairly pleasant stay. I recommend this hotel to anyone interested in Parisian architecture.</p>

Reviews include:

1 introduction (say what you are reviewing/some background)

2 general overview

3 conclusion and recommendation (state your overall opinion)

Writing skills: Using linking words

Linking words showing cause explain the reason for something.

*We couldn't go to the stadium **because / as / since** there weren't any tickets left.*

***As / Since / Because** I was tired, I went to bed.*

*We were late **because of / due to** the traffic.*

Linking words showing result explain the consequences of an action.

*We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play.*

*She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did very well in her exams.*

الجزء الثالث من هذا السؤال هو الكتابة الحرة ويمكن أن يكون مقالة أو تقرير.
المواضيع المقترحة:

Essay/ article/ report

Formal and informal letters

Blog

Review

يجب تقسيم المقالة لأربع فقرات الأولى مقدمة والأخيرة خاتمة و الفقرتين في الوسط شرح لما هو مطلوب.

التقرير نفس مبدأ المقالة و لكن بعناوين فرعية لكل فقرة.

في الصفحة التالية قوالب جاهزة للكتابة إذا عجز الطالب عن كتابة الموضوع.

Writing an article/essay (The advantages and disadvantages)

العنوان

There are many important issues in the modern world these days. In this essay, I will discuss one of these issues which is_(subject)_. I will consider the advantages and disadvantages of it.

On one hand, there are many advantages of (subject) like _(advantage)_. Also, _____(advantage)_____. In addition, _____(advantage)_____. Moreover, _____(advantage)_____.

On the other hand, there are many disadvantages of _(subject)_ such as _____(disadvantage)_____. Furthermore, _____(disadvantage)_____. Also, _____(disadvantage)_____. Finally, _____(disadvantage)_____.

At the end, I think that there should be a kind of balance in dealing with such issue. We should take both the advantages and disadvantages into consideration.

Writing an article/essay (reasons and solutions)

العنوان

There are many serious issues in the modern world these days. One of the most dangerous issues is __ (subject) ____. In this essay, I will look into the possible reasons of this problem and also I will suggest some solutions.

There are various reasons that lead to this problem. First, __ (reason) ____.

Also, __ (reason) _____. In addition, __ (reason) _____. Moreover, (reason).

By studying the previous reasons, I suggest some solutions. One solution should be __ (solution) _____. Another good way is __ (solution) _____. Also, _____ (solution) _____. Finally, __ (solution) ____.

To sum up, I think that we must collaborate our efforts to put an end to this problem. I believe that we should be aware of all the possible dangers of it.

Report

العنوان

Introduction

The aim of this report is to discuss (subject). It will include details and information about (subheadings)

Subheading (1)

.....
.....
.....

Subheading (2)

.....
.....
.....

Conclusion

.....
.....

Cover Letter

Dear Sir;

I am writing to you with regard to the post of (اسم الوظيفة) as advertised in the local paper. As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae I have a (نوع الشهادة) degree in (اسم التخصص).

I have worked as a (اسم الخبرة) for many years. Also, I have an experience at (اسم الخبرة 2). I am very skillful and hardworking.

In my spare time, I surf the net to keep in touch with all the developments in (المجال).

I look forward to working in your company.

Yours faithfully

Your name

PART SIX

LITERATURE SPOT

هذا الجزء يتضمن شرح
مفصل لمواضيع الزاوية
الأدبية للمستوى الرابع
وتمارين حسب النمط
الوزاري الجديد

A Green Cornfield

Christina Rossetti

The earth was green, the sky was blue: كانت الأرض خضراء و السماء زرقاء
I saw and heard one sunny morn رأيت و سمعت في احدى الصباحات المشمسة
A skylark hang between the two, طائر القبرة معلقا ما بينهما
A singing speck above the corn; كأنه بقعة صغيرة فوق الذرة

- What do the colors (green and blue) symbolise?
- Find a phrase in the above stanza that suggests the meaning of “small”.
- What does the poet refer to by “the two”
- Find an example of alliteration in this stanza.
- What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?

A stage below, in gay accord, و تحته بدرجة وبتناغم و سرور
White butterflies danced on the wing, كانت الفراشات البيضاء ترقص بالمنطقة الخالية
And still the singing skylark soared, و ما زال طائر القبرة المغرد معلقا
And silent sank and soared to sing. كان يهبط صامتا و يحلق مغردا

- What does the color “white” symbolise?
- What is the effect of alliteration in the last line?
- Find a word which suggests agreement.

The cornfield stretched a tender green كان حقل الذرة ممتدا بلونه الأخضر اليانع
To right and left beside my walks; على يمين و يسار مكان تنزهي
I knew he had a nest unseen علمت أن لديه عشئا مخفيا
Somewhere among the million stalks. في مكان ما بين مليون من السيقان.

- What does the phrase “tender green” suggest?
- What does the underlined word “stalks” mean?
- Find a word in the stanza which means hidden.
- Find a reference to another listener.
- What does a bird do in a nest?

And as I paused to hear his song و عندما توقفت لسماع اغنيته
While swift the sunny moments slid, بسرعة اختفت اللحظات المشمسة
Perhaps his mate sat listening long, ربما جلست قرينته مستمعة لفترة طويلة
And listened longer than I did. و استمعت أكثر مما انا استمعت

- Find a word in the above stanza that means “fast”
- Find an example of alliteration in these lines.
- Why might the skylark mate listen longer than the poet?

Answers:

- 1) - Green, blue, white. I think that green symbolises the freshness of nature; it is used in conjunction with blue to emphasise how bright and vivid nature can be.
 -a singing speck - the earth and the sky - singing speck - abab
- 2) - White is used to symbolise the purity and elegance of the butterfly.
 - It adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together. -accord
- 3) - fresh and young - It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves.
 - unseen - I knew he had a nest unseen = the female sitting in the nest - it lays eggs
- 4) - swift - listened longer - because the poet might have left earlier.

Vocabulary SB p. 86 Ex.1**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)?

Answers:

- 1 small 2 in agreement 3 fresh and young 4 It lays eggs.
 5 It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. 6 fast

Comprehension SB p. 86 Ex.2**Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.**

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

Answers:

- 1 content 2 flying in the sky 3 lower 4 move quickly 5 hidden in 6 imagines

Analysis SB p. 86 Ex.3

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, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

Answers:

1. Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: And still the singing skylark soared (line 7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and While swift the sunny moments slid (line 14). Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).
2. The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.
3. She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

WB p. 57 Analysis

1 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.

Answers:

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

3 Write your poem in your notebook. You do not have to give your poem a rhythm like the one in A Green Cornfield. However, it should be either four or eight lines long, and you should try to use the same rhyme scheme as the poem.

Test B TB p.151

A Green Cornfield: List the colours that have been used in the poem. What do you think they symbolise? (5 marks)

Answer:

Green, blue, white. I think that green symbolises the freshness of nature; it is used in conjunction with blue to emphasise how bright and vivid nature can be. White is used to symbolise the purity and elegance of the butterfly.

حول العالم في ثمانين يوما *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne

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

5

القصة وقعت في عام 1873 م، تدور أحداثها حول رجل انكليزي، السيد فيليس فوغ، الذي يحاول إكمال رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوما. عند هذه النقطة في القصة، هو ورفيقه في السفر، السيد الفرنسي باسبارتوت، يسافران عبر الهند بالقطار. وقد أصبح صديقا لهم مسافر آخر، السير فرانسيس كرومارتي.

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!' توقف القطار الساعة 08:00، في منتصف الفسحة التي هي على بعد خمسة عشر ميلا خارج روثال، حيث كان هناك العديد من الشاليهات و كبائن العمال. صاح قاطع التذاكر و هو يمر بالعربات، "سينزل الركاب هنا!"

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. أين نحن سأل السير فرانسيس.

10 'At the **hamlet** of Kholby.' في قرية كولبي.

'Do we stop here?' هل سنقف هنا

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' بالتأكيد لم تنتهي السكة الحديدية.

'What! Not finished?' ماذا! لم تنتهي؟

15 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.' ما زال هناك خمسين ميلا لنصل لالله آباد حيث يتصل الخط مرة أخرى.

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. لكنك تبيع التذاكر من بومباي الى كالكوتا رد السير فرانسيس الذي بدأ يغضب

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

بدون شك رد قاطع التذاكر، ولكن المسافرون يعلمون أن عليهم تأمين وسيلة مواصلات من لأنفسهم من كولبي لالله آباد.

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

السير فرانسيس، قال السيد فوغ بهدوء، " سنقوم، من فضلك، بالبحث عن بعض وسائل النقل إلى مدينة الله آباد."

سيد فوغ هذا التأخير ليس لصالحك.' 'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.

لا سيد فرانسيس, كان متوقعا.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'

25 ماذا؟ علمت ان الطريق --- '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.'

لا على الإطلاق، لكنني كنت أعرف أن بعض العراقيل أو غيرها ستظهر عاجلاً أم آجلاً على طريقي. لذلك لم أضيع أي شيء. لدي يومين إضافيين للتضحية. ستغادر باخرة كلكتا لهونج كونج وقت الظهر من يوم الخامس والعشرين. و اليوم هو 22، وسنصل لكلكتا في الوقت المناسب.

30 لا شيء أقوله على هذا الرد الواثق. 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.

بعد تفتيش القرية من اقصاها الى اقصاها، عاد السيد فوغ والسير فرانسيس كرومارتي دون العثور على أي شيء.

'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg. سأذهب على قدم و ساق قال فوغ.

35 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.'

باسبارتوت، الذي عاد الآن لسيد، ابدى تكشيرة ساخرة، بينما فكر بجداءه الهندي الرائع ولكن الهش. بعد تردد لحظة، قال: "مسيو، أعتقد أنني وجدت وسيلة من وسائل النقل."

ماذا 'What?'

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

فيل، فيل هندي يعيش على بعد مئة خطوة من هنا

40 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 45direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to

hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce. Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.

سرعان ما وصلوا إلى كوخ صغير. محاط بسياح عالي، جاء هندي خارج الكوخ و بناء على طلبهم، أدخلهم داخل السياح. الفيل، الذي تم تربيته، ليس ليكون مجرد حيوان يحمل الأشياء، ولكن لأهداف حربية، كان شبه أليف. لحسن الحظ، ومع ذلك، للسيد فوج، تعليمات الحيوان في هذا الاتجاه لم تذهب بعيدا، والفيل ما زال محتفظا بدمائه الطبيعية. كيوني - كان هذا اسم الفيل - سيسافر بلا شك بسرعة لفترة طويلة، وفي غياب أي وسيلة أخرى من وسائل النقل، قرر السيد فوج استئجاره. ومع ذلك، الفيلة ليست رخيصة في الهند لأنها أصبحت نادرة. الفيلة الذكور، لأنها مناسبة فقط لعروض السيرك، يبحث عنها كثيرا ولا سيما أن الأغلبية منها أليفة. ولذلك عندما اقترح السيد فوج إلى الهندي لاستئجار كيوني، فإنه رفض رفضا صريحا. السيد فوج اصر، مقدما مبلغا ضخما £ 10 للساعة لاستئجار الفيل إلى الله أباد. رفض. عشرون جنيها؟ رفضت أيضا. أربعون جنيها؟ لا يزال يرفض.

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.

فوج فيليس، قبل أن يصل لقمة الهيجان، اقترح شراء الحيوان برمته، وفي البداية عرض ألف جنيه بالنسبة. الهندي، ربما اعتقد أنه سيعقد صفقة كبيرة، لا يزال يرفض.

طالب الهندي بالفى جنيه استرليني. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded.

'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.'

يا له من سعر صرخ باسبارتوت " كل هذا سعر فيل"

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.

بقي عليه الآن العثور على دليل، والذي كان سهلا نسبيا. شابا فارسيا، بوجه ذكي، عرض خدماته، التي قبلها السيد فوج، واعداد بمكافأة سخية لتحفيز حماسه ماديا. وقاد الفيل مجهزا. تم شراء المؤن من خولبي، و اخذ السير فرانسيس والسيد فوج الهودج على جانبي الفيل، وحصل باسبارتوت على مفترق قماش السرج بينهما. والفارسي وضع نفسه على عنق الفيل، وفي حوالي 09:00 ارتحلوا من القرية، وسار الحيوان من خلال غابة كثيفة من أشجار النخيل من أقصر الطرق.

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

* howdah – a seat for riding an elephant

Vocabulary SB p. 88**Answer the questions.**

1. What kind of house is a bungalow (line 7)?
2. How does the word hamlet (line 10) 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 (line 28)?
4. What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 34), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?
5. Read line 40 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

Answers:

- 1 a house with one floor
- 2 A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.
- 3 It's a ship powered by steam.
- 4 It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough.
- 5 enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

Comprehension SB p.89**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?

Answers:

- 1 The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.
- 2 He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.
- 3 Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.
- 4 He wanted it for fighting.
- 5 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight
- 6 four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

3) 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

Answers 1 unapologetic 2 confident 3 worried 4 calm 5 enthusiastic

4) Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters.

Sir Francis Passepartout Phileas Fogg

- 1 _____ is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 2 _____ thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.
- 3 _____ does not know where they are when the train stops.

Answers 1 Phileas Fogg 2 Passepartout 3 Sir Francis

Ideas

5 Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

- 1 time 2 money 3 transport

Answers 1 lines 23–24 2 lines 55–57 3 lines 46–47

6 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?

Suggested answer

Transport is an important theme in this story. These two passages describing a train's unfinished route and an elephant's potential to be a good mode of transport are interesting since the railway is not finished (line 15) and the elephant is needed to continue on their journey. The elephant, a live animal, is described like a mode of transport; it 'could doubtless travel rapidly and for a long time'. In this situation, the man-made transport fails, whereas the animal seems to be a more positive investment.

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

Suggested answer

I think that this story shows the importance of time when Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 28. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described ('rapidly', line 46). However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared (lines 27–29).

WB p. 57 Ex. 1

1 Read lines 12–26. Making specific reference to these lines, 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.

Suggested answer:

Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg are men of two very different personalities. Whilst Sir Francis gets easily angry, Phileas Fogg is calm and assured. In line 12, Sir Francis speaks in exclamation and short sentences: "What! Not Finished". In contrast, Phileas Fogg is calm, unsurprised and almost amused by the situation. His sentences are more carefully considered, and he speaks "quietly", using polite terms such as "please" in line 18. Overall, I would say that it is much better to react like Phileas Fogg in such a situation, as it is much more stressful to be angry.

Test TB p.151

Read the following extract from the story. Find two examples of literary devices. (5 marks)

"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."

Answer: Alliteration – Parsee perched; Personification – the animal marching

W 2016 Read the following extract from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the question that follows.

'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.'

What is the expression that is used to mean that Sir Francis is getting annoyed.

PART SEVEN

QUOTATIONS

هذا الجزء يتضمن جميع
الاقتباسات الموجودة في
كتاب الطالب

Unit Six SB p. 46**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.

Mahatma Gandhi (1869 CE–1948 CE)”

عش كأنك تموت غدا، و تعلم كأنك تعيش أبدا.

Ask How can you live as if you were to die tomorrow? Elicit the idea that you should do as much as you can before you die. In other words, take advantage of all the opportunities that life gives you. If you have any skills, use them. If you are given the chance to do something, do it. Don't sit around waiting for something to happen and don't refuse to do things because you can't be bothered. Then ask How can you learn as if you were to live forever? What would you need if you were to live forever? Elicit the idea that you need to keep learning in order to keep up with what is happening in the world. It's not only school subjects that Gandhi is talking about. He is thinking about the changing world and how we need to keep up with it. So he is advising us to take advantage of everything there is and embrace learning in order to have a better life.

Unit Seven SB p. 55**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. Henry Ford (1863 CE–1947 CE)”

من يتوقف عن التعلم يهرم سواء كان في العشرين أم في الثمانين، و أي شخص يستمر في التعلم يبقى شابا و ان كان في سن الثمانين.

Ask students what they think the quotation means and whether they agree with it or not. Ask Do you think he was referring only to going to school? What other learning might you do apart from learning at school? Students can discuss whether or not they think their parents are still learning anything. They should think about technology, sport, hobbies, etc. Ford's quotation refers to the fact that the world is moving forwards, so people need to keep up with progress. It also refers to the brain being 'trainable', i.e. if you practise learning, you will learn more effectively.

Unit Nine SB p. 67**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. Gibran Khalil Gibran (1883 CE–1931 CE)”

ما لم تتعاملوا بينكم بالمحبة و العدل, فإن الجشع سيسطر على بعضكم بينما الآخرون بتضورون جوعا

Ask students to tell you what they know about Gibran Khalil Gibran. He was born in Bsharri, Lebanon, in 1883 CE, and was a poet, artist and philosopher. He died in 1931 CE, in New York. Ask students to work in pairs and suggest why Gibran said this. They then share their ideas with the class. Gibran is perhaps commenting on the emergence of capitalism and urging people to continue thinking about the human side of it

Unit Ten SB p. 74**Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?**

“I’ve learned that making a living is not the same thing as making a life. Maya Angelou (1928 CE–2014 CE)”

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

Elicit from students what they think she meant. Making a living refers to your job and the money you earn to live on. You may or may not enjoy your job; your job may or may not be good. Making a life is creating a way of living that you want. You do the work in order to be able to have that, but it also depends on your friends and family, and how you decide to behave. So ‘making a life’ is not totally dependent on the money you earn.

PART EIGHT

PRONOUNCIATION

AND SPEAKING

هذا الجزء يتضمن أسئلة
اللفظ الصوتي في كتاب
الطالب و دليل المعلم

Word Stress SB p. 45 Ex. 7

Listen to the words in the box. How many syllables does each word have? In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word? Check your answers in a dictionary.

secondary	compulsory	organization	development
tuition	achievement	academic	contradictory

Answers:

The number of syllables is in brackets after the word. The syllable with the primary stress is highlighted in bold.

secondary (4) **compulsory** (4) organisation (5) development (4)
tuition (3) **achievement** (3) acad**em**ic (4) contr**ad**ictory (5)

SB p.69 Ex. 6

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

- I **I** retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- I **retired** when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- I retired when I was **60**, which was in 1999 CE.
- I retired when I was 60, which was in **1999** CE.

Answers

- It was I, not someone else, who retired.
- I did other things when I was 60, but this is when I retired.
- I was 60 when I retired, not another age.
- It was in 1999 CE when I retired, not another year in the 1990s.

SB p.74

2) Complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice.

you could if I were you why don't you

1 Before you find a full-time job, _____ consider doing voluntary work?

2 _____, I'd find out about training courses.

3 As you have a Geology degree, _____ do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

Answers 1 why don't you 2 If I were you 3 you could

Irregular Verbs List

blow	blew	blown	ينفتح	let	let	let	يدع
grow	grew	grown	ينمو	put	put	put	يضع
know	knew	known	يعلم	read	read	read	يقراً
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي	shut	shut	shut	يغلق
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	cut	cut	cut	يقطع
fly	flew	flown	يطير	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
break	broke	broken	يكسر	hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم	let	let	let	يدع
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	cost	cost	cost	يكلف
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	drive	drove	driven	يقود
freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ	rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ	write	wrote	written	يكتب
sleep	slept	slept	ينام	drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
meet	met	met	يقابل	begin	began	begun	يبدأ
leave	left	left	يغادر	ring	rang	rung	يقرع
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	sing	sang	sung	يغني
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم	sink	sank	sunk	يغرق
mean	meant	meant	يعني	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	be	was/were	been	يكون
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم	do	did	done	يعمل
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل	eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
spell	spelt	spelt	يملي	see	saw	seen	يرى
spill	spilt	spilt	يدلق	go	went	gone	يذهب
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم	run	ran	run	يركض
bring	brought	brought	يحضر	give	gave	given	يعطي
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
seek	sought	sought	يبحث	hide	hid	hidden	يختبئ
think	thought	thought	يفكر	lie	lay	lain	يكذب
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
teach	taught	taught	يدرس	show	showed	shown	يعرض
spend	spent	spent	يمضي	bite	bit	bitten	يعض
send	sent	sent	يرسل	get	got	got/gotten	يحصل
build	built	built	يبني	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
lend	lent	lent	يقرض	stand	stood	stood	يقف
bend	bent	bent	يثني	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
have	had	had	يملك	come	came	come	يأتي
lose	lost	lost	يخسر	become	became	become	يصبح
win	won	won	يفوز	swear	swore	sworn	يقسم
stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
sit	sat	sat	يجلس	tear	tore	torn	يمزق
shine	shone	shone	يلمع	shake	shook	shaken	يهز
hold	held	held	يمسك	take	took	taken	يأخذ
make	made	made	يعمل	tell	told	told	يخبر
find	found	found	يجد	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
hear	heard	heard	يسمع	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
feed	fed	fed	يطعم	say	said	said	يقول
lead	led	led	يقود	lay	laid	laid	يضع