

الخبير

في اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى الرابع
المنهاج الجديد

إعداد الأستاذ :

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I Never Dreamed Of Success...

I Worked For It...



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

إنه لمن دواعي سروري أن أتقدّم لجميع "طلاب التوجيهي بالمملكة"
بخالص التهاني والتبريكات على هذا المؤلف الرائع الذي عملت على
صياغته بطريقة سهلة وسهلة للطالب أو الطالبة.

تشمل هذه الدوسية:

1. قطع الدروس مع الترجمة ومع الأسئلة المتوقعة عليها.
2. شرح القواعد بأسلوب سهل مع إعطاء أمثلة وأسئلة تطبيقية عليها.
3. مجموعات من الكلمات المطلوبة ومعانيها (إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي).
4. مجموعة من الأسئلة تشمل أسئلة الكتاب وحسب نمط الوزارة.
5. الكتابة الموجهة Guided Writing
6. التحرير Editing
7. الكتابة الحرة Free Writing
8. قسم الأدب Literature Spot

ختاماً، أهدي هذه الدوسية لجميع الطلاب والطالبات في الأردن، سائلاً المولى
لكم التوفيق والسداد في جهودكم وتحقيق أعلى الدرجات في جميع المواد.

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I Never Dreamed Of Success... I Worked For It... I Worked For It...

UNIT SIX

READING VOCABULARY

The word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمية
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري
contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	أمة متطورة
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
drop (course)	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط مادة
economics	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	علم الاقتصاد
engineering	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built	هندسة
enrol	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل
lifelong	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
agriculture	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
pharmacy	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية
pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
proficiency	a good standard of ability and skill	جودة/ مهارة
psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
qualifications	official record of achievement	مؤهلات
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم/ يتعهد
sociology	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups	علم الاجتماع
colloquial	(adjective) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي / دارج
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	دروس خصوصية
business management	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing and planning	إدارة أعمال
linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	علم اللغويات
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن الجامعة
motive	reason for doing something	حافز
minority	not many ,the opposite of majority	الأقلية
debts	money you owe	ديون
fees	costs, charges	أجور / رسوم
financial	relating to money	أمور مالية
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
marketing	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	تسويق
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا / وافي الشروط
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	شهادة/ درجة علمية

The time we spend at school

academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمية
contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	أمة متطورة
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري

بدأت بجعل العام الدراسي أطول في أنحاء أمريكا ما يقارب ١٠٠٠ مدرسة قبل سنوات قليلة بنحو نصف ساعة أو جعل اليوم الدراسي أطول وذلك بزيادة عشرة أيام إضافية adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour و بريطانيا في أمريكا انه وجد ان طلبة المدارس الثانوية ويعود السبب في ذلك This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were النموذجية في الاردن ١٨٧ يوم في العام الدراسي اي بمعدل وقت اقل في المدرسة يقضون spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian لا احد من تلك الدول في نفس طول السنة الدراسية على اية حال اطول من ذلك تعتبر السنة الدراسية school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in وفي ٢٢٠ يوم من ايام العام يقضي الطلبة الكوريون و كوريا الجنوبية مثل اليابان countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in يبلغ عدد ايام العام الدراسي ٢٤٣ يوم اليابان Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

ووفقا للدراسة اوجدتها منظمة التنمية و التعاون الاقتصادي (OECD), يقضون اكبر وقت في الدراسة بالعالم و كوريا الجنوبية و اندونيسيا و الطلبة في اليابان students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. اكبر قدر ممكن لتحصيل اعلى الدرجات في الامتحان حيث يسعون لتعلم They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.

تشمل دروس اختيارية بعد المدرسة بالرغم من هذا وهم يمضون في المدرسة حوالي ٩ سنوات They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and يمثل ٣ اضعاف وهذا في عمل واجباتهم كل يوم فانهم ايضا يمنحون ما يقارب ٣ ساعات والنشاطات activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as كلما زاد وقت تدل انجازاتهم الاكاديمية ما هو عليه الحال في الدول الاخرى much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you كلما تحسن أدائك في الامتحانات النهائية الدراسة study, the better you do in final exams.

لعمل الواجبات لكل ليلة اقل من نصف ساعة يعطى الطلبة عامة على اية حال في فنلندا In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and من نظرائهم من الدول المتقدمة نسبة ٨٥% عدد ايام اقصر واقل ويلتحقوا بالمدرسة they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations.

معظم الطلاب بالإضافة الى او العلوم الرياضيات مثلا فانهم يحققوا اعلى الدرجات في مواضيع على الرغم من ذلك

Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students
وجهات النظر المتناقضة للدراسة لغتين او ثلاثة على الاقل بطلاقة يتحدثون ايضا
also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The contradictory views of the study
الذي يحدد هو ليس العامل الوحيد الايام الدراسية ان عدد وطول تقترح
suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether
الطلاب سينجحون بالمدرسة أم لا
students will succeed at school or not.

4/ SB page 45

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

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

.....
.....

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. In which countries students spend the most time studying?

.....
.....

COMPREHENSION TEST

1- 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by two ways . Write them down .

.....
.....

2. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students attend school for more than 187 days per year.

.....
.....

3. There are two main differences between the Finland's students and the students of other developed nations . Write down these two differences.

.....
.....

4. Why did the American schools start making school years longer?

.....
.....

5. There are many countries where students spend most their time studying, write down two of these countries.

.....
.....

6. Although students in Finland attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations, they achieve many goals . Write down two of these goals.

.....
.....

7. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of 'compulsory'.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

9. According to the Finland's views of study, the number and the length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Suggest three factors would result in better grades for most students.

.....
.....

10. The longer you study, the better you do in final exams. Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write down your point of view.

.....
.....

Space Schools

pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم/ يتعهد
qualifications	official record of achievement	مؤهلات
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا / وافي الشروط
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	دروس خصوصية

الخاص والدعم تحصل على الاعانه المالية تعتبر مدارس الاستديو مدارس رائدة

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

الذين لديهم الشباب من سن ١٤ الى ١٨ لتعليم تم افتتاحها مؤخرا مدرسة من هذا النوع

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

مع طلاب يهدفون الى كمحاضرين تم احضارهم مهندسين و علماء بارزين

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

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

1. leading companies in the space and technology industries

.....
.....

2. prominent scientists and engineers

.....
.....

Quotation / SB page 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)''

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

Taha Al-Noubani

COMPREHENSION TEST

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

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

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

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

5. Who supports and funds studio schools?

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

7. What does the underlined adjective tailor made mean?

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

9. The writer states that Studio Schools encourage young people to undertake less conventional form of secondary education. Explain this statement, suggesting three methods to help making education less conventional.

10. Many schools receive funding as well as support from private businesses for special educational purposes. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

A visiting student's / Anita's blog post

colloquial	(adjective) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي / دارج
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة

في الجامعة الاردنية الالمانية في دراسة اللغة العربية قضيت خمسة اشهر قبل فصلين من الصيف
 Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University
 فإني كبرت اتحدث العربية لأن والدي من اصل اردني بالقرب من مادبا
 near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as
 و عندما سنحت لي الفرصة فإني لم ادرس اللغة العربية بشكل رسمي على اية حال و الالمانية
 German. However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for
 لم اتردد للحظة لقضاء عام لدراسة اللغة العربية في الاردن
 me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.

تسكن مع عائلة رائعة رتبوا لي ان اقيم لدي اقارب في الاردن
 I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live
 وهم ليسوا فقط بعدد الطلاب الاجانب هناك كنت مندهشة خارج مادبا
 just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were no
 اللغة العربية لمستوى المتقدم معظمهم درسوا ولكن من جميع انحاء العالم من المانيا
 only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high

تفهمها و تتحدثها عائلتي التي انني على معرفة باللهجة العربية العامية
 I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.

و خصوصاً القواعد مثير للتحدي باللغة العربية الفصحى كان صف اللغة العربية
 The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.
 قمنا بتغطية الكثير من المواضيع تتكون من ٥٠ كلمة قائمة المفردات كان علينا ان نتعلم كل اسبوع
 Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics.

جميع لأنه مهارات تحدث اللغة العربية في تحسين العيش مع العائلة ساعدني
 Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the
 بذلت قصار جهدي كان بإمكانني ممارستها في البيت يسمعون اللغة العربية في الشوارع و الصف الطلاب
 students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really put
 و حصلت على درجة (أ) ممتاز في الدورة في ذلك
my back into it, and I earned an 'A' on the course.

و موقفهم هو سلوكهم بمعظم الطلاب في الاردن الذي اعجبني
 What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to
 تعليمهم الجامعي قدروا اهمية الذين قابلتهم جميع الطلاب بالدراسة
 studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education
 وهم ايضاً في ازدهار بلادهم التي تمنحها اياهم و الفرص للمساهمة
 and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also
 بدلاً من و الناس يتناقشون بالمشاكل كان صادقاً كل شخص قيم ايجابية للغاية أظهروا
 showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather
 اذا اختلفوا مع بعضهم البعض الغضب
 than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.

و الناس الكرماء و الرائعة اماكن جميلة بالطعام اللذيذ كوني استمتع

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people,
جديدة كونت التي اتخذتها في حياتي افضل القرارات كانت الدراسة في الاردن
studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new
صداقات

friends

اللغة العربية بطلاقة حلمي ان اتحدث مهارات القراءة و الكتابة و التحدث باللغة العربية قمت ايضاً بتحسين

I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in

انني سأجعل فإنني اعرف و لأنني انوي العودة للاردن بقدر ما استطيع يوماً ما

Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make
هذا الحلم واقعياً

this dream a reality.

8/ SB page 49

Read the blog again and answer the questions.

1. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?

.....
.....

2. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?

.....
.....

3. What does the idiom in bold in the text mean?

.....
.....

COMPREHENSION TEST

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

7. What does the underlined word colloquial mean ?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

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

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

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

بعد المدرسة
After school ...

financial	relating to money	أمور مالية
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن الجامعة
motive	reason for doing something	حافز
minority	not many ,the opposite of majority	الأقلية
debts	money you owe	ديون
fees	costs ,charges	أجور / رسوم
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	شهادة / درجة علمية

لم يكن دائما هذا الرقم بالتعليم العالي يلتحق ٥٠% ممن يغادرون المدرسة في انجلترا
In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always
كان وقيل ٣٠ عام كان اقرب الى ٣٠% قيل ٢٠ عام مرتفع كهذا
been as high as this. Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was
في التعليم العالي قبل ١٩٩٨ م كان تغييرا ماديا تغيير ضخم اخر حوالي ٥% فقط
only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in
معظم تم طرح رسوم للدراسة منذ ذلك الحين كان مجانيا بالكامل لمواطنين الامم المتحدة الامم المتحدة
the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most
ليسوا مضطرين لسدادها فورا من الحكومة هذه الاموال يقترض الطلاب
students borrow this money from the government. They don't have to repay it immediately.
بمما يكسبوه في المستقبل فانهم يسددوها ببطئ بدلا من ذلك
Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

اظهرت دراسة حديثة للدراسة خارج بلادهم يختار معظم الطلاب التكلفة العالية بالرغم من
Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of
للحصولا على البقاء في بلادهم فان ٧% فقط يريدون شملت ١٧,٠٠٠ طالب
17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their
شهاداتهم degree.

الاقتراض مزيدا من الاموال يعني العيش خارج البلاد بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب بالطبع
Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money
من خلال البقاء في بلادهم لماذا لا يختاروا الطلاب تجنب الدين لذلك من الحكومة
from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home,
بأنهم يريدوا ان ينتقلوا لجامعه معظمهم يقول حيث انهم لا يضطروا لدفع الايجار
where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the University
جديدة هو الرغبة في العيش حافز قوي اخر وليس لاقرب جامعه عليهم باختيارهم
their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new
خصوصا في سكن الطلاب العديد منهم لديهم غرف اين يعيش هؤلاء الطلبة في ثقافة
culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in
their
قام والديهم يعيشون في ممتلكات اقلية محظوظة آخرون يستأجرون بيوت او شقق في اول سنة لهم
first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have
وإدارة والقيام بالغسيل لتعليم الطبخ معظمهم بحاجة بشرائها لهم
bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their
اوقاتهم واموالهم time and money.

Read the text quickly. Use the context to guess the meaning of the underlined words and match them with their meanings. The first one is done for you.

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

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.
.....

Answer the following questions.

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

COMPREHENSION TEST

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

3. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

5. Where do students who study abroad live?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

7- Find a word in the text which means "reason for doing something"

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

9. The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties. Explain this statement , suggesting three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

Body Idioms

Body Idioms	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يبوح عما بداخله
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	التردد القيام بعمل ما
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى مبتهجا في المواقف الصعبة
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يترجل يتصرف بعفوية بدون تخطيط مسبق
have ahead for figures	to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers	يملك قدرات عقلية ورياضية
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something / tired extremely hard	يبذل قصارى جهده

Study the following sentence and answer the questions that follow.

1. I spent two months worrying about it and I was glad to get it off my chest.
What does the underlined body Idiom mean ?
.....
2. If we go into the meeting unprepared, we will have to play everything by ear.
What does the underlined body Idiom mean ?
.....
3. Keep your chin up, Ibrahim. Things will get better
What does the underlined body Idiom mean ?
.....
4. I'm worried she may lose her confidence in our trip at the last minute.
Replace the underlined phrase by giving the suitable body idiom ?
.....
5. Maha doesn't have a natural mental for math and should never become an accountant.
Replace the underlined phrase by giving the suitable body idiom ?
.....
6. Im not sure if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue. We will have to keep our chin up.
Replace the underlined body idiom with the correct one.
.....

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

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

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

3 / SB page 48

Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words from the box :

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

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

4 / SB page 48

What do you know about the German-Jordanian University? Guess the correct answers.

The German-Jordanian University (GJU) is a (1) **private / public** university near (2) **Madaba / Petra**. It opened in (3) **1995 / 2005** CE. The university enrolls (4) **less / more** than 5,000 students, who come from Jordan and (5) **many other countries / Germany**. About (6) **40 / 14** per cent of all students are non-Jordanian. The university differs from other universities by offering (7) **German / French** language courses in preparation for the fourth year, which most students spend working or studying in Germany. The university also has a very good reputation for English and Arabic language courses.

1 / AB page 31

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

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

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

7 / AB page 32

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

القانون الفيزياء التاريخ الفنون الجميلة اللغويات العلوم المالية والمصرفية
Law Physics History Fine Arts Linguistics Banking and Finance

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.

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

Maths , Dentistry , Arabic Language and Literature , Pharmacy , Marketing,
الرياضيات ، طب الأسنان ، اللغة العربية و ادابها ، الصيدلة ، التسويق

Geology , Psychology , Translation , Visual Arts , Chemist , Sociology,
علم الأرض ، علم النفس ، الترجمة ، الفنون البصرية ، الكيمياء ، علم الاجتماع
Banking and Finance , History , Nursing , Agriculture , Physics , Engineering,
الهندسة ، الفيزياء ، الزراعة ، التمريض ، التاريخ ، علوم مالية و مصرفية
Linguistics , Economics , Business Management , Biology , Medicine , Geography
الجغرافيا ، علم الطب ، علم الأحياء ، إدارة الاعمال ، علم الاقتصاد ، علم اللغة

Sciences
Arts and Humanities
Business
difficult to classify

There are two type of comparing:

A. Comparative:

وتستخدم عندما نقارن بين شخصين أو شيئين، ولها شكلين:

1. Short adjectives – صفات قصيرة

وذلك بإضافة (**adjective + er + than**)

Al-Karak is **older than** Amman.

Ahmad is **shorter than** Ali.

Sarah is **nicer than** Rama.

2. Long Adjectives – صفات طويلة

وذلك بإضافة (**more / less + adjective + than**)

Mercedes cars **are more expensive** than Korean cars.

Villages are **less crowded than** cities.

B. Superlative:

وتستخدم عندما نقارن بين شخص مع مجموعة من الأشخاص او شيء مع مجموعة من الأشياء.

1. Short adjectives – صفات قصيرة

وذلك بإضافة (**the + adjective + est**)

Sarah is **the tallest** student in our class.

Today is **the happiest** day in this year.

2. Long Adjectives – صفات طويلة

وذلك بإضافة (**the most / the least + adjective**)

Ayman is **the most intelligent** in our class.

Math is **the least interesting** subject for me.

هناك بعض الصفات الشاذة ، مثل:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
much / many	more than	the most
far (amount)	further than	the furthest
far (place)	farther than	the farthest

This year's results are better than last year's.

Ahmad is the best student in our class.

*هناك محددات أخرى يمكن استخدامها في المقارنة:

1. (as + adjective / adverb + as)

يستخدم هذا التركيب للتعبير للمقارنة المتساوية (بمعنى نفس..)

Is Maths **as popular as** Science?

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

2. (not) as+adjective / adverb +as

للتعبير عن عدم المساواة نستخدم Not قبل هذا التركيب (بمعنى ليس بنفس ..)

I can **not** run **as fast as** you.

This test was **not as difficult as** the last one.

3. as many + (noun) as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء الجمع المعدودة (بمعنى كثيرا مثل)

You know **as many people as** I do.

4. (not) as many + (noun) as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء الجمع المعدودة (بمعنى ليس كثيرا مثل)

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

5. as + much + (noun) + as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء الجمع الغير المعدودة (بمعنى كثيرا مثل)

He's had **as much success as** his brother has.

6. (not) as + much + (noun) + as

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء الجمع الغير المعدودة (بمعنى ليس كثيرا مثل)

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

في جميع حالات asas لا نستخدم the (ولا) Than

ملاحظة : يمكن حذف الاسم المعدود أو غير المعدود إذا فهمت الإشارة إليه من خلال سياق الكلام أو الجملة .

* I have three brothers. That's **as many as** you do. ("brothers" is understood)

* I'm not hungry. I've had **as much as** I want. ("food" is understood)

***The following words are both adjectives and adverbs**

close	early	far	free	often
daily	fair	fast	hard	wrong

SUMMARY		
نوع المقارنة	الصفات القصيرة	الصفات الطويلة
مقارنة بين طرفين	Sally is <u>taller than</u> Farah	Gold is <u>more expensive than</u> silver
مقارنة متساوية بين طرفين	John is <u>as clever as</u> Kim	Happiness is <u>as important as</u> wealth
مقارنة غير متساوية بين طرفين	John <u>isn't as clever as</u> Kim	Happiness <u>isn't as important as</u> wealth
تفضيل	Dareen is <u>the tallest</u> student in our class	Football is <u>the most interesting</u> sport in the world

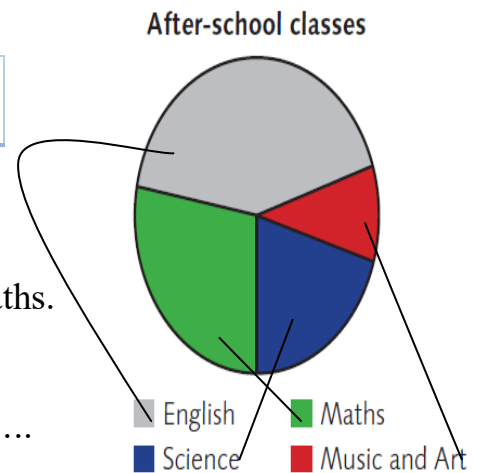
مقارنة متساوية للاسم المعدود	Ali has <u>as many children as</u> I do.
مقارنة غير متساوية للاسم المعدود	Ali <u>doesn't have as many children as</u> I do.
مقارنة متساوية للاسم غير المعدود	He has had <u>as much success as</u> his brother has.
مقارنة غير متساوية للاسم غير المعدود	He <u>hasn't had as much success as</u> his brother has.

5/ SB page 45

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

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

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



4/ AB page 31

Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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

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

5/ AB page 32

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

Use phrases from the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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 the most popular 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.

Extra Exercise:

1. Yesterday was not as warm as today.
Today is
2. Swimming isn't as dangerous as Skiing.
Skiing is
3. Today is colder than yesterday.
Yesterday wasn't
4. A rose is more beautiful than daisy.
A daisy isn't
5. American food is not as good as Italian food.
Italian food is
6. I find science lessons are more enjoyable than maths lessons.
I find maths lessons aren't
8. There is no man in the town as rich as Rami.
Rami is
9. The cheapest way of travelling in this city is a bus.
The least
10. There is no mountain in the world as high as Mount Everest.
Mount Everest is in the world.
11. I've ever seen a film as exciting as this film.
This film is I've ever seen.
12. Nobody in the team is as good as Abdallah.
Abdallah
13. There's less information on the website than there is in the book.
There isn't
14. I haven't got as much homework as my brother .
I have got
15. I don't study as many hours as my brother.
My brother studies
16. Hussam doesn't earn as much money as I do.
I earn
17. Irbid is less crowded than Amman.
Amman is
- Amman isn't
18. Sara and Leen are both 160 c.m tall.
Sara
19. Neither Maths nor science are popular as English.
English
20. Jordanian children **leave** school a year **earlier** than English children.
English children
21. Portuguese children **go** to school for **longer** than children in Japan
Children in Japan
22. Students don't like doing Music and Arts as much as they like doing Maths.
Students like

23. American cars are more expensive than Korean cars.
Korean cars aren't
24. Today is not as cold as yesterday.
Yesterday was
25. Money is not as important as health.
Health is
26. Sea is more exciting than desert.
Desert isn't
27. Jordan is less populated than Syria.
Syria is

• **Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. My car is than your car.
(**expensiver , more expensive , the most expensive**)
2. The elephants are than the tigers.
(**biggest , bigger , more bigger**)
3. Omar is student in our class.
(**the tallest , taller , more tall**)
4. This desk is in the company.
(**the comfortable , more comfortable , the most comfortable**)
5. My sister is than me in English.
(**better, good, bad**)
6. Messi isn't as as Ronaldo.
(**taller , the tallest , tall**)
7. Omar knows people as I do.
(**many , much , as many , as much**)
8. Aqaba doesn't have pollution as Amman.
(**many , much , as many , as much**)

UNIT SEVEN

READING VOCABULARY

The word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
career advisor	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	مرشد مهني
circulation	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air	الدورة الدموية
concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
diet	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	نظام غذائي
diploma	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course	شهادة الدبلوم
Master's degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	شهادة الماجستير
memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	الذاكرة
multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد الوظائف
multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	التغذية
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	شهادة الدكتوراه
post graduate	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	خريج
public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني / حرفي
simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي / مشابه
utterance	something that is said, such as a statement	كلام / حديث / قول / تعبير
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمية
immerse	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	ينهمك / ينشغل بشكل كبير في عمل ما
optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا / وافي الشروط
online distance learning	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد عبر الانترنت
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
mother tongue	The first and the main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الام
enrol	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل

How to revise for exams

circulation	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air	الدورة الدموية
concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
diet	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	نظام غذائي
memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	الذاكرة
nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	التغذية

هل تعلم اذا كان الوقت متأخراً للبدء ف المراجعة الآن

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

لا يجب ان اقوم بعمله هو ان تعد اول شيء لبدء المراجعة ان الوقت ليس متأخر لا

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

جدول زمني للمراجعة

a revision timetable.

هل لك ان تخبرني كيف يمكنني ان اعد جدولاً زمنياً؟

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

بدراسة كل واحدة منها متى سنقوم و قم بتحديد التي يجب ان تدرسها انظر الى جميع المواضيع

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

حاول دراسة في جدولك الدراسي لكل يوم لتغيير ترتيب المواد انها فكرة جيدة

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

من خلال تغيير بهذه الطريقة وهكذا ثم الاحياء بعض الرياضيات ثم يتبعها القليل من الانجليزية

a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing

فإنك تجعل عقلك نشط التركيز في مراجعتك

the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh

هل تعلم فيما اذا كان من الافضل ان تنهض مبكراً أو ان تراجع في وقت متأخر من الليل؟

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

لأن حينها كلما كانت مراجعتك مفيدة كلما بدأت في الصباح الباكر

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's

اوصي ايضاً بالدراسة و تكون ذاكرتك في افضل حالاتها تشعر بأنك مستيقظ أكثر

when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for

يبدأ بالانخفاض ان التركيز ثم اثبات ثم اخذ قسط من الراحة لمدة ٣٠ دقيقة

30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease

واسترجاع تركيزه ستساعد الدماغ باستعادة قوته لذلك الاستراحات المتكررة بعد نصف ساعة

after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

هل من الممكن ان توضح ماذا تعني بفترات الراحة المتكررة؟

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

بسيط للغاية مثل يمكن ان يكون شيئاً اي تغيير للنشاط من اجواء الدراسة اعني لأخذ الاستراحة

By a break, I mean any change of activity from studying. It could be something as simple as just

او المشي لمدة ١٠ دقائق او الاستماع لبعض الموسيقى النهوض من مكتبك

getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

هل يمكنك ان تخبرني كم من التمارين احتاج؟

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

عندما تدرس خصوصاً بالطبع مهم جداً النشاط البدني
Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying.

سوف يزيد النشاط البدني بالطريقة التي تشعر بها ستحدث التمارين اختلافاً كبيراً
Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase
و سيرسل ايضاً اوكسيجين اكثر سيزيد ذلك من الدورة الدموية في المقابل من معدل نبضات القلب
your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen
الى الدماغ مما يجعلك تراجع بكفاءة اكبر
to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!

هل لك ان تعطيني بعض النصائح عن النظام الغذائي؟

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

قدر الامكان الخضار و الفواكه الطازجة يجب ان تأكل مهمة جداً التغذية
Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.
لذلك عليك شرب الكثير من الماء لكي لا تصاب الجفاف من الضروري
It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

How do you revise for exams?

.....
.....

COMPREHENSION TEST

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

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

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

.....
.....

Learning a foreign language

multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي / مشابه
memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	الذاكرة
utterance	something that is said, such as a statement	كلام / حديث / قول / تعبير
multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد الوظائف
mother tongue	The first and the main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الام

ومتعددة دماغك يعمل على تحسين وظائف بحسب ما يزعم بأن التحدث بلغة اجنبية مفيدة يزود الدماغ بتعلم قواعد و كلمات جديدة بطرق مختلفة يعترف ان تعلم بالاضافة الى تدريب الدماغ '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.

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

عندما مهارات صنع القرار يمكن أيضا ان يحسن تعلم اللغة يعتقد أن فروقات صغيرة بالمعنى تتميز باستمرار فانك تتحدث لغة اجنبية تحوّل لا شعوريا الى هذه العملية التي يتم فيها النطق او في الطريقة للكلمة يجب ان يتم اتخاذها والقرارات التي تقتضي اعطاء حكم مواقف اخرى other situations in which judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

في لغتك الام في استعمال قدراتك يمكن ان يحسن ايضاً تعلم لغة اجنبية و أخيراً
 Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue
 فإنك تبدأ تعمل من خلالها اللغة بالطريقة التي عندما تصبح اكثر وعي بفعالية اكبر
 more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to
 من تعلم لغة اجنبية المهارات التي تكتسبها التي تستخدمها كل يوم على اللغة بتطبيقها
 apply it to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign
 بلغتك الام كاتباً و متحدثاً بشكل افضل يمكن ان تجعلك و لذلك
 language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

1 / SB page 52

Work in small groups. What are the benefits of learning a foreign language?

.....

3 / SB page 52

Read the essay again and explain 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.....

6 / SB page 53

Read these statements. Are they true or false? Discuss in pairs.

1. The left-hand side and the right-hand side of the brain have different functions. For each of us, either the left-hand side or the right-hand side of the brain is used more than the other.

.....

2. People only remember 10% of what they read, but they remember 90% of what they see, hear and do.

.....

3. Practice makes perfect.

.....

COMPREHENSION TEST

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

6. What does the underlined word ‘multilingual’ mean ?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

Education in Jordan

optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمية
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني/ حرفي
public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
post graduate	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	خريج
Master's degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	شهادة الماجستير
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	شهادة الدكتوراه
diploma	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course	شهادة الدبلوم
online distance learning	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد عبر الانترنت
enrol	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل

ان الحكومة الى حقيقة ويعود ذلك بشكل رئيسي مستوى عالي من التعليم يوجد في بلدنا
 Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government
 من الروضة الى المرحلة الثانوية جميع المدارس تعتبر التعليم ضرورة
 considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are
 إن التعليم ما قبل المدرسة و الروضة هي مسؤولية مديرية التربية و التعليم
 the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is
 بالنسبة للتعليم العالي من التعليم الالزامي يتبعها ١٠ اعوام مجانية هو اختياري
 optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education,
 إما بتخصصات اكايدمية او مهنية يلتحق الطلاب بالجامعات
 students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

أو احدى الجامعات الخاصة التسعة عشر يمكن ان يلتحق الطلاب بإحدى الجامعات الحكومية العشرة
 Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities.
 الاجانب بالإضافة يختار الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات عدد كبير من الطلاب الاردنيين
 A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign
 او يدرسون من اجل الحصول على شهادة البكالوريوس من جميع انحاء العالم للطلاب
 students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or
 أو شهادة الدبلوم العالي أو الدكتوراه يدرسون من اجل الحصول على شهادة الماجستير
 postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

هي الجامعة الاردنية في عمان التي تحتوي على اكبر عدد من طلاب البكالوريوس الجامعات الثلاث
 The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman,
 حكومية جميعها و جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط و جامعة اليرموك في اربد
 Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public
 الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية في عمان مثلاً الى جامعات
 universities. An example of a newer university is the German-jordan university in amman
 الاتحادية الألمانية وزارة التعليم العالي بالتعاون بين في عام (٢٠٠٥)م التي تأسست
 which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal
 للتعليم النموذج الألماني وهي تتبع للتعليم و البحث والوزارة
 Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied
 في العلوم التطبيقية
 Sciences.

وهم يعملون في نفس الوقت ان يكملوا دراستهم الجامعية الذين يتمنون بالنسبة للطلاب
 For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time,
 التعليم الإلكتروني عن بعد بالالتحاق في بعض الجامعات الاردنية وأنه من الممكن أيضا
 it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning
 في كثير من الجامعات الاخرى سيكون متاح هذا الخيار في المستقبل في البرنامج
 programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

2 / SB page 54

Read the article about education in Jordan. 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

Quotation / SB page 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)”

.....

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. There are some stages of education in Jordan . Write down two of these stages.

.....
.....

2. There different levels of degrees that you can get at the university after leaving school . Write down two of them .

.....
.....

3. Write down the sentence which shows how many universities there are in Jordan.

.....
.....

4. There are three main Jordanian universities with most graduates . What are they.

.....
.....

5. Quote the sentence which indicates the year in which the German-Jordan University was opened.

.....
.....

6. Which group of students can enrol onto online distance learning programmes ?

.....
.....

7. Find a word in the text which means ‘to officially arrange to join a school, university or course ‘

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

9. Students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes. Explain this statement , suggesting three benefits of online distance learning .

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

10. Taking care of education in Jordan improves the Jordanian society. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

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

How to acquire a language

immerse	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	ينهمك / ينشغل بشكل كبير في عمل ما
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصاً / وافي الشروط
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمية
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني / حرفي
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
post graduate	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	خريج

تعلم اللغة الانجليزية بسرعة – بطريقة طبيعية

1. Learn English fast – the natural way!

افضل طريقة لإكتساب لغة

هو ان تنهمك فيها و هذا ما نقدمه

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

ماذا تقصدون بمصطلح الانغماس الكلي؟

2. What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?

سوف تقيم في احدى شققنا الجميلة نستمتع و نتحدث اللغة الانجليزية طوال اليوم

You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long.

يمكنك الانضمام لمجموعة صغيرة معدة خصيصاً أو تطلب في نفس المستوى من طلاب آخرين

You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a 'tailor

لتحضيرك في اللغة الانجليزية الاكاديمية قد تطلب دورة على سبيل المثال دورة

course. For example, you may require a course in academic English to prepare you for

لتساعدك في عمالك أو دورة مهنية أو للدراسات العليا لدراسة البكالوريوس

undergraduate or postgraduate studies, or a vocational course to help you with your career.

سوف تعيشوا و تعملوا معاً كعائلة واحدة بطريقة ما

Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

ما الذي سيكون علي فعله؟

3. What will I be doing?

سوف يصل واحد أو اكثر من المدربين من اصحاب الخبرة بعد الإفطار في الصباح

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

حول بعد الاستمتاع بالغداء معاً ثم ٣ ساعات من الدروس المكثفة سيكون لديكم

and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, after enjoying lunch together around

أو ممارسة الرياضة و غيرها او الذهاب للتسوق سنقوم بزيارة الاماكن المحلية ذات الاهتمام الطاولة

the table, you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc.

In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert,

و تقوم بتحدث اللغة الانجليزية بشكل

مهما تفعل طبيعي أو انك تفضل الاسترخاء في البيت

or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). Whatever you do,

معلمين و اصدقاء يقوموا بدور المرشدين سيكون معك معلمين

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

كم مدة هذه الدورات؟

4. How long are the courses?

بمدى التقدم الذي ينجزونه وهم عادة يكونوا مندهشين لأسبوع يأتي بعض الناس

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

الامر يعود لك يأتي آخرين لمدة اسبوعين أو ثلاثة أو حتى أربعة أسابيع خلال وقت قصير

make in such a short time. Others come for two, three, even four weeks. It's up to you.

لإعطائك خبرة من الدرجة الأولى أنه سنبدل قصار جهدا من شيء واحد يجب أن تكون متأكد

You can be sure of one thing – we'll do our very best to give you a first-class experience and

و نعيدك لبيتك و أنت تفكر و تحلم باللغة الانجليزية

send you home thinking and dreaming in English!

10 / AB page 37

Answer the questions.

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

5. 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.

.....

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

.....

COMPREHENSION TEST

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

.....
.....

2. In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities. Write down two examples of these activities.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

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

10. Joining a group of students on a course may carries some advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

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

Collocations

Collocations	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
do a subject	study	يدرس
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يكتب برنامج
make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة
make a difference	change something	يحدث تغيير

1. I should **draw up a timetable** if I want to revise my subjects carefully.
What does the underlined collocation ‘ draw up a time a timetable ’ mean ?

2. We have to believe we can **make a differences** or there is no point on going on.
What does the underlined collocation ‘ make a difference ’ mean ?

3. I should **take a break** after a hard day’s work.
What does the underlined collocation ‘ take a break ’ mean ?

4. You should **study** hard to achieve high marks.
Replace the underlined phrase by giving the suitable collocation.

5. If you send money to a charity, you will **do exercise** to a lot of lives.
Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.

3 / AB page 35

Use the collocations from the box to complete the sentences.

**make a start , take a break , do exercise , draw up a timetable ,
do a subject , make a difference**

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

1 / AB page 35

Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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

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

Complete the following sentences with the words in the box . there are more words than you need.

undergraduate , academic , immerse , vocational , postgraduate

1. After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do adegree.
2. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in subject 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.

2 / SB page 54

Complete the mind map with the words and phrases in the box. Check the meaning of any word(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on pages 93–95 or in a dictionary.

degree, diploma , Master's degree , online distance learning , PhD , postgraduate , private university , public university , undergraduate , vocational

Education	
Places and ways to study	
Types of courses	
Qualifications	

Indirect Questions الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

The function : We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way.

* نستخدم الأسئلة غير المباشرة لطرح أسئلة بطريقة مؤدبة أو رسمية.

- We can begin impersonal questions with:

Could you tell me ...;	هل لك أن تخبرني
Do you know ...;	هل تعلم
Do / would you mind telling me ...;	هل تمانع أن تخبرني
I wonder if you could explain ...;	اتساءل فيما اذا يمكن ان تشرح
Could you explain ...;	هل يمكن تشرح

* بعد كتابة هذه العبارات يكون تركيب الجملة بنفس التركيب المستخدم في أسئلة الكلام المنقول مع اختلاف بسيط و هو كتابة علامة السؤال في النهاية وكذلك عدم تحويل زمن السؤال بحيث يبقى كما هو .

* Who is that man ?

Do you know who that man is ?

* Where is the nearest bank ?

Could you tell me where the nearest bank is ?

هناك نوعين من الأسئلة:

1. Wh – questions

– هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ (h) أو (wh) مثل (who , why , which , how , where , when) .

عند التحويل يتم اتباع الخطوات التالية:

1. اختر الصيغة المناسبة من صيغ السؤال الغير مباشر.
2. نزل أداة السؤال كما هي.
3. نضع الفاعل.
4. نضع الفعل.
5. تكلمة الجملة.
6. علامة السؤال ؟

(Wh / H) question + Subject + verb + complement + Question mark (?)

• Why is he unhappy?

Could you explain

• How long has she been studying English?

Do you know

• When will Fares have finished the project?

Do you mind telling me

2. (Yes / No) Questions:

— هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ (فعل المساعد) مثل (Do, Does, Did, Have, Has, Had, Is, Are,)

عند التحويل يتم اتباع الخطوات التالية:

١. اختر الصيغة المناسبة من صيغ السؤال الغير مباشر.
٢. نضع كلمة (if, whether).
٣. نضع الفاعل.
٤. نضع الفعل.
٥. تكلمة الجملة.
٦. علامة السؤال ؟

(if, whether) + Subject + verb + complement + Question mark (?)

- Has the football match begun?
Do you mind telling me
- Is there a post box near here , please?
Do you know
- Can I use your pen ?
Could you tell me

4 / AB page 35

Complete the questions with words from the box. The first one is done for you.

how	how much	if	when	where	whether	who	why
-----	----------	----	------	-------	---------	-----	-----

1. Do you know if 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?

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

5 / SB page 51

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?
.....

• **Extra Exercise:**

Complete each of the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before.

1. Where's the post office, please?
Do you mind
2. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?
Could you tell me
3. Where does the bus go from, please ?
Could.....from?
4. Can you suggest the best ways for revising lessons ?
Would you mind
5. What are the benefits of studying English ?
Could you explain
6. Does Sam live in London ?
Could you tell me
7. Why do they look happy ?
Do you mind telling me
8. How did you solve this puzzle ?
Could you explain
9. Why didn't Joory come to the party yesterday ?
Do you know
10. Can you lend me your book ?
Do you mind
11. Open the door.
Would you mind
12. Why do many people move abroad ?
Do you mind
13. Is this car expensive?
Do you know
14. Please send me the money immediately.
Do you mind
15. Did you make the necessary arrangement for the visit?
Do you mind telling me
16. Where has Osama gone?
Do you mind telling me
17. Will you go to Aqaba?
Could you tell me
18. Where does the woman live?
Do you know
19. Has the government taken measurements concerning the problem of unemployment?
Do you know
20. Does the train leave on time?
Could you explain

The Active and Passive المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول

We use the Passive when we don't know who does an action or if the action is not important or necessary to say who does something.

The Basic Rule:

Object === > Verb to (be) + PP. === > (complement) === > (by agent)

للتحويل من المبنى للمعلوم الى مبنى للمجهول يجب إتباع الخطوات التالية:

١. نضع المفعول به (object) في بداية الجملة ويصبح فاعلا.
٢. نضع (verb to be) المناسب وذلك حسب زمن الفعل وحسب الجملة الجديدة.
٣. نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسي (past participle).
٤. نكمل الجملة.
٥. نضع .by + agent

Verb to be:

am, is, are	Simple present
was, were	Simple past
being	Present continuous & Past continuous
been	Present perfect & Past perfect
be	Modals

Active المبني للمعلوم	Passive المبني للمجهول
Simple Present Verb - base Verb + s/es I speak English.	am } is } + PP. are } English is spoken.
Simple Past (v.2) I spoke English.	was } were } + PP. English was spoken.
Present Continuous am } is } + v.ing are } I'm speaking English.	am } is } + being + PP. are } English is being spoken.
Past Continuous was } were } + v.ing I was speaking English	was } were } + being + PP. English was being spoken.
Present Perfect have } has } + PP. I have spoken English.	have } has } + been + PP. English has been spoken.
Past Perfect had + PP. I had spoken English.	had + been + PP. English had been spoken.
Modals + base I will speak English.	modal + be + PP. English will be spoken.
Modals + have + PP. I will have spoken English.	modal + have + been + PP. English will have been spoken.

Subject pronouns	I	He	She	It	They	We	You
Object pronouns	me	him	her	it	them	us	you

Re-write the following sentences into passive voice:

1. The students didn't answer the questions in ink.
The questions
2. She might have watered the plants.
The plants
3. I am going to redecorate the office.
The office
4. Sarah invited me to the party.
I
5. We are revising the passive now.
The passive
6. The police have caught the thief strongly.
The thief
7. Amal is teaching the girls how to draw at Ayla school.
The girls
8. The farmer was planting olive trees when we arrived.
Olive trees
9. My father hasn't taken pictures.
Pictures
10. The students have passed the exam easily.
The exam
11. They should pay more attention to safety when building tunnels.
More attention
12. You should not lend him money.
He
13. I don't find this solution quite acceptable.
This solution
14. Rami drinks coffee every morning.
Coffee
15. The doctor gave her a blood test last week.
She
16. They were studying English.
English
17. Samar has taken a lot of exams since the beginning of the semester.
A lot of exams
18. We have to meet the manager today.
The manager
19. Soldiers must obey orders at all times.
Orders
20. Nobody had known all the answers correctly.
All the answers

21. I won't see you again.
You
22. Somebody throws cans in our garden.
Cans
23. The government of Jordan will build new bridges in Amman.
New bridges
24. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
Hamlet
25. Sama put a stamp on the letter.
A stamp
26. 2. Scientists conducted experiments to test the hypothesis.
Experiments
27. Soldiers must obey orders at all times.
Orders
28. The doctor has advised me to have a rest, and now my family is helping me to recover.
I
29. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago..
Some books
30. Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.
Fifty years ago, smartphones
31. Before they left, they had washed the dishes.
The dishes.....

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. America was in 1492 by Columbus. (discover)
2. English by many countries all over the world. (speak)
3. The matter has by the board for an hour. (discuss)
4. Our final science project has..... the best project. (be, choose)
5. Mr. Tariq will a more responsible post by the manager.
(offer)
6. The homework right now by the students. (do)
7. Jordan by many tourists all over the world annually.
8. A new number yesterday by Ameer. (buy)
9. Sign language in the 16th century. (invent)

5 / SB page 63

Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Jordanian Sign Language, or Lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunia (LIU), is the sign language that (1)(use) in Jordan. The language has several dialects. LIU (2)(relate) to other sign languages in the Middle East, but none of these (3)..... (research) extensively. An introductory grammar of Jordanian Sign Language (4)..... (publish) in 2004 CE . By publishing this book, it (5)..... (hope) at the time that hearing Arabs with an interest in sign language would learn more about the grammar of LIU and other sign languages in general. The publication is a very important achievement for LIU because, before 2004 CE, very little research about sign languages of the Middle East (6)..... (carry out). Interest in LIU has grown since then, and at the moment, a lot of research into the language (7)..... (do).

11 / SB page 43

Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use 'by' where necessary.

1. People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.

.....

2. My mother taught me to read.

.....

3. Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.

.....

4. Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.

.....

5. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

.....

- The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts , saying, beliefs and opinions.

المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي هو طريقة رسمية لطرح أفكار وأقوال ومعتقدات وآراء.

- We can use the impersonal passive with (say, think, claim , prove , know , believe, report, expect, suppose, hope , suggest, acknowledged, assumed) .

هناك طريقتين للتعبير عن المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي:

الطريقة الأولى:

It + (is, was, has been) + (said, believed, thought, known, claimed, ... / that) + تكملة الجملة

-They say that dolphins are highly intelligent
It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

- People thought that the earth was flat.
It was thought that the earth was flat.

-The government has claimed that it would reduce taxes.
It has been claimed that the government would reduce taxes.

الطريقة الثانية:

that + (is, are, was, were, have or has been) + V3 + to + base

- They believe that the story is true
The story is believed to be true.

- They say that dolphins are highly intelligent.
Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.

- People believed that the sun moved round the Earth.
The sun was believed to move round the Earth.

* إذا كان الفعل المستخدم في الجملة الأصلية هو **think** يمكن تحويله إلى **thought** أو **used to be thought** عند الحل

- They think that Yasmeen is clever.

It is thought that / It is used to be thought that Yasmeen is clever.

* يتم حذف الـ (Modals) عند التحويل بالطريقة الثانية.

- The students believe that the exam will be easy.

The exam is believed to be easy.

* عند استخدام الطريقة الثانية في الحل ، إذا كانت الجملة منفية ، عند الحل نستخدم الطريقة التالية : (**not to**)

- People believe that students don't prefer studying for long hours.

Students are believed not to prefer studying for long hours.

7 / SB page 37

Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways. The first one is done for you.

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

It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

Complete each of the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before.

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

It the brain is like a computer.

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

Money

3. Everybody knows that you are the best students .

You.....

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

It

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

Work

6. People think that it is useful to do exercise daily .

It.....

7. They believe that living with a family improves language skills.

It

8. Scientists have proved that social media has affected our live.

It

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

Eating almonds

10. They claim that the Internet has made their lives easier.

The Internet.....

11. Doctors say that young people need eight hours of sleep daily.

Young people

12. People say that they are responsible for the damage.

It

They

13. They believe that she writes good poems.

It

She

14. People know that learning foreign languages is helpful for the brain.

It

Learning foreign languages

15. . People have thought that he has several foreign bank accounts.

It

He

16. It is said that speed is the main reason for road accident.

People

17. Factories are known to cause so much pollution.

People know that

18. Taking frequent breaks is believed to help students in their study.

We believe that

19. The mission is thought to be impossible.

They think that

20. It is thought that the new prime minister is a good speaker.

People

21. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

People claim that

• Correct the verb between brackets

1. It that fish is good for your brain. (think)

2. Fish to be good for the brain. (say)

3. We to only use a small percentage of our brain power. (think)

4. Solving puzzles to keep the brain active. (believe)

5. Exercise has to be good for concentration. (prove)

Taha Al-Noubani

UNIT NINE

VOCABULARY

The word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	عقد صفقة أو اتفاق
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يمزح
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاق
dominate	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر على
export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
Gross Domestic Products	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي
import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	مخزون
fertiliser	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد
knitwear	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية (محبوكة بالصنارة)
minerals	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معادن
extensively	in a way to cover or affect a large area	ممتد
machinery	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	آلية
replicate	to produce a copy of something	عمل نسخة مطابقة
corporate	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization	تضامن وشراكة
domestic	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries	داخلي
evolve	to develop gradually	يطور
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض
track record	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل الاداء/ الانجاز
goods	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع
pharmaceuticals	companies which produce drugs and medicine	شركات الصناعات الدوائية
qualifications	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
marketing	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	تسويق
sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	ترويج للسلع/ عرض تسويقي
target market	people who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
age group	a set of people of similar age	مجموعه من نفس العمر
department group	a large shop that sells many different types of things	متجر كبير
package holiday	an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	اجازة مغطاة التكاليف

القيام بعمل تجاري في الصين Doing business in China

track record	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل الاداء/ الانجاز
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	عقد صفقة أو اتفاق
qualifications	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح باليد
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يمزح
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض

وهو غالبا يقوم بزيارة الصين وهو رجل اعمال مقيم في عمان نتحدث للسيد غانم اليوم
Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China.

ولقد سأله عن أول مرة بدأ فيها أعمال التجارة في الصين

We asked him when he first started doing business with China.

كانت أول رحلة هناك في عام ٢٠٠٤م لقد قمت بالاعمال التجارية في الصين لعدة سنوات

'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, ولم تكن ناجحة

and it was not very successful.'

لماذا لم تكن ناجحة؟

Why was it not successful ?

عملت لدى شركة حاسوب صغيرة في عمان

عندما كنت قاموا بإرسال الى الصين

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still

شابا صغيرا أتمنى لو ان الشركة أدركت

أن الصينيون يحترمون

العمر والخبرة

quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience أكثر من الشباب

more than youth!'

هل ارتكبت أي أخطاء في تلك الزيارة ؟

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

أتمنى لو انني قمت بالتعرف على الثقافة الصينية نعم

قبل زيارة الدولة

لكي تكون

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to

ناجحا في الصين يجب عليك أن تكسب احترامهم

دائما رجال الاعمال الصينيين

يسألوا

be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask

لأنني عملت لدى شركة جديدة على أية حال عن نجاحات الشركة في الماضي

about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company,

فانني لم استطيع الحديث عن سجل انجازاتهم

لم نقم بعمل اي صفات عمل في تلك الرحلة الاولى

I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

متى تعلمت كيف تكون ناجحا في الصين

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

لقد التحقت بشركة كبيرة

وارسالوني لدورة توعية ثقافية

لزيارتي الثانية

'I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next

في الصين شعرت أنني لم اعرف اي شيء في زيارتي الاولى

visit to China, it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!'

ما النصائح التي تستطيع أن تقدمها للناس الذين يريدون القيام بأعمال تجارية في الصين ؟

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

وأقوم بإرسال من عملاء سابقين أقوم بإرسال توصيات قبل أن أزور أي شركة
'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send
بطاقتي التجارية مع مؤهلاتي والمسمى الوظيفي مترجمة اللغة الصينية
my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

هل لك أن تخبرونا عن آخر اجتماع في الصين ؟

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

عندما ثم لان ذلك يظهر عدم الاحترام لا يجب عليك أن تصل متأخرا وصلت في الوقت المحدد بالطبع
'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when
وبدأت الاجتماع مصافحته بلطف قابلت مدير الشركة

I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making
تأكدت أن خلال الاجتماع عن خبراتي الشيقة في الصين بحديث قصير
small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that
لان لذلك لم أقل اي نكتة كانت تحت السيطرة وهادئة صوتي ولغتي الجسدية
my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not
لا يترجم بشكل صحيح او يسبب استياء
be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

هل كان اجتماعيا ناجحا

Was it a successful meeting?

قبل الاجتماع قد أطلع على عملي التجاري بشكل صحيح علمت أن المدير كان ذلك نعم
'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting,
بدأت عندما بدأت بالتفاوض لذلك كنت مستعدا لاسئلته المفصلة
so I was prepared for his detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with
من المهم دائما يؤمن الصينيون في تجنب الصدام بالقضايا المهمة
the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to
كان الاجتماع ناجحا ولذلك في النهاية كنت على استعداد للتوصل لتسوية أن تكون صبورا
be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

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Listen to and read the interview again and answer the questions.

1. Why was Mr Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?

2. What do you think is a 'track record' ?

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?

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. There are many things you have to do in order to make a business meeting successful. Write down two of them .

.....
.....

2. Mr Ghanem’s next trip to China was successful for two reasons . Write them down.

.....
.....

3. The writer mentioned some reasons that make Mr. Ghanem's first business with China unsuccessful. Write down two reasons.

.....
.....

4. Write down the sentence which indicates that telling jokes during business meeting shows disrespect according to the Chinese culture.

.....
.....

5. When did Mr Ghanem first start doing business with China?

.....
.....

6. Replace the underlined item if only with a suitable equivalent.

.....
.....

7. Find a word in the text which means ‘ discussing something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics’

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

9. If you want to be successful in business , you should have some important skills. Suggest three skills that lead to success in such area.

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

10. It is important to know about different cultures and habits to achieve success in business. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

Our country's imports and exports

export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
Gross Domestic Products	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي
import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	مخزون
fertiliser	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاق
dominate	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر على
minerals	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معادن
pharmaceuticals	companies which produce drugs and medicine	شركات الصناعات الدوائية
knitwear	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية (محبوكة بالصنارة)
goods	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع

التي تصدرها وما هي السلع التي لها علاقات تجارية مع الاردن سننظر الى الدول في هذا التقرير
In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and
التجارية الاردن غنية بالبوتاس والفوسفات دعونا ننظر للصادرات اولا وتستوردها
imports. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction
هي واحدة من أكبر الصناعات بالعالم لهذه المعادن والصناعات
industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world.

هي المواد الكيميائية والاسمده اثنان من اكبر صادرات الاردن ليس من الغريب
Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers.
تمثل الصناعات الدوائية والصناعات الاخرى 30% من إجمالي صافي الانتاج المحلي الاردني
Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP),
و 75% من الصناعات الدوائية في الاردن يتم تصديرها 65% من أغلبية على أية حال
and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of
تذهب معظم صادرات الاردن الى وغالبا من قطاع السياحة والسفر يسيطر عليها قطاع الخدمات الاقتصاد
the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to
والسعودية والهند وامريكا العراق
Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

ان الاردن لا يملك في الشرق الاوسط على خلاف بعض الدول والان دعونا ننظر للواردات
Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have
لاحتياجاتها من طاقة على الاردن ان تستورد النفط والغاز ولهذا السبب احتياطات كبيرة من النفط والغاز
large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs.
23,6% من واردات الاردن في عام 2013م والقمح والدواء ان واردات الاردن الرئيسية الاخرى هي السيارات
Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports

بنسبة 17,6% من وارداتها يليها الاتحاد الاوروبي كانت من السعودية
were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports.
تأتي الواردات الاخرى من الصين والولايات المتحدة
Other imports have come from China and the United States.

وهي تقوم بتجارة حرة أكثر من اي دولة عربية اخرى
تعتد الاردن اتفاقيات تجارية حرة
Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely
ما هي المناطق الاخرى ذات الاهمية لتجارة الاردن؟ وماليزيا وكندا امريكا تشمل مع العديد من الدول
with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important
مع الاتحاد الاوروبي في عام ١٩٩٧م وقعت الاردن اول اتفاقية تجارية
for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE.
في عام ٢٠١١م في عام ٢٠٠٤م و تونس مصر و المغرب مع وقعت اتفاقية تجارية حرة
It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE,
و تونس مصر و المغرب مع الاتحاد الاوروبي عقدت اتفاقية تجارية اخرى
another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.
ان التجارة مع بلاد الاتحاد الاوروبي و شمال افريقيا من المحتمل ان تنمو
Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

5 / SB page 67

Read the report again and answer the 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?

.....

Quotation / SB page 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)

.....

.....

.....

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Name two exported and imported goods in Jordan.

.....
.....

2. Name two countries that Jordan exports its goods to.

.....
.....

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan has the world's largest extraction industry for potash and phosphate.

.....
.....

4. According to the text, what countries does Jordan import its good from?

.....
.....

5. What dominates the economy of Jordan?

.....
.....

6. What do the underlined abbreviation (GDP) stand for ?

.....
.....

7. What does the underlined word 'reserves' mean?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

10. Jordan has to introduce important procedures in order to decrease its import of gas and oil. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

How to make a sales pitch

marketing	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	تسويق
extensively	in a way to cover or affect a large area	ممتد
machinery	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	آلية
corporate	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization	تضامن وشراكة
sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	عرض تسويقي
target market	people who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
age group	a set of people of similar age	مجموعه من نفس العمر
department group	a large shop that sells many different types of things	متجر كبير
package holiday	an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	جازة مغطاة التكاليف

او تبنيح احدث الى سلسلة من الصيدليات نوع جديد من معجون الاسنان سواء كنت تبنيح
 يجب عليك ان تعرف او تبنيح نوع جديد من رحلة شاملة النفقات لوكالة سفر برامج الحاسوب الى مدرسة
 software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know
 قم بالبحث

1. Do your research

من الضروري متمنياً لو أنك كنت مستعد بشكل أفضل لا تتراجع عن تقديم عرض تسويقي
 Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to
 ان تعرف كل شيء عن منتجك know everything about your product.

يجب عليك أن تعرف أيضاً و أين تم انتاجه؟ هل تعلم متى تم تطويره؟
 Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who
 الذين يمكنهم شرائه الفئة العمرية أو دخل الناس على سبيل المثال ما هو السوق المستهدف
 the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it.
 المنتجات المشابهة في السوق يجب أن تعرف عن جميع المنافسين ليس فقط ذلك
 Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the
 لماذا منتجك يتفوق على المنتجات الأخرى و لماذا له قيمة أفضل؟
 market. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?

وما هي احتياجاتهم يجب عليك أن تعرف تماماً نوعية الناس الذين تتحدث إليهم بالإضافة لذلك
 In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs
 في حي بسيط اذا هم يمثلون متجراً للطبقة الوسطى على سبيل المثال
 are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble
 الذين لماذا منتجك الخاص يمكن ان يناسب الزبائن كن على استعداد لتوضيح
 neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do
 يجب أن الأهم في ذلك ما الذي يجعل منتجك ملائم لهم؟ لا يملكون الكثير من المال
 not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to
 و أفضل طريقة لذلك هي إستخدامه لماذا تقوم ببيعه تؤمن
 believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

2. Prepare and practice

ولكن كيف ستقوله
ليس فقط ما الذي ستقوله
خطط لعرضك التسويقي بعناية
Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it.
هل ستقرأ كلمة كلمة أو انك تستخدم ملاحظات لتتذكره؟
مهما تقرر

Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorise it? Whatever you decide,
ان يكون لديك دائماً قائمة بالنقاط الاساسية
في حين ان شيئاً ما قاطعك
انها دائماً فكرة جيدة
it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or
ثم تدرب عليه (وهذا يحصل)
إن أمكن أمام زملائك
أو ببساطه أن تكون أعصابك بارده
you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues.

وتدرب عليه
مرة أخرى
قم بالتعديلات

Make changes and practise it again.

كن محترف

3. Be professional

على سبيل المثال
ابدأ ببعض التعليقات اللطيفة
اجعل خطابك بسيطاً و قصير
Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example,
و امدح رفقتهم
اشكر المضيفين للسماح لك بالحديث اليهم
thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company.

حتى لو كنت متوتر
من المهم ان تبدو واثقاً
تذكر ان تتحدث ببطئ و وضوح
Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if nervous!).

انظر حول الغرفة
بدلاً من ذلك
لا تجعل رأسك منخفضاً
ثناء التحدث
While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and
استقبل الاسئلة
عندما تنهي الحديث
وقم بتواصل بصري مع الحضور
make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions.

و تعهد بمعرفة
اشكر السائل
لا تتظاهر بمعرفتها
اذا لم تكن تعرف الاجابة
If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out
توزعه
يجب ان يكون ملخص خطابك جاهزاً
اخيراً
وقم بذلك
الاجابة
the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the
حظاً موفقاً
عندما بدأت العمل
اتمنى لو انني كنت اعرف كل هذا
في نهاية الجلسة
end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

10 / AB page 47

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

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

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

COMPREHENSION TEST

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

.....
.....

2. In order to be a professional sales person , you should have some qualities. Write down two of them.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

4. Give two examples of friendly comments.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

7. What does the underlined expression ' target market ' mean?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

9. A successful salesperson needs to acquire some properties . Explain this statement , suggesting three qualities that a salesperson should have.

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

10. Planning is the first step to success. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

- يمكن أن نعبر عن الأشياء المفضلة (preferences) بإستعمال العبارات التالية:
I would prefer , I would rather

- يمكن أن نعبر عن الآراء (opinions) بإستعمال العبارات التالية:
I think , In my opinion , I believe , I'm against

Read the following two mini-dialogues and answer the question that follows each one.

Ayman : I think that too much fatty food is bad for your health.

Taha : I agree.

What is the function of Ayman's statement ?

.....

Reem : I would rather go to a natural attraction to a historic city.

Nada : You are right.

What is the function of Reem's statement ?

.....

Collocations

Collocations	Arabic Meaning
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make small talk	يقدم حديثاً قصيراً
cause offence	يسبب استياء / يضايق
earn respect	يكسب احترام
join a company	ينضم الى شركة
shake hands	يصافح
ask questions	يطرح اسئلة

1 / AB page 44

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

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

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

I should make a break after a hard day's work.

Replace the underlined misused verb with the correct one.

.....

2 / AB page 44

Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise

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..... thewhere his father works .
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to.....
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to about anything you don't understand .
7. By working hard , you willtheof your boss.

By working hard, you will cause offence of your boss.

Replace the underlined misused collocation "cause offence" with the correct one.

.....

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

Compromise , conflict , negotiate , patient , prepared , previous , track record

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you
2. When you are ready for something, you arefor 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

6 / SB page 67

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.

Unreal past forms صيغ الماضي الغير حقيقي

يمكن التعبير عن التمني سواء بالماضي أو الحاضر باستخدام (wish or If only) ولا يوجد هناك فرق بينهما.

- We use (wish or If only + Past Perfect) to express regrets about the past.

للتعبير عن الندم و الحسرة على شئ حصل في الماضي

I wish I had done more work for the exam. (I didn't do much work for my exam).

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

We're late. **If only** we had caught the earlier bus.

- We use (wish or If only + Past simple) to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

للتعبير عن أمنيات في الوقت الحاضر ومن غير الممكن حدوثها.

I wish I knew the answer.

I wish we lived in a bigger flat.

He **wishes** he were taller.

If only we were older.

* لاحظ استخدام (were) في جميع الحالات مهما كان الفاعل.

5 / SB page 65

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)
5. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller! (be)
6. I can't do this exercise. I wish I it. (understand)
7. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he Chinese. (speak)
8. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it larger oil reserves. (have)

5 / AB page 45

Complete the sentences with words from the box. The first one is done for you.

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

1. I couldn't understand anything. If 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.

7/ AB page 45

Use the prompts and write sentences with *I wish* and *If only*. The first one is done for you.

1. I'm cold. (bring a coat)
If only I'd brought a coat.
I wish I'd brought 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)

.....

• **Extra Exercise:**

Complete each of the following sentences so that the new one is similar in meaning to the one before.

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.
If only
2. I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish
3. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.
If only
4. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.
I wish
5. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.
If only
6. Our flat is very small.
If only
7. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.
He wishes
8. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.
I wish
9. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.
If only I
10. My cousins don't live near here.
I wish
11. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.
If only I
12. What a pity! I don't have any kind of job.
I wish
13. I regret I ask my parents for everything.
I wish
14. I regret the English teacher didn't give me my note book.
If only
15. I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish
16. Rami should have trained well. He lost the match.
Rami wishes
17. I can't help my friend.
I wish
18. I am not fluent in French.
If only
19. Foods are expensive during Ramadan.
I wish
20. I drink too much coffee.
I wish
21. Oh no! I forgot to buy salt.
If only

22. I've left my job. It was a big mistake.

I wish

23. My nephew don't live near here.

I wish

24. I didn't take a course in computer science when I was a child.

If only

25. My bedroom is messy.

I wish

26. I regret speaking aloud in the class.

I wish

27. I wish I had done my best in my work.

If only

28. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.

I wish

29. I am sorry that I didn't read that book. (I wish)

.....

Study of the following sentences and answer the question that follows each one.

1. I am sleepy. I wish I had slept early last night.

What is the function of using wish in the above sentence?

.....

2. I miss my girlfriend. I wish she were here right now.

What is the function of using wish in the above sentence?

.....

UNIT TEN
READING
VOCABULARY

The word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	متكيف مع
ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
attribute	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	صفة / ميزة في الشخص
competent	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفو
conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	واعي ومدرك/ حي الضمير
Curriculum Vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
enclosed	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall	مرفق
enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
fond of	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم بـ
Full time	happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it	كامل الوقت
headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات رأس
intern	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience	متدرب
interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم فوري
keen	having or showing eagerness or interest	مهتم /محب
reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع / معرفين
regional	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي
seminar	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	حلقة دراسية / ندوة
surveyor	person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land	باحث مسحي
voluntary	done or given by choice	تطوعي
work experience	a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرات العمل
rewarding	giving personal satisfaction	مكافئ
secure	safe; free from danger	امن
translation	expressing of something in different language	ترجمة
concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
post graduate	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	خريج
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	شهادة / درجة علمية
qualifications	official record of achievement	مؤهلات
pensions	money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age	رواتب تقاعدية
web inquiries	online questions	استفسارات على النت
calculations	maths; work with numbers	عمليات حسابية
recruiting	finding suitable employees	توظيف
marketing	promoting your product; finding customers	تسويق

My job as an interpreter

headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات رأس
interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم فوري
regional	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي
rewarding	giving personal satisfaction	مجزي
seminar	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	حلقة تدريسية / ندوة
secure	safe; free from danger	امن
translation	expressing of something in different language	ترجمة
fond of	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم بـ
concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
post graduate	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	خريج
qualifications	official record of achievement	مؤهلات
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	شهادة / درجة علمية

العديد من الطلاب

وعملت كترجمة فورية لمدة ٥ سنوات

أسمي فاطمة مصطفى

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.
 ما هي طبيعة عملي لأنهم يريدون أن يعرفوا مستفسرين عن عملي راسلونني بالايمل ولذلك هذا ردي

So here is my reply.

عندما

عمل والدي في كثير من البلدان المختلفة

كنت دائما مولعة باللغات

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when

كنت دائما اريد

عندما كنا نزرور بلدا ما

كنت صغيرة

وعادة ما كنا نساfer معه

I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to

قررت ان اعمل في وظيفة

ولذلك

كنت في المدرسة جيدة جدا في الانجليزية

ان اتعلم لغتها

learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an

مترجمة فورية

interpreter.

حول العالم

وندوات

مؤتمرات مهمة

عملي الان يتضمن الذهاب الى

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world.

فانني استمع لما يقولون

عندما يتحدث شخص ما اللغة الانجليزية في مؤتمر ما

When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones.

اعطي الترجمة

بينما يتحدث المتحدث

ثم أقوم بالترجمة للعربية

I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through

يتحدث

ان اي احد في الغرفة

وهذا يعني

لاشخاص اخرين في الاجتماع

عبر السماعات

headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks

اللغة العربية

يمكن ان يفهم ما يقوله الناس

Arabic can understand what people are saying.

هل هو عمل سهل؟ ليس على الاطلاق ان اللغة الانجليزية ليست واحدة في جميع الدول الناطقة بها
Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English -speaking countries.

عن الكلمات احيانا تكون مختلفة المتحدث في الهند كلمات اللغة الانجليزية على سبيل المثال
For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that
يجب عليك ايضا بالاضافة لمعرفة الانجليزية الاقليمية وامريكا والمستخدمة في بريطانيا
People use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need
الاعمال بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم للحديث عنه أكثر عن اللغة الانجليزية المتخصصة ان تعرف
to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business,
تجعلها لغة مختلفة تقريبا على سبيل المثال او القانون والعلوم
science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

اذا فانك لن تكن قادرا ان تصبح مترجم فوري اذا لم تكن تحمل شهادة في اللغة
Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that
فانك من المحتمل ستحصل على وظيفة مترجم فوري كان لديك مؤهل دراسات عليا
you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite
بان لديك استماع جيد فيجب عليك ان تظهر اذا كان لديك مقابلة عمل بشكل سريع
Quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening
انه يمكنك ان تفكر بسرعه ويجب عليك ان تظهر وصوت واضح في الحديث مهارات
skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that
وامن فانه ان كنت ناجحا لفترات طويلة من الوقت وانه لديك القدرة على التركيز
you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and

لطالما لكن هذه ليست مشكلة ربما ستحتاج للسفر كثيرا عمل مجزي
Rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as
تستمتع بزيارة دول اخرى
you enjoy visiting other countries.

فان ذلك يؤثر اذا ترجمت اشياء بشكل خاطيء انتي ادرك انه عمل يتطلب الكثير من المسؤولية
It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect
بنتابك شعور كبير على اية حال بين الدول على اتفاقية تجارية او قانونية مهمة
an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling
عندما الناس يفهمون كل شيء تترجمه بالرضى
of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

1 / SB page 72

At international conferences, how do people from different countries understand each other?

4 / SB page 73

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

1. Fatima Musa's job involves going to

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

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

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

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

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

.....

.....

Quotation / SB page 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)

.....

.....

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Many things encouraged Fatima to decide on a career as an interpreter . Write down two of them .

.....

.....

2. You have to show some skills in an interview for the job of an interpreter . Write down two of these skills.

.....

.....

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that the interpreter will feel rewarded if the listeners understand the translated information.

.....

.....

4. Quote the sentence which shows the consequence of bad translation.

.....

.....

5. Mention the main reason that made Fatima talk about her job as interpreter?

.....

.....

6. What does the underlined phrase fond of mean ?

.....

.....

7. Find a word in the text which means” giving personal satisfaction"

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

9. If you want to get a good job , you have to be well-qualified. Suggest three things you can do to get a good job.

.....

.....

10. It is said that if you love your job, you will achieve success . Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

.....

.....

Curriculum Vitae

adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	متكيف مع
attribute	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	صفة / ميزة في الشخص
competent	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفؤ
conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	واعي ومدرك / حي الضمير
Curriculum Vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
enclosed	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall	مرفق
enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
keen	having or showing eagerness or interest	مهتم / محب
reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع / معرفين
voluntary	done or given by choice	تطوعي
work experience	a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرات العمل

Dear Sir/Madam,

اود ان اتقدم لكم

بوظيفة باحث في شركة الادوية الخاصة بكم

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company.

كما هو مبين في سيرتي الذاتية المرفقة

فانا حاصل على شهادة في الكيمياء

As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry.

واضافة لذلك

فقد عملت كصيدلاني

لذلك فانا اعرف الكثير

Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, so I know a lot about

عن هذه المهمة

this industry.

الذي ايضاً مؤهلاً في مجال الصحافة

وقد عملت سابقاً لصالح مجلة علمية

I also have a qualification in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal.

و أتمتع بمهارات بحثية ممتازة

في وقت فراغي

اقوم بمساعدة كبار السن

و أعي

I have excellent research skills. In my spare time, I help elderly people, and I can see

الفرق الذي يمكن

ان يحرزه العلاج في حياتهم

كما انني أتطلع للإلتحاق بشركة

the difference that medicines can make to their lives. I am very keen to join a company that

التي تساعد الناس بالفعل

can really help people.

اتطلع بشوق لردكم بخصوص المرحلة الثانية من الطلب

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

مع اطيب الامنيات

Yours faithfully,

طارق حكيم

Tareq Hakim

Dear Mr Rahhal,

انا مهتم

بوظيفة الباحث في شركتكم الدوائية

حيث سوف

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.

ثرون في سيرتي الذاتية المرفقة

انني عملت في المبيعات

في شركة ادوية كبيرة

لعدة سنوات

و قد كنت ناجحاً في هذه الوظيفة

وقد حصلت على لقب رجل المبيعات

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

أود الآن

الخوض بتحدي جديد

كما انني اجد نفسي مهتماً في مجال البحث

I have a degree in Physics. I am a competent and adaptable worker and I believe that I can be successful in any position. I like reading and camping. I also like travelling.

وانا حاصل على شهادة في الفيزياء

و اعتبر نفسي عامل مجد و قادر على التكيف

و أعتقد انني

أستطيع النجاح بأي وظيفة

احب التخيم و القراءة

و احب السفر ايضاً

المراجع متوفرة عند الطلب

اتطلع بشوق لسماع ردكم

References are available on request. I look forward to hearing from you.

مع اطيب الامنيات

Yours sincerely,

Hisham Khatib

3 / SB page 76

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 , Qualifications and training , Reference , Skills and achievements , Work experience

(1)

1. Name 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.

1. Name 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.

4 / SB page 76

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?

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

الدخول في عالم الاعمال التجارية
Stepping into the business world

pensions	money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age	رواتب تقاعدية
web inquiries	online questions	استفسارات على النت
calculations	maths; work with numbers	عمليات حسابية
recruiting	finding suitable employees	توظيف
marketing	promoting your product; finding customers	تسويق

الذين يختارون تخصص جامعي في بريطانيا هو خيار شائع لدى الطلاب دراسات الاعمال
Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK.
لكن معظمهم يبدأوا بالتوظيف (العمل) يذهب البعض لمزيد من الدراسة بعد التخرج
After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employments.
وهو نوع من التدريب المهني تقدم برامج تدريبية للخريجين العديد من الشركات الكبرى
Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship.
وهو على وشك التخرج في هذا التخصص ذهبنا لرؤية شخص يدعى ركي مايلز و يبلغ من العمر ٢٢ عام
We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky miles, who is about to graduate in the subject.

منذ متى و انت تدرس تخصص الأعمال يا ركي؟
How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?
كل واحدة منها لست أشهر من الخبرة العملية تشمل فترتين انها دورة دراسية مدتها ٤ سنوات
It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months,
لا يكونان معاً بنفس السنة
but they weren't in the same year.

ماذا درست بالتحديد خلال الاربع سنوات؟
What exactly have you studied over those four years?
والتسويق و الاقتصاد و التمويل و المحاسبة و بالطبع الرياضيات كثيراً جداً
Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and
وهي تخصص للتوظيف و ادارة الموظفين و التحقت ايضاً بدورة في الادارة و المبيعات ايضاً
Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and
و يجب علينا دراسة تكنولوجيا المعلومات ايضاً و دورة في الدعاية و الاعلان و كيفية التعامل مع المشاكل
how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too,
لأن مهارة الحاسوب اصبحت ضرورية
because computer skills are essential.

ما هو اكثر شيء استمتعت به في دراستك؟
What did you most enjoy about the degree?
وهي تبدو رائعة بالطبع في الفترتين تعلمت الكثير خبرة العمل بالتأكيد
The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on
لذلك تمكنت عرضت علي احدى الشركات عمل مدفوع الاجر الصيف الماضي في سيرتي الذاتية
my curriculum vitae. One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to
لم يكن لدي الكثير من المال العام الماضي و ايضاً من الحصول على مزيد من الخبرة بتلك الطريقة
get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year
لو لم احصل على ذلك العمل
if I hadn't had that job!

ما نوع تلك الشركة و ماذا عملت بها؟

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

كانت شركة تقدم منتجات مالية

مثل مدخرات و رواتب تقاعدية

بالاغلب

في البداية

It was a company that provides financial products-d- saving and pensions, mostly. At first

كنت اتتبع اشخاص مختلفين

و اراقب ماذا يفعلون

ثم قمت بعمل الكثير

I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of

من التدقيق عليهم

انت تعرف

التدقيق على حساباتهم

عندما عدت في الصيف

checking for them - you know, checking their calculations. When I went back in the summer,

كنت في قسم المبيعات

كان عملي هو متابعة

الاستفسارات على الانترنت

و ارسال المزيد

I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further

من المعلومات للعملاء المحتملين

و استمتعت بذلك

ولم اكن احصل على هذه الفرصة

information to possible clients. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity

لو انني لم يكن لدي خبرة عملية من قبل

if I hadn't done the work experience first.

ماذا تخطط أن تفعل بعد ذلك؟

What are you planning to do next?

لقد تقدمت للحصول على وظيفة في بنك

لدي المؤهلات المطلوبة

لكنني اعرف

سيكون هناك

الكثير

I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be

من المتقدمين الآخرين

يجب ان انتظر و أرى إن

ساحصل على مقابلة

إذا تم

a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do,

إستدعائي للمقابلة يجب ان استعد لها بعناية كبيرة.

I'll have to prepare really carefully.

10 / AB page 51

Read the text again and answer the 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.

11 / AB page 51

Match the words in bold in the text with their meanings.

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

2. online questions:

3. maths; work with numbers:

4. finding suitable employees:

5. promoting your product; finding customers:

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Business studies students should do some courses to get a degree. Write down two examples of these courses.

.....
.....

2. According to the text, Ricky has to follow some steps to get a job with a bank. Write down two of these steps.

.....
.....

3. There are two choices for the student of business studies? What are they?

.....
.....

4. Write down the sentence which shows what Ricky intends to work in the future.

.....
.....

5. Ricky Miles has three types of qualifications . What are they?

.....
.....

6. What helped Ricky to get a job last summer?

.....
.....

7. What does the underlined word recruiting mean ?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

9. Work experience is essential to get good job and improve your job position . Suggest three ways to gain experience.

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

10. Choosing what to study at university is one of the biggest decision students have to make. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down four point of view.

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

- نستخدم الروابط التالية لتقديم السبب (**cause**) :

because , as , since , because of , due to

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

As / Since / Because I was tired , I went to bed.

We were late **because of / due to** the traffic

- نستخدم أدوات الربط التالية لتقديم النتيجة (**result**) :

therefore , so , as a result , consequently , because of that

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

- We were caught in traffic , **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play.
- She worked hard ; **as a result , / consequently , / because of that** , she did very well in her exams.

Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows each one.

- We cancelled the trip due to the bad weather.

What is the function of using due to in the above sentence ?

.....

- We played well , so we won the match.

What is the function of using so in the above sentence ?

.....

- 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 ?

.....

Words followed by prepositions

Verb	Arabic Meaning
work as	يعمل ك
decide on	يقرر بشأن
translate into	يترجم من و الى
talk about	يتحدث عن
ask about	يسأل عن
good at	جيد في

Choose the suitable item from these given to complete each of the following sentences.

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

1 / AB page 49

Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box. One word or phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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

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

2 / AB page 49 /// Circle the correct words.

1. Ali is thinking of **having** / **taking** a course in Agriculture.
2. I get a feeling of **satisfaction** / **secure** after a hard day's work.
3. Make sure your online passwords are **secure** / **rewarding**.
4. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **successful** / **responsible** person.
5. My friend has just got a **job** / **work** at our local bank.

الجملة الشرطية

Conditional Sentences

Zero

We use the zero conditional to talk about things which regularly happen.

يستعمل هذا النوع للتحدث عن حقائق وأشياء عامة.

If + subject + simple present , subject + simple present
If it snows, we get cold.

First

We use the first conditional to talk about things which are likely to happen in the future.

نستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن أشياء من المحتمل حدوثها في المستقبل

If + subject + simple present , subject + will + base
If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

Second

We use the second conditional to talk about things which are unlikely to happen in the future.

نستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن أشياء من غير المحتمل حدوثها في المستقبل.

If + subject + simple past , subject + would + base
If you studied hard, you would pass the exam.

Third

We use the third conditional to talk about things which never happens.

نستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية لتحدث عن أشياء من المستحيل حدوثها.

If + subject + past perfect , subject + would have + V.3.
If you had studied hard, you would have passed the exam.

١. يمكن استبدال الـ (if في النوع **first conditional**) في الجمل الشرطية بكلمات أخرى مثل:

Provided that, as long as, when, even if, unless.

I'll buy the book **if / provided that / as long as** it isn't too expensive.

People get fat **if / when** they eat too much.

I'll buy it **unless** it's expensive.

٢. يمكن استخدام (could have or might have + PP.) بدلا من (would have + PP.) عندما نكون متأكدين بشكل أقل من نتائج الفعل المستحيل في الماضي.

If I had prepared better for the competition, I **might have won** the first prize.

If I had slept better the night before the exam, I **could have concentrated** better.

6 / SB page 73

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.

5 / AB page 49

Circle the correct word in bold, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one is done for you.

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)

#Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. If the weather sunny, we will go for a picnic. (be)
2. If I Ali, I would have told him the news. (meet)
3. We would go if you on time. (not come)
4. You will get the letter by Sunday if she it today. (post)
5. You a seat if you had arrived ten minutes earlier. (get)
6. Samar won't do the whole work if she enough time. (not have)
7. If I a big prize in a lottery, I would give up my job. (win)
8. If I were you, I him. (help)
9. We will go outside if it (not rain)
10. You will be dropped from the team if you well.(not play)
11. If Rami too much chocolate, his teeth get worse. (eat)
12. I round the world if I got rich. (travel)
13. If water , it turns into ice. (freeze)
14. If the sky had been clear yesterday, I eclipse.(see)
15. Muna will look for work if she her job. (lose)
16. If I, you , I would apologise . (be)
17. When you heat water, it (boil)
18. Provided that it,we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)

A. Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.

1. When you at the station next Saturday, we will be there to meet you.
(**arrived** , **arrive** , **arrives**)
2. Nasser comes out with us tomorrow unless he help his father.
(**have to** , **had to** , **has to**)
3. I you with your homework, as long as you help me with mine!
(**will help** , **help** , **would help**)
4. Provided that it, we have a picnic next week .
(**don't rain** , **doesn't rain** , **didn't rain**)
5. If you win the prize, how you the money? (**win/spend**)
(**will / spend** , **do / spend** , **does / spend**)
6. Even if Omar his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car.
(**passed** , **pass** , **passes**)

B. Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.

1. During Ramadan, we eat the sun sets.
(**when** , **unless** , **even if**)
2. I'll phone you I miss the bus so that you pick me up.
(**unless** , **if** , **provided that**)
3. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday it's closed.
(**even if** , **as long as** , **unless**)
4. I will take the job offer it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
(**provided that** , **if** , **as long as**)
5. We have to go to school we're tired.
(**unless** , **even if** , **if**)

Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box. The first two are done for you.

even if	if	unless	when
---------	----	--------	------

1. Ice cream melts when it gets warm. ✓
2. We need umbrellas unless it rains. We need umbrellas when 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.

Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets.

1. The weather was rainy, so we didn't go out . (could)
2. I didn't take the medicine. I felt worse. (would)
3. You didn't come to the meeting yesterday, so you didn't meet Ibrahim. (would)
4. It rained all day. We didn't go on a bike tour. (might)
5. I passed the Arabic exam because I studied hard. (would not)
6. Our team trained hard. They won the match. (could not)
7. I prepared better for the competition. I won the first prize. (might not)
8. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

Complete each of the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it.

1. If you don't hurry up, we will miss the bus.
Unless
2. If Ahmad doesn't come early, we will leave.
Unless.....
3. I would come out with you if I didn't feel tired.
Unless.....
4. Unless you arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.
If
5. We will go outside unless it rains.
If
6. You would be dropped from the team unless you played well.
If
7. We will be late unless we leave soon.
If
8. You wouldn't do the whole work if you didn't have enough time.
Unless

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows each one.

1. If she had taken care of her son, he wouldn't have become a criminal.
What is the function of using the third conditional in the above sentence ?
.....
2. We will have a barbecue on Friday if it doesn't rain.
What is the function of using the first conditional in the above sentence ?
.....
3. If you touch a fire, you get burned.
What is the function of using the zero conditional in the above sentence ?
.....

لإعطاء نصيحة فيمكن استخدام العبارات التالية:

(If I were you,, Why don't you, You could ...)

If I were you, I would study hard.
 Why don't you study hard?
 You could study hard.

2 / SB page 74

Complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice.

you could	if I were you	why don't you
-----------	---------------	---------------

- Before you find a full-time job, consider doing voluntary work?
-, I'd find out about training courses.
- As you have a Geology degree, do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

12/ AB page 52

Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)
 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.
- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)

- You ought to get some work experience. (don't)

- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

- You should do a lot of research. (would)

3 / SB page 74

Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

- A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
 B: study English at university?
- A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
 B: You do a Chinese course online.
- A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
 B: , I would ask the teacher.

Complete the following dialogue by giving advice.

Sarah: I have a headache and I am not feeling well.

Mona:

Read the following min-dialogue and answer the question that follows.

Taha: If I were you, I would travel to London.

Ayman: I would.

What is the function of Taha's statement?

.....

Ayman : Why don't you prepare for Master's degree?

Taha : I don't have enough money.

What is the function of Ayman's statement?

.....

* هناك مصطلحات أخرى ممكن أن تدل على إستخدام النصيحة

Have you thought about?

You should, no doubt about it.

My main recommendation is that you

Have you thought about our new English teacher?

What is the function of the above sentence?

Derivation الإشتقاق

In English there are four major word classes: **nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs.**

Noun الإسم

* قد ينتهي الإسم بإحدى المقاطع التالية (suffixes):

tion	education	ity	security
ness	awareness	y	memory
ee	employee	age	shortage
ice	advice	or	advisor
ism	idealism	ce	influence
ment	management	ist	archaeologist
ess	success	ship	internship
ure	agriculture	dom	kingdom
er	achiever	sion	immersion
ance	dominance	ence	dependence

يستخدم الإسم كما يأتي:

١. في موقع فاعل (subject).
- **Governments** try to improve our country's economic.
٢. في موقع مفعول به (object).
- The police caught **the thief** strongly.
٣. بعد الأدوات (a, an, the).
- The Middle East is famous for **the production** of olive oil.
- There is **a difference** between American English and British English.
٤. بعد أسماء الإشارة (this, that, those, these).
- We can't comply with **this decision**.
٥. بعد ضمائر الملكية (my, his, her, our, your, their, its).
- I will be going to university to complete **my education**.
٦. بعد ('s) الملكية
- Have you seen Nasser's **collection** of post cards ?he's got hundreds!
٧. بعد حروف الجر (prepositions).
- (in, of, on, up, for, at, by, about, into, after, upon, between, from, under, with, without, over, against... etc.)
- They suffered **from exhaustion**.
٨. بعد تعابير الكمية (phrases of quantity)
- (many, much, little, a little, few, a few, several, all, some, each, both, most, only, every, other, another, the number of, a number of, half, a lot of, no, any.....etc.)
- Can you show **a little flexibility**.
٩. بعد الأرقام (numbers).
- (one, two, three, four..... first, second, third, fourth....etc.)

* قد تنتهي الصفة بإحدى المقاطع التالية (suffixes):

ible	responsible	able	bearable
ful	beautiful	al	social
ous	dangerous	ing	interesting
less	careless	ed	interested
ent	different	ant	important
ic	mathematic	en	golden
ary	revolutionary	ive	creative

تستخدم الصفة كما يأتي:

١. بعد (verb to be).

- She **was** excited in our classroom.
- The exam **was** difficult.

٢. بعد الأفعال التالية:

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

- She **feels** confident of success.
- He **became** famous.

٣. بعد المحددات (very , so , too , quite, really, extremely) ويجب ان يسبقها افعال (be)

- This story is **so** interesting.

٤. بين as (adjective) as / as..... as

- She is **as** beautiful **as** the moon.

٥. بعد صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل (the most / more).

- She's **the most** intelligent in our classroom.
- Land is **more** expensive than it was before.

٦. بعد الظروف

- Ahmad was **extremely** hungry

ify	qualify	ate	compensate
ize	civilize	ise	organise

يستخدم الفعل كما يأتي:

١. بعد الفاعل (subject).

- They study English.- Ahmad speaks English fluently.

٢. بعد الأفعال المساعدة (modals) ويأتي الفعل بعدها (base form).

- We **should** prepare for our English exam.

٣. بعد (to) المصدرية ويأتي الفعل بعدها (base form).

- I need **to** evaluate my work.

٤. بعد (do, don't, does, doesn't, did, didn't) ويأتي الفعل بعدها (base form).

- They **don't** eat pizza on Fridays.- Omar **didn't** do the homework.

٥. بعد الأفعال (let, make, help) ويأتي الفعل بعدها (base form).

- Please **let** me know what happens.- They should **make** us pass the English exam.

Adverb الظرف

* معظم الظروف تنتهي (ly) وعادة يتم اضافة هذا المقطع عالصفات لتصبح ظروف.

slow --- slowly

careful --- carefully

تستخدم الظروف كما يأتي:

١. فراغ في بداية الجملة بشرط يتبعه فاصلة ,

- **Finally**, Fares could pass the exams.

٢. فراغ بين فاصلتين ,

- He was ill ;**consequently**, he didn't come to school.

3. After: Subject + Verb (إذا وصفنا الفعل)

- He smokes **heavily**.

4. After: Subject + Verb + Object

- We have done **the homework quickly**.

٥. يبين الفاعل والفعل (Subject Verb)

- **He surprisingly** told me about the secret.

٦. يبين فعلين، (الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي).

- I **would happily** give up my job if I didn't need the money.- I **don't really** like listening to music.

٧. قبل الصفات.

- The judge should be **completely** competent and fair.

*الصفة التي تنتهي بـ (ed) تستخدم لوصف العاقل.

Omar is interested in swimming.

*الصفة التي تنتهي بـ (ing) تستخدم لوصف الغير العاقل .

Swimming is interesting.

*ما ينتهي بـ (ing) قبل وبعد الأفعال تكون أسماء.

Smoking is unhealthy.

I hate smoking.

*أدوات العطف (and, or, but, as well as) تربط كلمتين من نفس النوع.

Smoking **and** pollution have the same effects.

Work makes you healthy **and** wealthy.

*العبارات التالية يتبعها اسم او شبه جملة اسمية وليس فعل مجرد.

(lead to/ due to/ looking forward to/ according to / belong to)

*إذا جاء قبل الفراغ (adverb frequency) نحذفها.

I will ~~never~~ travel to Paris.

مشتقات الكلمات المطلوبة بالمستوى الرابع

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
educate	education, educator	educational, educated	educationally
succeed	success	successful	successfully
achieve	achievement, achiever	achievable achieved	
organise	organization, organiser	organised	
develop	development developer	developed, developing	
experience	experience	experienced	
dominate	dominance	dominant	dominantly
depend	dependence	dependent	dependently
repeat	repetition	repeated	repeatedly
correct	correction	correct	correctly
	academy	academic	academically
	agriculture	agricultural	
manage	management	managerial	
advise	advice, advisor	advised	advisedly
circulate	circulation		
concentrate	concentration	concentrated	
contradict	contradiction	contradictory	
dehydrate	dehydration	dehydrated	
diet	diet	dietary	
economise	economics economy	economical economic	economically
revise	revision		
qualify	qualifications	qualified	
recommend	recommendation	recommended	
	youth	young	
	awareness	aware	
memorise	memory	memorable	memorably
	nutrient	nutritious	
	nutrition		
particularise	particularity	particular	particularly
compete	competition	competitive	
know	knowledge	knowledgeable	
idealise	idealism	ideal	ideally
create	creation	creative	creatively
teach	teacher, teaching		
criticise	criticism critic	critical	critically
engineer	engineer, engineering		
enrol	enrolment		
	fluency	fluent	fluently
immerse	immersion		
	linguistics	linguistic	
market	marketing		
	multilingualism	multilingual	
	Pharmacy	pharmaceutical	

pioneer	pioneer	pioneering	
	proficiency	proficient	proficiently
	psychology	psychological	
domesticate	domesticity	domestic	
dominate	dominance	dominant	dominantly
simulate	simulator simulation		
tutor	tutorial		
undertake	undertaking		
utter	utterance		
	vocation	vocational	vocationally
agree	agreement		
blame	blame		
corporate	corporation		
	dialect	dialectal	
evolve	evolution	evolutionary	
export	export exportation		
extend	extension	extensive	extensively
extract	extraction		
fertilise	fertiliser fertilisation	fertile	
import	importation	imported	
intend	intention	intentional	
	mineral	mineral	
negotiate	negotiation	negotiable	
adapt	adaptation	adaptable	
	ambition	ambitious	ambitiously
attribute	attribute, attribution	attributed	
	competence	competent	competently
	conscience	conscientious	
enclose	enclosure	enclosed	
	enthusiasm	enthusiastic	enthusiastically
intern	Internship intern	internal	
interpret	interpreter interpretation	interpreted	
refer	reference		
	region	regional	regionally
reward	reward	rewarding	
secure	security	secure	
survey	surveyor , survey		
volunteer	volunteer	voluntary	voluntarily
	sociology	sociological	sociologically

Choose the correct form of the word those given in brackets to complete of the following sentences.

1. If you work hard, I'm sure you will
(success, successful, succeed)
2. Congratulations! Not many people such high marks.
(achieve, achievement, achievable)
3. My father works for an that helps to protect the environment.
(organise, organisation, organised)
4. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct
(qualify, qualified, qualification)
5. Congratulations on a very business deal.
(success, successful, succeed)
6. We should always be ready to listen to good
(advise, advised, advice)
7. One of the most important things that we give children is a good
(educate, education, educated)
8. It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life.
(development, developed, develop)
9. My father often talks about what he did in his
(youth, young,)
10. I'm confused. Could you give me some, please?
(advise, advised, advice)
11. Before an exam, you must everything you have learnt.
(revise, revision, revised)
12. How quickly does blood round the body?
(circulated, circulate, circulation)
13. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a
(recommend, recommended, recommendation)
14. Promotion is upon your record of success.
(dependence, dependent, dependently)
15. I find that yoga improves my powers of
(concentrate, concentrated, concentration)
16. Do you have any qualifications?
(academy, academic, academically)
17. We have decided to with the employers about our wage claim.
(negotiate, negotiation, negotiable)
18. The country's on tourism is rather worrying.
(depend, dependence, dependent)
19. He's still financially on his parents.
(depend, dependence, dependent)
20. Don't yourself in this problem.
(immerse, immersion, immersed)
21. Like many individuals, she can be very bad-tempered.
(creation, creative, creatively)
22. When I was at school, we were required to a poem every week.
(memorise, memory, memorable)

23. On this occasion we salute the wonderful work done by the association. **(memorise, memory, memorable)**
24. The Action Pack books every year.
(develop, developed, development)
25. Can you some suggestions about this work.
(recommend, recommended, recommendation)
26. Omar climbed the mountain
(success, successful, successfully)
27. Health and education were the issues of the last general election.
(dominance, dominant, dominantly)
28. They go to school for about nine hours, this includes tuition and activities.
(option, optional, optionally)
29. They attend school for fewer than 85% of other Nations.
(develop, development, developed)
30. Their academic do suggest that longer you study.
(achieve, achievements, achieved)
31. The views suggest that the number and length of school days.
(contradict, contradictory, contradiction)
32. Despite this, they top marks in subjects like maths and science.
(achieve, achievements, achieved)
33. My dream is to be in Arabic one day.
(fluent, fluently, fluency)
34. It's has been proved that Starts to decrease after half an hour.
(concentrate, concentration, concentrated)
35. It's essential not to become, so drink lots of water.
(dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)
36. is very important.
(Nutrition, Nutritious, Nutritiously)
37., women wear long white dress in their wedding day.
(tradition , traditional , traditionally)
38. I really admire my grandfather as he is always with his grandchildren.
(patience, patient, patiently)
39. The same skills and should be made available to all people.
(qualify, qualification, qualified)
40. Khalid is a very and adaptable worker, I believe he can be successful in my position.
(compete, competence, competent)
41. My uncle was so that he bought presents for everybody.
(generously, generous, generosity)
42. He gives his help very
(generously, generous, generosity)

EDITING

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

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

1. 2. 3. 4.

2. Edit the following text. There are **one grammar mistake** , **two spelling mistakes** and **one punctuation mark** . Find and correct them.

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 **develobed nasions**. In addition, most students also **speaks** at least two, and often three, languages fluently ?

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

3. Edit the following text. There are **one grammar mistake** , **two spelling mistakes** and **one punctuation mark** . Find and correct them.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen **privete** universities ?_Nowadays , a large number of Jordanian students **chose** 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 **deploma**.

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

4. Edit the following text. There are **one grammar mistake** , **two spelling mistakes** and **one punctuation mark** . Find and correct them.

In a study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese **were ask** to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spill drinks , either on purpose or accidentally. Later , when asked to recall the videos , the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for **ententional** events :_but left this out when they considered that event to be an **accidant**.

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

GUIDED WRITING
الكتابة الموجهة

حيث يطلب من الطالب كتابة جملتين باستخدام المعلومات الموجودة في جدول مع استخدام أدوات الربط المناسبة (Linking Words) مثل:

- أيضاً too بالإضافة in addition أيضاً also أو or و and -
- ومع ذلك however لكن but -
- لكي in order to لأن because -
- مثل as مثلًا For example -
- أخيراً finally ثانياً secondly أولاً firstly -
- مقارنة مع : in comparison with -
- بدلا من : instead of -
- بينما : whereas/ while -
- من جهة أخرى, On other hand, -

١. فهم المطلوب من الموضوع و كيفية التعامل معه.

٢. الانتباه للعنوان هل هو مفرد/ جمع .

٣. استخدام أدوات الربط المناسبة

٤. الانتباه لعلامات الترقيم و الإملاء و التركيب القواعدي للجمل .

٥. استغلال العنوان المعطى لتكوين مقدمة بسيطة عن الموضوع .

٦. تذكر أن كل جملة يجب أن تحتوي على فاعل و فعل .

Read the information in the table below, and then write two sentences about
Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too, also --- etc.

Benefits of learning foreign languages

- improve the functionality of the brain
- present the brain with unique challenges
- be able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
- improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Characteristics of Traditional Education

- students attend the classes in person.
- students have more opportunities to join clubs .
- students need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers.
- students attend classes at specific times or in a specific relation.

.....

.....

.....

.....

The advantages of doing voluntary work

- enhance chances for future recruitment.
- give value work experience.
- make CV more impressive.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read the information in the table below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about good interpreters.

- think quickly.
- concentrate for long periods of time.
- have good listening skills.

.....

.....

.....

Successful people

- work hard.
- communicate openly.
- learn new skills

.....

.....

.....

.....

The German-Jordanian University

- is a public university near Madaba.
 - opened in 2005 CE.
 - enroll more than 5000 students.
 - offer many languages courses.
-
-
-

How to revise for exams

- draw up a revision timetable.
 - study in the early morning .
 - take frequent breaks.
 - try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables.
-
-
-

What should people do to succeed a job interview?

- show strong personality.
 - have a clear speaking voice.
 - be self-confidence.
-
-
-

Why do people recycle paper?

- save water and electricity
 - reduce air pollution
 - keep the environment clean
-
-
-

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- exciting- comfortable and cheap	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- noisy-uncomfortable and expensive

.....

.....

.....

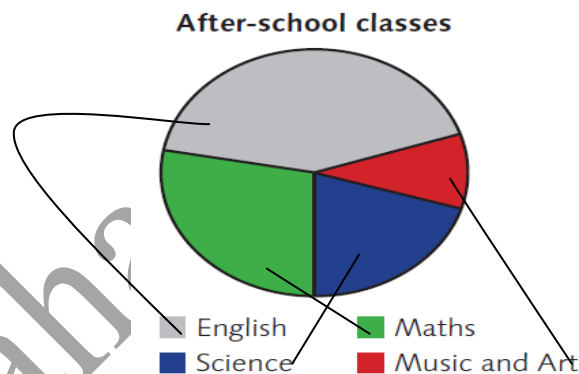
The Internet	
advantages	Disadvantages
-save effort -find useful information	- make people isolated - decline mental activity

.....

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

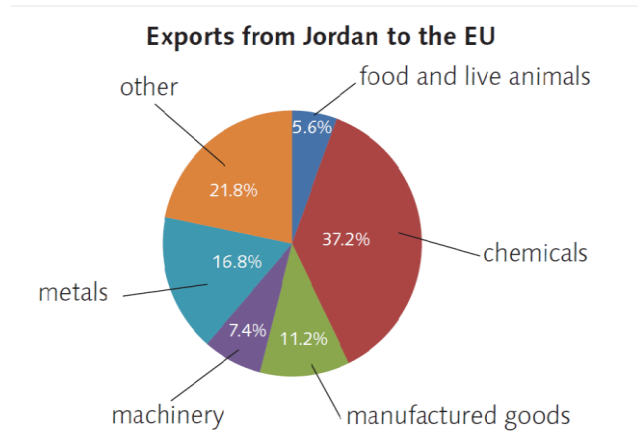
.....

Study the following diagram of after-school classes and write a short paragraph about it by using appropriate phrases quantifiers such as : as much as, less, more, not as many, the least , the most, as popular as.



.....

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



.....

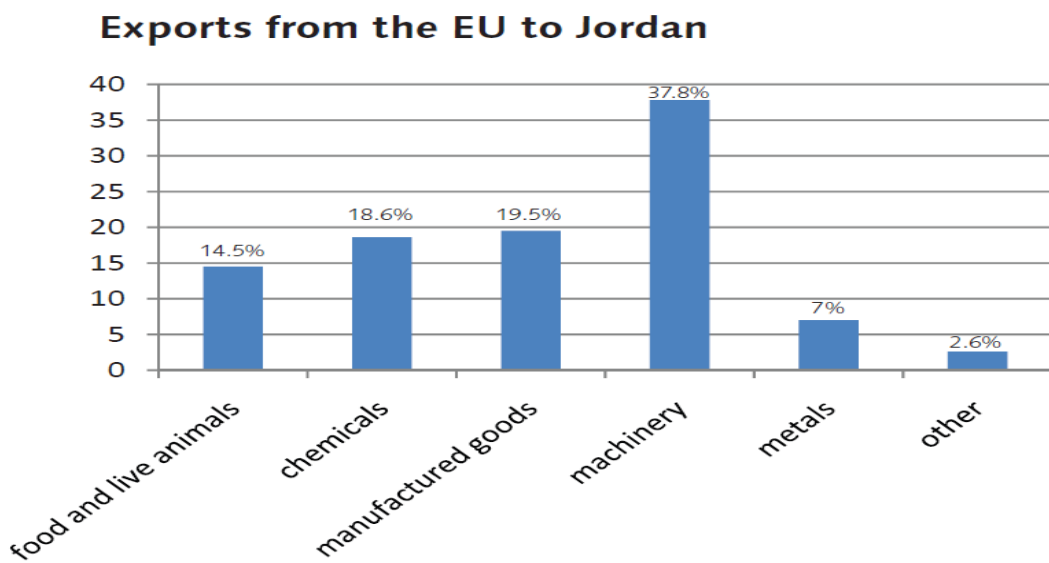
.....

.....

.....

.....

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



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Free Writing

1

مقدمة عن الموضوع . Today more and more people in our country are concerned about this idea which is necessary for us and the whole world. In this report, I am going to write about (الموضوع)

On the one hand , there are many (advantages and points , reasons) of the (العنوان)

On the other hand , there are many (disadvantages , solutions) of
To sum up , with reference to the above-mentioned information , specialists should make campaigns to show the importance of this topic.

For this reason , I advice people to (إعطاء نصيحة)

2

..... is one of the most important issue in our daily life which we should take in consideration. No one can deny that has a great influence on our society.

In this (essay / article) I am going to write about the (benefits / advantages / disadvantages) of Related to such as

In addition,

However, there are some (advantages / disadvantages) that we should aware of them.

Firstly,

Secondly,

Finally, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about

READING

Doing an internship

1. Read the first part of this article carefully, and then answer the questions which follow.

Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes, especially for graduates who do not have any work experience. Many employers are looking for people with a proven track record in a particular area of work. However, you need to have a job in order to get experience. Doing an internship is a good way to get around this problem.

العثور على عمل في سوق عمل مكتظ يمكن أن يكون باعثاً على التحدي أحياناً، خصوصاً للخريجين الذين لا يملكون أي خبرة عمل. العديد من أصحاب العمل يبحثون عن أشخاص لهم سجل مهني معتبر في مجال معين من العمل. مع ذلك، تحتاج لأن يكون لديك وظيفة لكي تحصل على خبرة. التدريب طريقة جيدة لتجاوز هذه المشكلة.

Internships provide work experience for university students, graduates and people considering career changes. Although **they** are not usually paid, interns do get many benefits. The most important benefit is considered to be the opportunity to get valuable work experience.

توفر فترة التدريب خبرة عمل لطلاب الجامعات و الخريجين و الأشخاص الذين يفكرون في تغيير مهنتهم . على الرغم من أن فترة التدريب عادة غير مدفوعة الأجر ، إلا أن المتدربين يتلقون الكثير من الفوائد . أهم فائدة هي فرصة الحصول على خبرة عمل ذات قيمة.

1. Why is it sometimes challenging for graduates to get their first job?

.....

2. What does the phrasal verb 'get around' mean?

.....

3. What does the pronoun 'they' in bold refer to?

.....

4. What does the writer feel is the main reason for doing an internship?

.....

2. Listen to the rest of the article and answer the questions.

Furthermore, many employers view interns as possible employees. Many interns, once they have proved that they are capable and hard-working, are offered a full-time position after the end of the internship contract. This 'trial period' also gives interns the chance to see whether they have made the right career choice.

وعلاوة على ذلك ، العديد من أرباب العمل ينظرون إلى المتدربين كموظفين محتملين . العديد من المتدربين ، بعد أن يكونوا قد أثبتوا أنهم أكفيا و مجتهدين ، تعرض عليهم وظيفة بدوام كامل بعد انتهاء عقد فترة التدريب . هذه الفترة التجريبية أيضا تمنح المتدربين الفرصة ليتأكدوا فيما إذا كانوا قد اتخذوا الخيار الوظيفي الصحيح.

Contacts or references within an industry can really help someone applying for a job, and internships provide the chance to meet lots of people in a certain field of work. An internship is a great way to become more confident in the workplace. This increase in confidence will also help a great deal when it comes to the first interview for your first paid job.

المعارف و المراجع ضمن صناعة ما يمكن أن تساعد حقا شخصا يتقدم للحصول على وظيفة ، و توفر فترة التدريب الفرصة للقاء الكثير من الناس في مجال معين من العمل . فترة التدريب هي وسيلة رائعة لتصبح أكثر ثقة في مكان العمل . و هذه الزيادة في الثقة أيضا تساعد كثيرا عندما يحين الوقت لعمل أول مقابلة عمل لك من أجل الحصول على وظيفة مدفوعة الأجر

1. How do many employers view their interns?

.....

2. What is meant by 'trial period'?

.....

3. What chance do internships provide?

.....

Revision B / SB , pages 79- 80

MODEL ANSWERS

1. 1. They don't have any work experience and employers are looking for people who can show evidence of what they have done previously.

2. It means overcome or find a solution to.

3. They' refers to interns.

4. The main reason is to get valuable work experience.

2. 1. They view them as possible employees.

2. A 'trial period' means that the two parties involved (employer and intern) can 'try out' the other to see if the situation is right for them, before getting into an employment contract.

2. Internships provide the chance to meet lots of people in a field of work/to network/to become more confident, and to see if they have made the right career choice.

Studying abroad

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

Saeed:- Excuse me, Mr Williams. I'm interested in knowing how the university system works in the UK. I mean, how do you apply?

سعيد : عفو سيد ويليام . إنا مهتم في معرفة كيف يعمل النظام الجامعي في المملكة المتحدة ؟
اعني كيف تقدم طلبا للدراسة هناك ؟

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

هل تفكر في الذهاب إلى إحدى الجامعات البريطانية ؟

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

لا . إنا لا اعتقد ذلك ، ولكن ابن عمي ربما يذهب .

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

فهمت . حسنا ، إنها عملية طويلة جدا في الواقع . أول شيء هو ان تبحث عن المواد الدراسية التي ترغب بها – يمكنك الحصول على كل ما تحتاجه من معلومات عن طريق الانترنت لكن من الأفضل أن تذهب و تزور الجامعات الفعلية ، بالطبع . لديهم أيام رسمية مفتوحة ، لكن يمكنك ترتيب الذهاب في أي وقت حقا

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

هممم ، ما المؤهلات التي تحتاجها ؟

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

هذا واحد من الأشياء التي سوف تعرفها عندما تقوم بعملية البحث . إنها مختلفة لكل جامعة ، و كل دراسة . على أي حال ، الطلاب الدوليين مثل ابن عمك عليهم أن يثبتوا أن لغتهم الانجليزية جيدة بما فيه الكفاية .

Saeed: How do they do that?

كيف يفعلون ذلك ؟

1. Saeed is planning to apply to a British university.

.....

2. You are only allowed to visit universities on specially-arranged days.

.....

3. Everyone applies online through the same website.

.....

Listen to the rest of the conversation and answer the questions.

Mr Williams: There's a system of language tests which international students should pass, and most universities require level 6 as a minimum; it depends on the course.

هناك نظام لاختبارات اللغة التي يجب على الطلاب الدوليين اجتيازها ، و معظم الجامعات تطلب مستوى ٦ كحد ادني ، ذلك يعتمد على نوع الدراسة .

Saeed: OK, so let's say you've got that. What happens next?

حسنا ، لكن دعنا نقول انك حصلت على هذا . ماذا سيحدث بعد ذلك ؟

Mr Williams: Well, there's a central organisation that coordinates the applications. You apply online, through their website.

حسنا ، هناك مؤسسة/ منظمة مركزية تنسق طلبات الالتحاق . أنت تقدم طلب التحاق عن طريق ألت ، من خلال موقعهم على الإنترنت

Saeed: Do you apply for your favourite course?

هل تقدم طلب التحاق حسب الدراسة المفضلة لديك ؟

Mr Williams: Ah, well, yes, but it's more than that. You can apply for a maximum of five courses. You don't have to apply for five, but you can, and most people do.

آه ، حسنا، نعم لكن الأمر أكثر من ذلك . يمكنك التقدم بـالـب التحاق لخمس تخصصات كحد أقصى . لا داعي لان تقدم طلبا لخمس تخصصات ، لكن يمكن ذاك ، و معظم الناس يفعلون ذلك

Saeed: At different universities?

في جامعات مختلفة ؟

Mr Williams: Yes, usually.

نعم ، عادة

Saeed: What about interviews? I heard you have to have an interview.

وماذا عن المقابلات ؟ سمعت أن عليك إجراء مقابلة

Mr Williams: Well, you do sometimes, but not always. It depends on the course, and the university.

حسنا ، أنت تفعل هذا في بعض الأحيان ، لكن ليس دائما . ذلك يعتمد على التخصص ، والجامعة .

Saeed: Oh, I see. Ummm, well, then what happens?

أوه ، فهمت . ممم ، حسنا ثم ماذا يحدث

Mr Williams: Well, at that point most people haven't done their final end of school exams.

They usually take them after they've applied to university.

حسنا ، في تلك المرحلة معظم الناس يكونوا لم ينتهوا من امتحاناتهم النهائية المدرسية بعد . و عادة ما يأخذون تلك الامتحانات المدرسية بعد أن يقدموا طلبات الالتحاق في الجامعة.

Saeed: Oh, that's strange.

آه ، هذا أمر غريب

Mr Williams: I know; a lot of people think the same. Anyway, while they're waiting for their results, they start getting replies from the universities they've chosen.

اعرف ، و الكثير من الناس يعتقدون نفس الشيء . على أي حال ، بينما هم ينتظرون نتائجهم ، يبدأون بالحصول على ردود من الجامعات التي اختاروها

Saeed: I don't understand. If they haven't got their results, how can they get replies?

إننا لا افهم . إذا لم يحصلوا على نتائجهم بعد ، فكيف يمكنهم الحصول على ردود ؟

Mr Williams: Well, the replies might say ‘no, thanks’ – they are rejected. Or they might say ‘yes, definitely’ – that usually only happens if the students have already done their exams and have got their end of school exam results.

حسنا ، الردود قد تقول لا ، شكرا – أنهم رفضوا . اوان تقول نعم ، حتما هذا يحصل فقط إذا كان الطلاب فعلا قد أدوا امتحاناتهم و حصلوا على علاماتهم النهائية لامتحاناتهم المدرسية.

Saeed: What happens if you don’t know your results yet?

ماذا يحصل إذا لم يعرفوا نتائجهم بعد ؟

Mr. Williams: Well, yes, that’s the most common situation. You get what they call a ‘conditional offer’. That means, the university tells you the grades you must get to be admitted.

حسنا ، نعم ، هذا الوضع الأكثر شيوعا . تحصل على ما يسمونه " عرض مشروط " . هذا يعني ، الجامعة تخبرك عن الدرجات التي يجب الحصول عليها حتى يسمح لك بالقبول.

Saeed: Oh, I see. That’s complicated.

أوه، فهمت . هذا معقد .

Mr Williams: Well, not really. Your school helps you of course.

حسنا ، ليس حقا . مدرستك تساعدك بالتأكيد.

Saeed: Well, thanks. I’ll tell my cousin.

حسنا ، شكرا . سأخبر ابن عمي .

1. What level is required for international students to pass the language test?

.....
.....

2. How many courses can you apply for?

.....
.....

3. Universities can reply to applications in three different ways. What are they?

.....
.....

Revision B / AB , pages 54- 55

MODEL ANSWERS

exercise 1

1. False. His cousin might apply.

2. False. They have official open days, but you can arrange to go any time.

3. True

exercise 2

1. level 6 as a minimum 2. a maximum of five courses

3. They might accept the applications, reject them or give a ‘conditional offer’.

Test B (Modules 6–10) AB , pages 60- 61
READING

World Memory Championships

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.

A. The World Memory Championship is an annual three-day event that has been held in different locations all over the world since 1991 CE. There are ten contests, each one testing different uses of short-term memory.

بطولة العالم للذاكرة هي حدث سنوي يقام لمدة ٣ أيام في مواقع مختلفة في جميع أنحاء العالم منذ عام ١٩٩١ م . هناك عشرة مسابقات ، كل مسابقة تمتحن الاستخدامات المختلفة للذاكرة قصيرة الأمد.

B. The contests include listening to numbers spoken out loud and then recalling them (the world record is 364), memorising a sequence of abstract images in fifteen minutes (the world record is 492), memorising lists of words, etc. A German man achieved a world record of 501 numbers in random order during the 2013 CE championship. At the same event, a Welsh man managed to recall 224 random words, after he had studied them for only 15 minutes.

المسابقات تشمل الاستماع إلى أرقام يتم قولها بصوت عالي ثم يتم تذكرها (الرقم القياسي العالمي هو ٣٦٤) ، حفظ سلسلة من الصور المجردة في ١٥ دقيقة (الرقم القياسي العالمي هو ٤٩٥) ، وتذكر قوائم كلمات ... الخ . رجل ألماني حقق رقما قياسيا عالميا من ٥٠١ رقم وضعت في ترتيب عشوائي خلال بطولة عام ٢٠١٣ م . في نفس الحدث ، تمكن رجل ويلزي من تذكر ٢٢٤ كلمة عشوائية ، بعد أن درسها لمدة ١٥ دقيقة فقط.

C. In 2001 CE, the interval between the numbers was shortened from two seconds to one. Even with this change, the records still reveal great achievements. The slogan on the World Memory Championships says 'Human Potential is Infinite'. With the evidence of the championships' results, perhaps that is true.

في عام ٢٠١١ م ، تم اختصار الفترة الزمنية الفاصلة بين الأرقام من ثانيتين إلى ثانية واحدة . حتى مع هذا التغيير ، لا تزال السجلات تكشف عن انجازات عظيمة . يقول شعار بطولة العالم للذاكرة " الإمكانيات البشرية بلا حدود " مع وجود الأدلة من نتائج البطولة ، ربما كان ذلك صحيحا .

A. Match the sentence beginnings 1–5 with their endings a–e. (10 marks)

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

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

B. The text has three paragraphs. In which paragraph (A–C) can you find information about the following? (5 marks)

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

Test B (Modules 6 – 10) AB , pages 60- 61

MODEL ANSWERS

READING

A. 1 e 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 d

B. 1. paragraph B 2. paragraph A 3. paragraph C
4. paragraph A 5. paragraph B

Literature spot

A green cornfield

By *Christina Rossetti* (1830 CE–1894 CE)

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

الأرض كانت خضراء، السماء كانت زرقاء:
رأيت و سمعت ذات صباح مشرق
ذكر قبرة عالقا بين الاثنتين،
بقعة تغني فوق الذرة
على مسافة ادني و في تناغم مرح
فراشات بيضاء رقصت على الجناح
وظل صوت القبرة يرتفع بالغناء
يهبط صامتا و يعلو مغنيا
حقل الذرة امتد ياتجا بالخضرة
يمنة و يسرة من خطاي
عرفت أن لذكر القبرة عشا مخبأ
في مكان ما بين ملايين السيقان
و عندما توقفت لأسمع أغنيته
مرت اللحظات المشمسة بسرعة
لربما كانت رفيقته جالسة تستمع طويلا
و لربما استمعت لوقت أطول مني

<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
cornfield	حقل الذرة	silent sank	الهبوط بهدوء
sunny	مشمس	stretched	ممتد و منبسط
morn	الصباح	tender	طري و طازج
skylark	طائر القبرة	nest	عش
speck	ذرة	stalks	قصبات
gay	مبتهج و مسرور	paused	توقف
accord	انسجام و توافق	swift	بسرعة
butterflies	فراشات	slid	ينزلق و يغيب
on the wing	محلّق و مرتفع	mate	رفيق / صاحب
soared	محلّق عاليا و مرتفع		

Christina Rossetti was a British poet (1830 CE–1894 CE) who wrote romantic, devotional and children's poems. Her brother, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, was a famous artist and he sometimes illustrated her poems.

The poem is a celebration of life, nature and love. It focuses on the simple detail of a skylark singing (this bird is traditionally associated with joy and springtime) and connects this with ideas of the continuity of life. The lark has a nest and a mate; the song is just one sign that life goes on. There is an implicit contrast between the poet's solitary state and the pairing of the birds, but the mood of the poem is joyous and life-affirming.

This author, Christina Rossetti, described a cornfield under a sunny morning sky. In the first two stanzas, she uses the analogy of the cornfield being a stage so that we have the feeling of the beautiful picture of the cornfield and the skylark. The next two stanzas, she still uses the skylark to give an artistic perspective of the green cornfield. In the first two stanzas, the author described the cornfield as if she was looking at it from a faraway place. In the second two stanzas, we find that she is describing the cornfield as if she was right in the middle of the green cornfield. I also like the way she uses the animals to show the view of the cornfield.

1. Answer the questions:

1. Is a speck something big or small (line 4)?

هل البقعة شيء كبير أم صغير؟

2. If something is in accord, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?

إذا كان شيء ما في حالة تناغم، فهل في حالة اتفاق أم اختلاف؟

3. Does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?

هل كلمة برفق توحي بشيء نشط و شاب أم كبير السن القوي؟

4. What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?

ماذا يفعل الطائر في العش؟

5. Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?

أي جزء من النبات هو الساق؟

6. Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)?

هل بسرعة تعني سريع أم بطيء؟

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

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

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?

الشاعرة تستخدم عدة أمثلة من الجناس . جد أمثلة على ذلك ما التأثير الذي تحاول الشاعرة أن يحققه بهذا الأسلوب؟

Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line 16), but there are also 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. 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?

جد إشارتين لوجود مستمع آخر. غير الشاعرة نفسها في الأسطر من ١٠ إلى ١٦ من القصيدة من المستمع؟

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.

الإشارة في سطر ١١ الأنثى ترقد على البيض ربما رفيقته جلست تستمع طويلا سطر ١٥. المستمع هو أنثى طائر القبرة.

3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

كيف نعرف أن الشاعرة غادرت حقل الذرة قبل أن يتوقف طائر القبرة عن الغناء؟

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

هي تقول : ربما جلست رفيقته تستمع له لفترة طويلة ، و استمعت له لفترة أطول مما فعلت (الأسطر ١٥-١٦) . فهذا يدل أن الشاعرة غادرت حقل الذرة ولكنها تخيلت أن رفيقة الطائر ربما لا تزال تستمع إلى الأغنية : لذلك لا بد أن الطائر كان لا يزال يغني .

4. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern?

the pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

كلمات القافية تقع في نهاية الأسطر و بشكل نمطي النمط يسمى نمط القافية. صف نمط القافية في هذه القصيدة.

5. The rhyme scheme is *abab* .

In other words the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

القافية هي على شكل إيه بي إيه بي بمعنى أن السطر الأول و الثالث يتناغمان و كذلك السطر الثاني والرابع.

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

ضع قائمة بالألوان التي استخدمت في القصيدة . برأيك إلى ماذا ترمز ؟

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.

الأخضر ، الأزرق ، الأبيض . اعتقد أن اللون الأخضر يمثل عذوبة الطبيعة، استخدم بالتزامن مع اللون الأزرق ليؤكد كم هي الطبيعة مشرقة و حية . اللون الأبيض استخدم ليرمز إلى صفاء و أناقة الفراشة

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. Passé partout, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, Sir Francis Cromarty.

هذه القصة التي وقعت عام ١٨٧٣ عن رجل انجليزي السيد فيليس فوغ الذي يحاول أن يكمل رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوماً. عند هذا الحد من القصة، هو و رفيق سفره الفرنسي السيد باسيبارتوت يسافران عبر الهند بالقطار صادقا رحالة آخر و هو السيد 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!' 'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. 'At the hamlet of Kholby.' 'Do we stop here?' 'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' 'What! Not finished?' 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.'

القطار توقف الساعة الثامنة في وسط غابة على بعد خمس عشرة ميلا بعد روثال حيث كان هناك عدة أكواخ و مساكن لعمال الكنترول صاح و هو يمر عبر العربات المسافرين سينزلون هنا. "أين نحن؟" سال السيد فرانسيس . "في القرية(خولبي)" "هل تقف هنا؟" بالتأكيد. الخط الحديدي لم ينته بعد. "ماذا! لم ينته؟" "لا بقي ما مسافته خمسون ميلا من هنا إلى (الله أباد) حيث يبدأ الخط ثانية.

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.' 'Sir Francis,' said Mr.Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.' 'Mr.Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.' 'What! You knew that the way—'

" و تبيع تذاكر من بومباي إلى كلكتا أجاب السيد فرانسيس الذي كانت ترتفع حرارته. "بلا شك أجاب الكنترول "لكن المسافرين يعرفون انه يجب عليهم ان يجدوا وسيلة مواصلات لتأخذهم من خولبي إلى الله باد" يا سيد فوغ هذا تأخير كبير ليس من صالحك. " لا يا سيد فرانسيس انه كان متوقعا" "ماذا! كنت تعرف أن الطريق-----"

'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.' There was nothing to say to so confident a response. Mr.Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything. 'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg. Passé partout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.' 'What?'

"إطلاقاً، لكنني عرفت أن بعض المعوقات ستظهر أجلاً أم عاجلاً في طريقي. لا شيء على إي حال تمت خسارته. لدي يومان لأضحى بهما. سفينة بخارية تغادر كلكتا إلى هونغ كونغ ظهرًا في ٢٥ الشهر هذا اليوم الثاني والعشرون و سنصل كلكتا في الوقت. لم يكن هناك ما يقال على هذا الرد الواثق.
لسيدان فوغ و فرانسيس كروماتي بعدما فتشا القرية من أقصاها إلى أقصاها، عادا دون أن يجدا شيئاً. "سأذهب مشياً" قال فيليبس فوغ باسيبارتوت الذي انضم الآن إلى سيده، اظهر تكشيرة ملتوية عندما فكر بحذائه الجميل الهندي غير القوي. بعد لحظة تردد ، قال "يا سيدي اعتقد بانني وجدت وسيلة مريحة." "ماذا؟"

'An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.'
'Let's go and see the elephant,' replied Mr.Fogg. They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr.Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, MrFogg resolved to hire him.

"فيل! فيل يخص احد الهنود يعيش على بعد مئة خطوة من هنا." " دعنا نذهب و نرى الفيل،" أجاب السيد فوغ. سرعان ما وصلا إلى كوخ صغير ، الحيوان المطلوب كان محاطا بسياج خشبي عال. هندي خرج من الكوخ و بناء على طلبهم قادهم إلى الحظيرة. الفيل الذي تمت تربيته ليس لحمل الإثقال . لكن لإغراض القتال، كان نصف أليف. رغم سعادة السيد فوغ إلا ان تعليمات التوجيه للحيوان لم تنفع طويلاً فالفيل حافظ على وداعته الطبيعية. كيوني هذا كان اسم الفيل- كان لا يسير بسرعة لوقت طويل على عكس إي وسيلة نقل مريحة أخرى. السيد فوغ قرر أن يستأجره.

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.

على إي حال الفيلة ليست رخيصة في الهند لأنها أصبحت نادرة . الفيلة الذكور مناسبة فقط.
لعروض السيرك و مطلوبة جدا بعدما أصبحت غالبيتها مدجنة. عندما اظهر السيد فوغ نيته للهندي باستئجار الفيل كيوني، رفض الفكرة. السيد فوغ إصر و عرض عشر جنيهات زيادة للساعة لاستعارة الفيل إلى الله أباد . الهندي رفض. عشرون جنيها؟ رفض أيضا. أربعون جنيها؟ ما زال رافضاً.

Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded. 'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passé partout, 'for an elephant.'

فيليس فوغ دون ان يغضب ، قرر ان يشتري الحيوان و في البداية عرض عليه ألف جنيه. الهندي ربما ظن انه كان يعقد صفقة كبيرة، ظل رافضاً. بسعر ألف جنيه، وافق الهندي . " ياله من سعر ، بحق السماء!" صاح باسيارتوت " من اجل 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, Passé partout 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 الآن فقط أن نجد دليلًا، و هو أمر سهل مقارنة مع الفيل. شاب من أصل فارسي ذو وجه ذكي عرض خدماته التي قبلها السيد فوغ و اعدا بمكافأة كريمة ليشتر طمعه المادي. تم اقتياد الفيل و تزويده بمعدات الركوب. المئونه تم شرائها من خولبي و بينما قام السيدان فرانسيس و فوغ بوضع المقعد على ظهر الفيل و إرخاء طرفيه على جانبي الفيل، قام باسيارتوت بربط السرج بين الطرفين. الفارسي جلس على رقبة الفيل، و في الساعة التاسعة انطلقوا من القرية ، و الحيوان كان يسير عبر غابة كثيفة من النخيل على اقصر الطرق

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

*howdah – a seat for riding an elephant

<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
midst	وسط	frail	
glade	أرض واسعة	hesitation	تردد
bungalows	منازل	enclosed	محصور / مقيد
conductor	دليل / مرشد	palings	سياج
Passing along	على طول الطريق	hut	كوخ
carriages	عربات	conducted	منساق و منقاد
passengers	مسافرين	enclosure	سياج
hamlet	قرية	half_domesticated	حيوان اليف / حيوان منزلي
provide	يزود	doubtless	بدون شك
conveyance	مركبة / عربه	resolved	عازم على
delay	تأجيل / بطئ	hire	يستأجر
foreseen	متوقع	persisted	أصر
obstacle	عائق	excessive	الزائد / الفائض
arise	يظهر	loan	استلاف / اقتراض
route	طريق	flurried	حائر / مرتبك
gained	يكسب	bargain	صفقة
sacrifice	يضحى	stimulate	يحفز
steamer	باخرة	provisions	مخزون / مؤونة
response	رد	purchased	اشترى
rejoined	انضم والتحق ثانية	dense	كثيف
Wry grimace	تكشيرة	Forest of palms	غابة من شجر النخيل
magnificent	رائع		

1. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of house is a bungalow (line 6)?

اي نوع من البيوت هو الكوخ؟

2. How does the word hamlet (line 9) suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?

كيف ان كلمة قرية توحي بانه لا يوجد الكثير من البيوت في المنطقة التي توقف فيها القطار؟

3. What form of transport is a steamer (line 24)?

ما هي ال steamer ؟

4. What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 30), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?

ما هو تعبير الوجه كشرة ملتوية و لماذا اظهر وجه باسيپارتوت هذا التعبير؟

5. Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

اقرا سطر ٣٦ ثانية. ما هي الكلمات التي تدلنا على ان الفيل كان يتم الاحتفاظ به بامان بعيدا عن الاحتكاك بالشر.

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.

2. Answer the questions.

1. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

لماذا لا يستطيع القطار الاستمرار بالرحلة من خولبي الى الله اباد .

2. Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)

لماذا ينزعج السيد فرانسيس خلال محادثته مع الكنترول ؟ ما التعبير المستخدم الذي يدل على انه منزعج؟

3. How does Mr. Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Look at lines 23 to 26.

كيف يتعامل السيد فوغ مع الوضع عندما يعرف بان رحلة القطار لا يمكن ان تستمر؟ كيف يختلف موقفه عن موقف السيد فرانسيس ؟ انظر الى الاسطر ٢٣ و ٢٦ .

4. Why did the Indian mandecide to tear an elephant?

لماذا قرر الرجل الهندي ان يربي فيلا؟

5. How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

كيف نعرف ان الفيل ليس عدوانيا؟ "

6. How many people travel on the elephant?

كم شخص سافروا على ظهر الفيل؟

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 (lines 40-41)

6. Four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Fogg.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

confident , enthusiastic , unapologetic , worried , calm

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

1.Time :- ‘MrFogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.’

‘No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.’

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

3.Transport :- Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal’s instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

6. Consider the idea of transport. Compare the train (lines 6–15) and the elephant (lines 38–45). What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?

فكر بفكرة المواصلات قارن بين القطار في الاسطر ٦-١٥ و الفيل في الاسطر ٣٨-٤٥. ما حسنات و سيئات كلا منهما و كيف يرتبط هذا ببقية القصة؟

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 11) 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.

النقل هو موضوع مهم في هذه القصة . هذان النصان يصفان بطريقة ممتعة طريق القطار لم يكتمل بعد و امكانية جعل الفيل ان يكون وسيلة نقل جيدة لان السكك الحديدية لم تكتمل بعد و هناك حاجة للفيل لمواصله رحلتهم . الفيل حيوان حي و وصف بانه مثل وسيلة النقل فانه يمكنه السفر بلا شك بسرعة و لفترة طويلة في هذه الحالة وسيلة النقل التي وضعها الانسان تفشل . بينما هذا الحيوان يبدو انه استثمارا اكثر ايجابية .

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

برايك هل القصة تظهر اهمية الوقت ؟ برر اجابتك

ANSWER

I think that this story shows the importance of time when Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 24. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described (‘rapidly’, line 41). However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared (lines 23–25).

اعتقد ان القصة تبين اهمية الوقت عندما يكون فيليبس فوغ دقيقا حول عدد الايام المتبقية التي عليه ان يوفرها في سطر ٢٤ . كما ان هناك اشارة للوقت عندما يوصف الفيل بسرعة سطر ٤١ . و مع ذلك اعتقد ان اهمية اكبر اعطيت للكفاءة لان فوغ فيليبس لم يكن في عجلة من امره و بدلا من ذلك هو مستعد بشكل جيد للغاية

Analysis

1. Read lines 8–22. 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.

اقرأ الاسطر ٦-٢٢ بالرجوع الى هذه الاسطر بشكل محدد ، قارن التشابه و الاختلاف بين السيد فرنسيس و فيليبس فوغ . علق على الاشياء التي يقولونها و يفعالنها .

Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg are men of two very different personalities. Whilst Sir Francis gets easily angry, Phileas Fogg is calm and assured.

السيد فرنسيس و فوغ هما رجلان بشخصيات مختلفة جدا . بينما السيد فرنسيس يغضب بسهولة ، فوغ هادئ وواثق من نفسه .

Read the following extract from the story. Find two examples of literary devices.

اقرأ المقتطف التالي من القصة . جد مثالين على الصيغ البلاغية

“The Parsee perched himself on the elephant’s neck, and at nine o’clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut.”

1. Alliteration – *Parsee perched*;
2. Personification – *the animal marching*

List of Irregular Verbs قائمة بالأفعال الشاذة

Base	Past tense	Past participle	Arabic Meaning
be	was / were	been	يكون
become	became	become	يصبح
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
blow	blew	blown	ينفخ
break	broke	broken	يكسر
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق
burst	burst	burst	ينفجر
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
come	came	come	يأتي
cost	cost	cost	يكلف
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل مع
dig	dug	dug	يحفر
do	did	done	يعمل
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
drive	drove	driven	يقود
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
feed	fed	fed	يطعم
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل
find	found	found	يجد
flee	fled	fled	يهرب

fly	flew	flown	يطير
forbid	forbade	forbidden	يمنح
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يعفو
frees	froze	frozen	يتجمد
get	got	got	يحصل
give	gave	given	يعطي
go	went	gone	يذهب
grow	grew	grown	ينمو
have	had	had	يمتلك
hold	held	held	يمسك بـ / يعقد
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
know	knew	known	يعرف
lay	laid	laid	يقود
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
leave	left	left	يترك
lend	lent	lent	يقرض
lie	lay	lain	يستلقي
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
make	made	made	يعمل - يصنع
mean	meant	meant	يعني
meet	met	met	يلتقي
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
put	put	put	يضع
read	read	read	يقرأ
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
ring	rang	rung	يقرع
rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
run	ran	run	يركض
say	said	said	يقول

sell	sold	sold	يبيع
send	sent	sent	يرسل
shoot	shot	shot	يرمي
show	showed	shown	يطلع على
shut	shut	shut	يغلق
sing	Sang	sung	يغني
sink	sank	sunk	يغرق
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
spend	spent	spent	يمضي
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
swear	swore	sworn	يقسم
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
take	took	taken	ياخذ
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
tear	tore	torn	يمزق
tell	told	told	يخبر
think	thought	thought	يعتقد
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
upset	upset	upset	يقلق
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
win	won	won	يربح
write	wrote	written	يكتب