

The insider

Level 4

للف الثاني الثانوي الاكاديمي والمهني

المستوى الرابع

تأليف

الدكتور : سمير علي الجمال

0798803380

sameer_jammal@yahoo.com

<https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy/>

اكاديميت سمير أجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاع العلي / سوق السلطان

0790297011 / 078639554

جدول المحتويات

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	4
How to solve reading comprehension questions?	6
Main patterns of vocabulary questions	12
UNIT 6: education today	14
1. Main vocabulary in unit six.....	15
2. The time we spend at school COLLECATIONS.....	17
3. Space school	20
4. Anita's blog post	22
5. After school	25
6. VOCABULARY exercises unit 6.....	28
7. Quantifiers of comparison	31
UNIT 7: Lifelong learning	39
8. Main vocabulary in unit seven	40
9. How to revise for exams.....	42
10. Learning a foreign language.....	45
11. Extreme English	48
12. Education in Jordan.....	51
13. Derivations.....	54
14. VOCABULARY exercises unit 7.....	60
15. Indirect Questions.....	62
16. Impersonal passive.....	68
UNIT 8: Language	72
17. Main vocabulary in unit eight	73
18. Does the language we use influence the way we think? Or does our culture influence the way we use language?	76
19. Speaking with signs.....	79
20. What are they talking about.....	82
21. VOCABULARY exercises unit 8.....	85
22. Phrasal verbs.....	88
23. Question tags.....	90
24. Personal passive.....	92
UNIT 9: THE WORLD OF BUISINESS	102
25. Main vocabulary in unit nine.....	103
26. Doing business in China.....	105
27. Our country's imports and exports.....	109
28. How to make a sales pitch?---	112
29. VOCABULARY exercises unit 9.....	116
30. Expressing a wish or a regret.....	118

UNIT 10 : Career choices -----	125
31. Main vocabulary in unit ten -----	126
32. MY JOB AS AN INTERPRETER-----	127
33. Applying for a job -----	130
34. Stepping into the business world-----	134
35. VOCABULARY exercises unit 10-----	137
36. CONDITIONALS-----	139
. Literature Spot + +Revision+ writing -----	150
37. "A Green Cornfield"-----	151
38. Around the world in 80 days-----	154
39. Rhetorical devices-----	159
40. Language functions-----	160
41. Guided writing -----	162
42. Editing-----	166
43. Capitalization-----	167
44. Writing essays/ Articles-----	168
45. Writing blog post-----	170
46. Informal letter-----	170
47. Writing formal letter-----	171
48. Writing Covering letter / applying for a job-----	171
49. Curriculum vitae-----	172
50. Revision-----	173
51. Main vocabulary from unit 6- 10-----	175
52. Irregular verb chart -----	182
53. Exams -----	185

سيأتي يوم ينظر الجميع لأسمك ليجدوا بجانبه. **Off line**. ينتظرك أحبتك فلا تدخل !! ويرسلون على بريدك فلا تجيب !! ينتظرونك بالساعات على المسنجر !! لا تدخل. مازالت حاله. **Off line**. يومها ستوقف مشاركاتك عند عدد معين !! لأنك ستكون قد رحلت عن الدنيا !! لن تكون قادرا على الاتصال حتى ترد أو تعلق !! أو حتى تعدل أو تعتذر على ما فعلته يوما لمن أخطأت في حقهم !! فأنت لست معنا !! انك هناك في حفرة ضيقة !! من غير أحد يؤنسك وحدك هناك !! تتحسر على أعمالك !! أو ربما تؤنسك أعمالك !! رحلت عنا ولم يتبقى لنا سوى ما سطرته لنا يداك !! فأحرص و أحرص !! على أن تكون سطورك !! حسنات جارية لك في قبرك !! فكل إنسان محاسب !! حاول بسرعة أن تغير وتعديل !! لأنك ببساطة !! أنت الان **online**

preface

اعزائي الطلاب في كل مكان :

- كثير منكم يواجه مشكلة في الطريقة الافضل لدراسة مادة اللغة الانجليزية بشكل مناسب يحقق لكم افضل العلامات في نتائج الثانوية العامة ولذلك ومن هذا المنطلق كان لابد ان تقدم لكم يد المساعدة بطريقة عملية تعتمد على منهاجكم فقط وليس على ما يتم تداوله في بعض المدارس من بعض المدرسين من اطالة للمادة وترهيب للطلاب من هذه المادة .
- وحتى تتم العملية ببسر وسهولة كان لابد من ان تقسم المادة والتي تتألف من 5 وحدات لكل فصل حسب محتويات امتحان الثانوية العامة لمادة اللغة الانجليزية وبمعنى اخر ان توزع محتويات المادة على صفحات الامتحان الاربعة والتي تتألف بشكلها العام من :
- الصفحة الاولى : صفحة قطع الاستيعاب والمادة الادبية ولها 23 علامة
 - الصفحة الثانية : صفحة المفردات وما يتعلق بها ولها 15 علامة
 - الصفحة الثالثة : صفحة القواعد ولها 22 علامة
 - صفحة الانشاء ولها 15 علامة

طريقة دراسة محتويات كورس الواثق

الجزء الاول : قطع الاستيعاب

- تحتوي مادة الفصل الاول 17 قطعة موزعة في الكتابين (كتاب الطالب والانشطة)
- تعرف اولاً على الطريقة المساعدة في حل اسئلة اي قطعه من خلال الامتحان الوزاري المرفق
- ابدأ اولاً بحفظ الكلمات الخاصة بكل وحدة حسب المطلوب
- اقرأ القطعه اولاً قراءة صامتة وركز على الكلمات الرئيسية الموجودة باللون الغامق في كل فقرة
- تم تقسيم القطعه الى فقرات حسب وجودها في الكتاب وتم وضع اسئلة خاصة لكل فقرة بنهج وزاري مع الاشارة الى اسئلة الكتاب الخاصة بلون اسود واسئله تبحث في المعلومات . اقرأ الفقرة بتروي واكتب اجاباتك على ورقة خارجية وهكذا لكل الفقرات وعند الانتهاء تأكد من اجاباتك من الاجابة النموذجية المرفقه في نهاية القطع
- ارجع للقطعه مرة ثانية وحاول استخراج مرجعية الضمائر في القطعة والتأكد منها من جدول الضمائر المرفق

الجزء الثاني : المفردات

- يتألف هذا الجزء من 3 اجزاء (كلمات القطع الرئيسية + مصطلحات وتعابير معينة + اشتقاقات) حيث تعتمد الوزارة في طرحها على انماط محددة :
- ابدأ اولاً بحفظ الكلمات المطلوبة في القطع حسب المطلوب فيها وبشكل ايسر من الكتاب وتم فصل كل كلمات وحدة عن غيرها . واذا اردتها كلها ارجع الى الملحق في نهاية الكورس
 - ابدأ بحفظ المطلحات والافعال الظرفية والكلمات المرتبطة المجدولة

- ابدأ بحفظ الملحق الخاص بكلمات الاشتقاق واعتمد الطريقة المعتمدة بعده في حل اسئلة الاشتقاق
- قم بمراجعته الانماط الوزارية الخاصة بالمفردات واخذ فكرة عنها
- ابدأ بحل تمارين الكتاب المرفقة والمحددة لكل وحدة وحاول اللجوء للقاموس في معرفة كلمات لا تعرفها
- تأكد من اجاباتك في الاجابات النموذجية المرفقة في نهاية تمارين الكلمات

الجزء الثالث : القواعد

تتألف كل وحدة من موضوع او اكثر في القواعد سيتم شرحه بطرق مبسطة ومدعمة بامثلة وانماط متعددة تهدف لمساعدتك في كيفية التعامل مع الاسئلة الوزارية .

- ابدأ بقراءة الشرح لكل قاعدة وتأمل الامثلة المرفقة
- ركز بشكل كبير على مشاكل كل موضوع وانماطه المتوقعه
- ابدأ بحل التمارين الخاصة في الكتاب وتأكد من الاجابات المرفقه
- تم وضع تمارين اضافية خارجية لتقوية الطالب

الجزء الرابع : الانشاء

- يقسم هذا الجزء الى 3 اجزاء (تحرير نص +/انشاء موجه+ انشاء حر) من خلال كل وحدة سيتم شرح كل جزء بشكل مفصل ليتلائم مع الامتحان الوزاري
- يجب التقيد بالطرق المطروحة والملاحظات المعروضة من اجل الحصول على اعلى العلامات
 - تم ايجاد قوالب معينة للمساعدة

المادة الادبية

اقرأ الشرح لها بتمعن وركز على اسئلة الكتاب وطريقة الاسئلة
هام : استجد في نهاية المادة نموذجين للتدريب والاجابات حاول الحل واختبر نفسك



How to solve reading comprehension questions ?

الطريقة المساعدة لحل اسئلة اي قطعه

نمط التعداد النمط الاول

1. شكل السؤال :

.....write down two of them/ these اكتب اثنان منها

.....write down these two اكتب هذان الاثنان / give two examples from

.....write them down اكتبهما

2. شكل التعداد في الفقرة : ويظهر بالفقرة على الشكل:

-----and/ or/ as well as / also----- (اكثر من اثنان)
-----and----- . Also, ----- (اكثر من اثنان)

-----and/ or/ as well as / also----- (فقط اثنان)
----- .Also,----- (فقط اثنان)

يمكن ان يكون التعداد متباعد

3. تنزيلات الوزارة : 1. كتابة اثنان او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او كل الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة + ان طلب 4 وكتب الطالب 3 ياخذ علامة كاملة

1. الإجابة: ا. تحديد فقرة الاجابة : يحتوي النص المعطى بين 3-4 فقرات ولتحديد فقرة اجابة السؤال حاول البحث عن كلمات مفتاحية في السؤال موجودة في الفقرات بطريقة كوم قش وذلك بالنظر عن بعد لكل فقرة باحثا وليس قارئاً عن الكلمات المفتاحية وعند ايجادها تحدد الفقرة

ب: تحديد شكل التعداد : ستجد الجواب غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات إما بجملة أو جملتان) إن كانت الكلمات موجودة في آخر الفقرة سيكون الجواب غالبا الجملة السابقة

(-النمط الثاني : نمط الاقتباس

1. شكل السؤال :

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير اتبين ان...Quote the sentence which indicates/shows that...

/ اكتب الجملة التي تشير /.....Write down the sentence which indicates/shows that.....
اتبين إن.

/جد الجملة التي تشير الى /.....Find out the sentence which indicates/shows that.....
ملاحظة هامة :

(اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة أو (!) او (?)

الإجابة : تعتمد الوزارة على اعطاء كلمة / كلمات مفتاحية موجودة في السؤال للمساعدة وفي 3 محاور :

1. اعطاء الكلمة المفتاحية مباشرة بعد that او خلال الفكرة وعلى الطالب البحث عنها بطريقة

كوم قش وعند ايجادها ارسم الجملة على دفتر الاجابة كما هي .

....., suggest /mention/ write down three ways for اقترح / عدد 3 ...

الاجابة : يطرح الطالب سؤال : كيف حول الاقتراحات الممكنة وبالعربي او يفكر باي افكار تعدادية ويحول افضل 3 نقاط بانجليزي مبسط ويبدأ ب 3 اقتراحات/ تعدادات ويضعها تحت بعضها بارقام كالتالي : ing

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

يركز السؤال التفكير الناقد على طرح قضية لها علاقة بالنص المعطى و يطلب إبداء الرأي فيها بجملتين:-

..... Think of this statement and , in two sentences write down your point of view .

- اطرح سؤال اما ب why / how على القضية ثم فكر في نقطتين بالعربي وصغهما في جملتين بالانجليزي مراعياء البدء كالتالي :

I think this is true thatالقضية.....because(1)نقطة.....Also, ... (2)نقطة.....(why)

I think this is true thatالقضية.....that(1)نقطة.....Also, ... (2)نقطة.....(how)

الانماط الجديدة المتوقعة :

النمط الاول : نمط التبرير (له شكلان)

The writer thinks that.....Explain this statement, justifying your answer

الكاتب يعتقد إن.....فسر ذلك مبررا إجابتك.
الإجابة(ابحث عن اعتقاد الكاتب في النص واكتب الاعتقاد +أول جملتين بعده او حاول التفسير من عندك أو تلاعب بصيغة الكلام لأول جملتان بعد الاعتقاد

I think this is true that ----الاعتقادbecause + اول جملتان بعده

#-The writer thinks that.....is he justified in this? Explain

الكاتب يعتقد أن.....هل هو مبرر في اعتقاده"فسر"
الإجابة(ابحث عن اعتقاد الكاتب في النص واجب.....أولا ب"yes"ثم ضع الاعتقاد وجملتان بعد الاعتقاد)

Yes , because + اول جملتان بعد الاعتقاد

النمط الثاني : نمط الاسئلة المقالية المباشرة : wh-

للتيخير / عن الفاعل غير العاقل
which = أي
when = متى (next week ,ago,lastweek,1990,yesterday) للزمان
what time = أي وقت
where = أين (in the zoo,inAmman,at school) للمكان
why = لماذا للسبب وجملة because.... , in order to, so as to
whose = لمن للملكية (Ali's car)
what = ماذا للسؤال عن الفاعل والمفعول غير العاقل / والاشياء العامة
how = كيف للحال والكيفية (well , on foot , by bus)

للتكرار : مؤشرات المضارع البسيط daily ، Five times a week rarely, sometime, always
how often=مرة

how much = كم كمية / كم سعر much rice , JD400 غير المعدود والاسعار

how many = كم عدد ... five books : للمعدود الجمع والارقام

النمط الثالث : نمط ايجاد العنوان المناسب لفقرة

Find a suitable title for the text / paragraph one

النمط الرابع : نمط التلخيص لفقرة

Read paragraph one again, and summarize it ? غالباً الجملة الاولى
في الفقرة

النمط الخامس : نمط اسئلة T /F مع تصحيح الخطأ

1. Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are **true or false**. Correct the false sentences.

النمط السادس : نمط اسئلة القواعد من ضمن اسئلة القطعه

Find an example of the following :

1. Passive construction 2. Article usage 3. Different tensesetc

النمط السابع : نمط اكمال نص ناقص بجمل معطاة

Read the article and complete it with the missing sentences

النمط الثامن : ايجاد معلومات في فقرات مقسمة

The text has four paragraphs, in which paragraph (A-D) can you find
information about the following?

غير مووودك

لن اكون مثل اغلب البشر .. ولكن ساكون مثل الشجر
ترميني بالحجر ... وارميك بالثم

الطيبون شموع تحرق نفسها لتضيء عتمة الاخرين

فقط من القلب، يمكنك لمس السماء.

Only from the heart, can you touch the sky.

امتحان الوزارة : شتويث 2016 : القطة من الوحدة الثامنة

It is believed that the Italians were the first people **to think of** a sign language system in the sixteenth century. The idea was then taken to France in the seventeenth century, where the language was developed further.

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has its own sign language. Sign language is used as a first language by about 70 million people in the world. The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed. There are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure; **it** is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether they can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, it involves and challenges the brain. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

Question Number One (20points)

1. The article states different uses for sign and spoken language. Write down two of these uses .
2. Learning sign language is beneficial for any one for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.
3. Replace the underlined phrase “**to think of**” with the correct phrasal verb .
4. Quote the sentence which shows that there is not only one Arabic sign language .
5. What does the underlined word “ **it** “ refer to?
6. Deaf people may face many unique challenges with learning sign language. Suggest three ways to overcome these problems .
7. It is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institutions . Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view .

1. The article states different uses for sign and spoken language. Write down two of these uses .

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has its own sign language. Sign language is used as a first language by about 70 million people in the world. The **use of sign and spoken languages** does not differ. **Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks.** Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

2. Learning sign language is beneficial for any one for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to **anyone**, whether they can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, it involves and challenges the brain. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

3. Replace the underlined phrase "to think of" with the correct phrasal verb .

Come up with حسب حفظ الطالب السابق

4. Quote the sentence which shows that there is not only one Arabic sign language .

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed. There are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.

5. What does the underlined word " it " refer to?

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure; **it** is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

6. Deaf people may face many unique challenges with learning sign language. Suggest three ways to overcome these problems .

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Using computers in learning | 1. استخدام الكمبيوتر في التعلم |
| 2. Learning in groups of same level | 2. التعلم مع مجموعات من نفس المستوى |
| 3. Going to special centers | 3. الذهاب لمراكز خاصة |

7. It is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institutions . Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view .

1. لماذا يفضل ادخال لغة الاشارة كلغه اجنبيه في المؤسسات العامه ؟

1. 2. لمساعدة الصم في الاختلاط بالمجتمع بسهولة

2. لتسهيل اعمال الصم في الدوائر الحكومية

1. this will help the deaf to socialize easily 2. This will help in facilitating the deaf 's works
I think this is true that it is said that It is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institutions because 1this will help the deaf to socialize easily. **Also,** This will help in facilitating the deaf's works.

Main patterns of vocabulary questions -

- الانماط المتوقعة لاسئلة المفردات

- (السؤال الثاني / 3 فروع)

- تعتمد الوزارة على بنود خاصة بالكلمات وبانماط متنوعة / يجب تنفيذ المطلوب في كل بند لتحقيق الفرعين **A+B**

كلمات في فراغ (15 points) Question Number Two

A Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

5 كلمات متنوعة / لا يشترط معرفة كل معنى لكل كلمة في الجملة فقط اربط بعلاقات بينها يعتمد السؤال على معرفة الطالب للكلمات الرئيسية المرفقه بالعربي

Get cold feet, linguistics , abroad , make a start , vocational

1. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....
2. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a..... course at a local training college.
3. Studying..... lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.
4. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'llat the last minute

طريقة الحل : 1. اكتب معاني كلمات الصندوق بالعربي فوقها 2. اكتب معنى اي كلمة تعرفها في الجمل ادناه 3. اعمل افضل علاقه تربط كلمات الصندوق بكلمات الجمل وستحصل على الجواب (ليس من الضروري معرفه معنى الجمله كامله)

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points) ادرس الجملة التالية
واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

كلمة تحتها خط / ماذا تعني ؟ يعتمد على حفظ الطالب للأفعال الظرفية

والمصطلحات الجسدية والكلمات المرتبطة بأفعال ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟ اهتم بالإملاء يعتمد النمط على حفظ الكلمات بالإنجليزي والإملاء (يحسب للطالب اي معنى قريب) (اي خطأ املاني = صفر)

I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really have a head for figures
What does the underlined body idiom mean? الجواب have a natural mental ability for

أغمضتها كي لا تفيض فأمرت..
أيقنت أني لست أملك مدمعي

C : Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.
Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points) ادرس الجملة
التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

1. Can you **look up** my mistakes when I speak, please?

Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the correct one.

: الجواب point out

d: Replace the underlined phrase in paragraph one with the correct
gender-neutral words that has a similar meaning :

استبدل العبارة التي تحتها خط بكلمة لها نفس المعنى

الاستبدال (من ضمن اسئلة القطعة) / سؤال منفصل اهتمام بالإملاء والمعنى والتصريف
عند الاستبدال وما عدا ذلك = صفرا

1. The conference was held for **businessmen and businesswomen**.

الجواب business person

E. Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box.

استبدل الكلمات

والعبارات التي تحتها خط بكلمة من الصندوق ادناه

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**.

F: Replace the underlined phrase in paragraph one with a suitable word
that has a similar meaning : استبدل العبارة التي تحتها خط بكلمة لها نفس المعنى

1. سؤال منفصل اهتمام بالإملاء والمعنى والتصريف عند الاستبدال وما / الاستبدال (من ضمن اسئلة القطعة)
عدا ذلك = صفرا

I talked to my parents and I was able to **tell them about my problems**

G. Complete each of the following sentences with the suitable words
derived from the words in brackets and write it down in your ANSWER
BOOKLET. (4 points)

الاشتقاق + الانمط المختلفة المرفقه

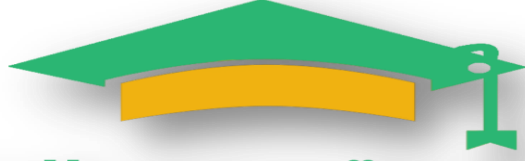
1. (3 كلمات للاشتقاق)

2. (3 كلمات للاشتقاق)

غير مووودك

المواقف كالعواصف تهب فيتساقط على اثرها اوراق واقنعت وضمان

THE INSIDER



اكاديمية سمير الجمال
Sameer Al-jammal Academy

Action Pack 12

المستوى الرابع

6

EDUCATION TODAY

التعليم اليوم

الدكتور سمير علي الجمال

0798803380

sameer_jammal@yahoo.com

<https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy>

اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاع العلي / سوق السلطان

0786398554 /0790297011

Main vocabulary in unit six

الكلمات الرئيسية المطلوبة باللغه الانجليزية في الوحدة 6

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	ARABIC
1. academic	connected with education,	اكاديمي
2. Agriculture	practice of farming	الزراعة
3. compulsory	obligatory; required , not optional	اجباري
4. contradictory	completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقضة
5. developed nation	wealthy country	الأمة المتقدمة
6. fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
7. tuition fees	Costs , charges	الرسوم الدراسية
8. Optional	Opposite of compulsory	اختياري
9. Linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	اللغويات
10. Marketing	study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق
11. Economics	Study of goods and services	الاقتصاد
12. Engineering	study of buildings roads, bridges, machines, etc.	هندسة
13. Business Management	study of running a company	ادارة الاعمال
14. proficiency	a good standard of ability and skill	إجادة
15. Psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
16. Pharmacy	study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية
17. Sociology	study of societies and the behaviour of people	علم الاجتماع
18. lifelong	continuing throughout your life	طول الحياة
19. colloquial	Words used mainly in informal conversations	عامية
20. tutorial	a teaching session spent individually or in a small group under the direction of a tutor	البرنامج التعليمي
21. undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	تتعهد
22. Astrophysics	chemical study of the stars	الفيزياء الفلكية

23. qualifications	official records for completion of a course	مؤهلات
24. tailor-made	custom- made; made to fit exactly	تفصيل
25. tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	تعليم المجموعات
26. pioneering	introducing new methods or ideas for the first time	رائد
27. halls of residence	Accommodation provided by a college	سكن الطلبة
28. minority	Not many , opposite of majority	اقلية
29. debt	Money you owe	دين
30. financial	Relating to money	مالي
31. motive	Reason for doing	دافع

للفظ بالعربي

1. Secondary	ثانوي	11. school subjects	مواضيع الدراسة
2. organization	مؤسسه	12. school rules	التعليمات المدرسية
3. achievement	انجاز	13. behavior	سلوك
4. dentistry	طب الاسنان	14. values	القيم
5. Nursing	التمريض	15. typical school day	يوم مدرسي تقليدي
6. Translation	الترجمة	16. after school activities	نشاطات لا مدرسية
7. Prospects	آفاق	17. free-time activities	أنشطة أوقات الفراغ
8. Abroad	في الخارج		
9. Global	عالمي		
10. Family life	حياة العائلة		

مصطلحات جسدية / تحفظ بالانجليزي والعربي + املاء: Body idioms

1. **get (something) off one's chest** : - tell someone your problems يخفف عن صدره بالبوح
2. **keep one's chin up** : try to be cheerful / يكون مسرور / وزارة شتوي 2016
3. **play something by ear** : decide how to deal with a situation as it develops يفعل بدون تخطيط / وزارة صيفي 2016
4. **To get cold feet.** : to lose your confidence in something at the last minute يخشى فجأة
5. **to have a head for something** : have a natural mental ability for لا يقلق حول
6. **put one's back into something** : tried extremely hard يبذل جهد في

UNIT 6

The time we spend at school (1)

الوقت الذي نقضيه في المدرسة

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

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

2. **How many schools decided to change the time of American schools?**

3. **Making school years longer was achieved by two procedures. Write them down.** -----

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

4. **How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?**--
5. **For what reason was the scholastic year in the U.S.A made longer?**

6. **Quote the sentence which indicates that the Jordanian scholastic year is longer than the U.S.A?**

7. **Compare between the school day in Japan and South Korea?**

According to a study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. **They** want to learn as much as **they** can to ensure excellent exam grades. **They** go to school for about nine hours, although this includes **optional**

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

8. What distinguishes the students of Japan, Indonesia and South Korea?

9. For what purpose do the students of Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend much time in studying?

10. Quote the sentence which indicates that it isn't compulsory to do after school activities in Japan and South Korea.

11. According to the text, what is the relation between the high academic achievement and long hours of study?

12. Find an antonym for " *compulsory* "-----

13. **Who does more homework on average: students in the U.S.A or in Japan?**-----

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

14. Finland's fewer and shorter school days have two consequences. Write them down?

15. Finland achieved the good consequences of studying through two different ways. Write them down.

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

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

Critical thinking:

Education will influence your life after school. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view

Pronoun Reference

They L 10 + 12	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
Which L 13	spending about three hours on homework every day
Their L13	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
This L17	In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations.
They LL 16+17	Finish students

Modal answers:

1. *They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.*
2. *as many as 1,000 schools*
3. *adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.*
4. *an average school year of 187 days*
5. *because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days*
6. *The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this.*
7. *South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.*
8. *spend the most time studying in the world.*
9. *They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades*
10. *They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.*
11. *Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.*
12. *optional*
13. *Students in Japan do more homework on average*
14. *they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science, and can speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.*
15. *students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations*
16. **Suggested answer:** *A longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students' grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetables, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at night. It would also need to include a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music, and even some activities that are seen as extra-curricular, such as crafts and creative writing.*

Critical thinking: Suggested answer: I think this is true that Education will influence your life after school because if it was good enough, it can help in getting your career. Also, it will help you to choose your field of study .

UNIT 6

Space school (2)

مدرسة الفضاء

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

1. What is the purpose of studio schools?

2. What is the role of private businesses in this school?

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 (منهاج) at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and **Astrophysics**.

3. Which ages can enroll in the Studio schools?

4. What kind of curriculum is followed in the school?

5. Many subjects are taught in the school. Write them down.

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

6. Lessons in the school consist of two things. Write them down.

7. How are the leading companies involved in this school?

Prominent (بارزون) scientists and engineers are brought in as guest (ضيوف) 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 **متحدث** for the school.

'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.' **فرص عمل**

8. How are the prominent scientists and engineers involved in this school?

9. Quote the sentence which indicates that students of space school can work anywhere

10. What helps in getting good job opportunities? -----

Critical thinking:

Students' choice of their study can affect their opportunities of careers. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view

Pronoun Reference

which L 1+2	Studio schools
Who L6	fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds
They/their LL 12+13	students

Modal answers:

- 1. to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.*
- 2. give funding as well as support*
- 3. fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds*
- 4. a tailor-made*
- 5. Astronomy and Astrophysics.*
- 6. mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.*
- 7. The companies supervise projects given students*
- 8. The scientists and engineers are brought to as guest lectures*
- 9. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.*
- 10. Excellent grades in science and technology subject*

UNIT 6

Anita's blog post (3)

مدونة انيتا

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

1. Where did Anita study Arabic?-----
2. Anita can speak two languages. Write them down -----
3. . Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?

4. Quote the sentence which indicates why was Anita able to speak two languages? -----

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with **colloquial** Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practice it at home. I really **put my back into it**, and I earned an **A** on the course.

5. How did Anita's relatives help her? -----
6. What amazed Anita in the university?

7. What kind of Arabic was Anita good with? Why?

8. How did Anita benefit from her living with a Jordanian family?

9. **What does the idiom in bold in the text mean?**

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

10. **Two things made Anita impressed about her fellow students at the university .Write them down?** -----

11. The students of the university appreciated two things about the university .Write them down -----
-----?

12. The students of the university showed two positive values through two attitudes. Write them down. -----

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

13. Many things were enjoyed by Anita while staying in Jordan. Write down two of them? -----

14. Anita's decision to study in Jordan was the best for two reasons. Write them down. -----

15. Anita got two benefits out of her studying in Jordan. Write them down -----

16. What was Anita's dream and how would she achieve it?

Pronoun reference

They L 5	Relatives
Who L6	Wonderful family
There L6	The university
Who/ them L 6 + 7	the number of international students
Which L 8	colloquial Arabic
It L12+13	Arabic
Their L14	students in Jordan
Who / them / their/ they L 15+ 16+ 18	The students she met
It L16	University education
Who L19	Someone

Modal answers :

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba.</i> 2. <i>Arabic as well as German.</i> 3. <i>Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home ,but she has never studied it formally . She also had a family in Jordan who could help her .</i> 4. <i>As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German.</i> 5. <i>they arranged for her to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba.</i> 6. <i>by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level.</i> 7. <i>colloquial Arabic, which is what her family speaks and understands.</i> 8. <i>helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills</i> 9. <i>tried extremely hard</i> 10. <i>Their behaviour and their attitude to studying.+ they fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country .</i> 11. <i>the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity</i> 12. <i>Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.</i> 13. <i>enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people,</i> 14. <i>She made many new friends. She also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. <i>She made many new friends. She also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills</i> 16. <i>her dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day - and she would achieve it by returning to Jordan as often as she can,</i>
--	---

UNIT 6

After school (4)

بعد المدرسة

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, **it** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it** was only about 5%. **Another huge change** has been **financial**. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, **tuition fees** have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. **They** don't have to repay **it** immediately. Instead, **they** pay **it** back slowly out of future earnings.

1. What distinguishes school leavers in England nowadays?

2. What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?

3. The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold " Another huge change". What was the first huge change?

4. What was the main reason behind the decrease of the school leavers going to higher education thirty years ago

5. Quote the sentence which indicates that higher education in the UK after 1998 wasn't free. -----
6. How did the UK students manage to study after 1998

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for **their** degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid **debt** by staying at home, **where they** don't have to pay rent? Most of **them** say that **they** want to move to the University of their choice, rather than the nearest **one**. Another strong **motive** is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in **halls of**

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

7. Most students in the UK prefer not to study at home for two reasons. Write them down ? -----
8. What does studying away from home imply? -----

9. Where do students stay when studying away from home-----
-----?
10. Different tasks are needed to be done by the students when studying away from home. Write down two of these tasks? -----

11. Quote the sentence which tells you how students are able to afford to leave home .-----?

Pronoun reference

They L 5+6	Students
It L6	This money
They / their L8	17,000 students
Where L11	Home
They / them/ their / others L 11+12+ 14+15+16	Students

Critical thinking:

Studying abroad can have advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

أنت من تحدد قيمة نفسك، فلا تصغر من شأنك حين ترى فخامة الآخرين، فلو كانت القيمة تقاس بالأوزان
لكانت الصخور أعلى من الألماس!!

Modal answers

1. In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education
2. The percentage of school leavers going on to higher education
3. The change over 5 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%)
4. financial.
5. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced.
6. Most students borrow this money from the government.
7. that they want to move to the University of their Choice, + the desire to live in a new culture.
8. means borrowing even more money from the government.
9. Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses.
10. need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.
11. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government.

غير مووودك

عندما ترتفع؛ سيعرف أصدقائك من أنت
لكن عندما تسقط؛
ستعرف من هم أصدقائك!

أضيقُ أحياناً ،
ليس لأنني لا أجيد قراءة الخرائط .
أضيق ،
لأن عالمي واسع ،
أضيق ،
لأنني أهتم كثيراً ، والكثير لا يهتم .

VOCABULARY unit 6

Exercise 1st.book 48

Read the following paragraph and complete it with the appropriate words from the box

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!

Exercise 2st.book 48

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

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.

غير مودودك

ليس بالضرورة ان يكون لديك اصدقاء كثيرون لتكون ذو شخصيت معروفه فالاسد يمشي

وحيدا واخروف يمشي مع اجميع

Exercise 3w.book 31

Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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**

Exercise 4w.book 32

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate university subject

Banking and Finance, Linguistics, Fine Arts, History, Physics, Law

1. You should study _____ if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.
2. Studying _____ lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.
3. Maths 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 civilizations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different Cultures interacted in the past.
5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose _____. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment

مصطلحات جسدية Exercise 5w.book 34

Choose the suitable body idiom from those given to complete each of the following sentences

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'llat 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

نمط جديد Exercise 6 هام

5. Replace the underlined phrase in this sentence with a suitable body idiom that has a similar meaning: استبدل:

استبدل العبارة التي تحتها خط بمصطلح جسدي له نفس المعنى

الاستبدال بالمعنى والتصريف والاتباع صفر

1. I talked to my parents and I was able to tell them about my problems
2. Try to be cheerful. I'm sure you'll make some friends soon.
3. We don't know if the weather will be good enough for camping. We'll have to do it without a plan
4. They're getting married next week - that's if he doesn't become too frightened to do it
5. To clean the windows in Dubai, you have to have a natural mental ability for heights

Vocab . Modal answers

Ex 1: 1. Prospects 2. Proficiency 3. Increasingly 4. Abroad 5. Global 6. Lifelong

Ex2: 1. Public 2. Madaba 3. 2005 4. More 5. Many other countries 6. 14 7. German

Ex3: 1. Developed nation 2. Compulsory 3. Optional 4. tuition 5. Contradictory

Ex4: 1. Law 2. Linguistics 3. Physics 4. History 5. Banking and finance

Ex5: 1. Get cold feet 2. Get it off your chest 3. Have a head for figures 4. Keep your chin up 5. Play it by ear

Ex6: 1. Get it off my chest 2. Keep your chin up 3. Play it by ear 4. Get cold feet 5. Have a head for

غير موهودك



GRAMMAR unit 6

Quantifiers of comparison

محددات الكمية للمقارنة

المقارنة:

يمكن استخدام الصيغ التالية لمقارنة الأشياء :

Comparing

1. Comparative:

1. A is **adj+er than** B صفة مقطع واحد
2. A is **more +adj than** B صفة اكثر من مقطع

A cat is *smaller than* a dog.
English is *more difficult than* Arabic.

2. Superlative:

1. A is **the adj+est of all** صفة مقطع واحد
2. A is **the most / least adj of all** صفة اكثر من مقطع

Amman is *the biggest* city in Jordan
English is *the most exiting* language of all languages

الصفات التالية لا تتقيد بالقواعد وتحفظ غيبيا :

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	Farther than	The farthest

ملاحظات املائية :

1. صفة تنتهي ب e يضاف r/ st

Widewiderwidest

2. صفة تنتهي ب y تقلب الى اويضاف er /est

Heavyheavierheaviest

3. صفة مقطع واحد تنتهي بحرف عادي مسبق بحرف علة واحد يضعف الحرف العادي

Bigbiggerbiggest

3. تقليل / وزيادة المقارنة بين شيان

A is/ are less/ more +adj/adv than B

Football is *more exciting than* basketball

Basketball is *less exciting than* football.

A is/ are the most/ least +adj/adv

Football is *the most exciting game*

5. Equal comparisons: المقارنة المتساوية

عندما يتساوى اطراف المقارنة بدرجة الصفة او الحال نستخدم التراكيب التالية

1. A is /are **as+ adj/adv+as B** التساوي في صفة/ حال واحد
2. A is /are **like/as/ similar to / the same as B** التساوي في صفة فاكثر
3. **A+B are alike / similar**

1. English *is as easy as* Arabic .
Ali walks *as quickly as* Sami does
2. Ali is *similar to* Sami
3. Ali and Sami *are alike*

6. Unequal comparisons : المقارنة غير المتساوية

1. A **isn't /aren't as+ adj/adv+as B** عدم التساوي في صفة /حال واحد
2. A **isn't /aren't like/as/ similar to / the same as B** عدم التساوي فصفه فاكثر
3. A is/are different from B
4. **A+B are different**



1. English *isn't as easy as* Arabic.
Ali doesn't walk *as quickly as* Sami does
2. Ali is *different from* Sami
3. Ali and Sami *are different*

7. مقارنة الكميات والارقام

1. A **isn't / aren't as many+ اسم معدود +as B**
There aren't *as many people in our class as* yours

2. A **isn't / aren't as much+ اسم غير معدود +as B**
I don't eat *as much fast food as* my brother
طرق الاعادة الرئيسية

الشكل الاول :

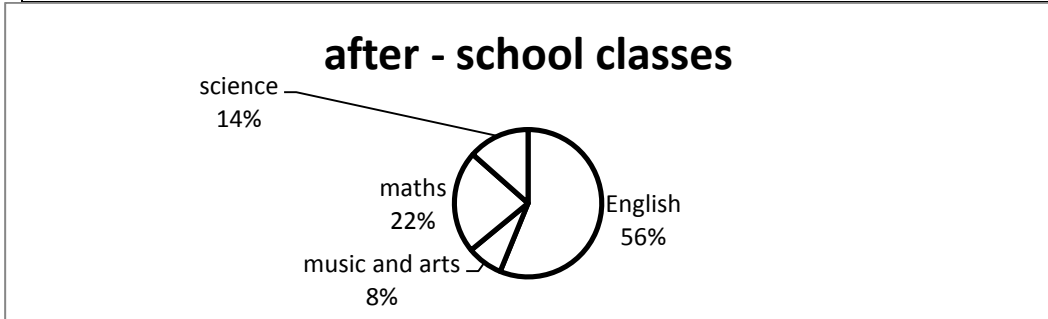
A	+ فعل منفي + as +adj+ as +	B
	 	
B	+ فعل مثبت + adj +er more+ adj+ than	A

1. Football **isn't as exciting as** basketball .
Basketball ...**is more exciting than** football .
2. Ali **isn't as short as** Ahmad
A hmad **is taller than** Ali
3. Reading books **is more beneficial than** watching TV
4. Watching TV **isn'tas beneficial as** reading books.
او Watching TV...**is less beneficial than** reading books .

EXERCISE 1st.book 45

1. **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



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

EXERCISE2 w. book 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.

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

Subject	Number of applications in 2014	Change since 20013
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%

1. Business Studies is..... subject
2.people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
3. Physics isn'tBiology.
4. Law isthan Medicine and Dentistry.
5.growing subject is Computer Science.
6. Engineering isVisual Arts
7. 11%applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
8. .The.....subject on the list is Computer Science.

Exercise 3w.b p31

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

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

earlier , later, less, longer, the most, the least

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

EXERCISE4

 **Rewrite the following**

1. Universities have more students than school.
Schools
2. I don't write as neatly as you do.
You write
3. Visiting old places is more interesting than visiting modern ones.
Visiting modern places isn't
4. Many students in schools believe that English is more difficult than Arabic.

- Many students in schools believe that Arabic isn't
5. I have less money than you have.
You have
 6. She doesn't speak English as fluently as I do.
I speak English
 7. Muna is similar to Huda.
Muna & Huda
 8. Sleeping in a bed is more comfortable than sleeping on the floor.
Sleeping on the floor isn't
 9. Swimming in the pool isn't as exciting as swimming in the ocean.
Swimming in the ocean
 10. Driving cars is not as difficult as driving heavy vehicles .
Driving cars is less
 11. There is no man in town as generous as Saleh .
Saleh is in town .
 12. Football is more exciting than rugby .
Rugby is
 13. I have never seen such fat people as the Americans.
The Americans are
 14. Never have I seen such a fantastic show .
It's
 15. He has never scored so highly in a test as he did in this one.
This score he has received in a test.
 16. The shop is not very busy today compared to yesterday.
The shop is not it was yesterday.
 17. We were told that the show was not very entertaining but it was.
The show than we had been told.
 18. I've never had to wait this long for a bus before.
This I have ever had to wait for a bus.
 19. We had the same meal tonight and last night.
Dinner tonight as it was last night.
 20. I don't think I have ever had such a bad haircut.
This haircut I have ever had.
 21. Bill's tablet is very similar to his son's tablet.
Bill's tablet is nearly his son's tablet.
 22. No other cathedral is as old as Chartre in France.
Chartre is any other cathedral in France.

23. She found Arabic easier to learn than she had expected.
It wasn't as..... to learn Arabic as she had expected
24. Skiing is not as dangerous as kite surfing.
Skiing isdangerous than kite surfing.
25. The cheapest car in Jordan is Toyota .
The least

Exercise 5

Choose the right answer :

- 1) This is a nice cat. It's much_.....than my friend's cat.
(nicest, nice , nicer)
- 2) Here is Emily. She's six years old. Her brother is nine, so he is.....
(the oldest, old , older)
- 3) This is a difficult exercise. But the exercise with an asterisk (*) is
.....exercise on the worksheet.
(more difficult , the most difficult , difficult)
- 4) He has an interesting hobby, but my sister has..... hobby in the world.
(more interesting , the most interesting , interesting)
- 5) English is as..... as Arabic . (easier , easy , easiest)
- 6) This magazine is cheap, but that one is the_.....
(cheaper , cheapest , cheap)
- 7) We live in a small house, but my grandparents' house is even..... than ours.
(the smallest , smaller , small)
- 8) Sarah likes her smartphone more any of her other possessions.
(the , than , much)
- 9) Other email services are generally not asas Gmail accounts.
(better , good , best)
10. The Italian restaurant coststhan the Greek restaurant.
(little , least , less)
11. He likes playing soccerthan playing rugby.
(most , more , much)
12. Schools don't have asstudents as universities .
(many , more , much)
13. Thestudied subject in schools is Art . (little , least , less)
14. Girls don't like doing Science asas they like Art .
(many , more , much)

أحيانا نرحل

لأن لنا قلوبا كرامتها اهم من حبها

Modal answers

Ex 1 : 1. The most 2.The least 3. Not as many 4. More , less 5. As much as 6. As popular as

Ex 2 : 1. The most popular 2. Not as many 3. As popular as 4. More popular 5. The fastest 6. Less popular than 7. More people 8. Least popular

Ex3: 1. The most 2. Longer 3. Later 4. The least 5. earlier

Ex4:

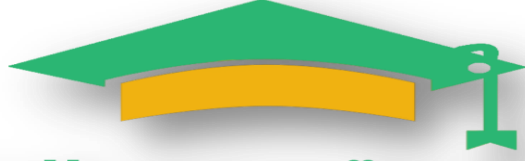
1. Schools have less students than universities
2. You write more neatly than I do
3. Visiting modern places isn't as interesting as visiting old places
4. Many students in schools believe that Arabic is less difficult than English
5. You have more money than I do
6. I speak English more fluently than she does
7. Muna & Huda are the same / similar
8. Sleeping on the floor isn't as comfortable as sleeping in a bed
9. Swimming in the ocean more exciting than Swimming in the pool
10. Driving cars is less difficult than driving heavy vehicles
11. Saleh is the most generous man in town .
12. Rugby is less exciting than football
13. The Americans are the fattest people I have ever seen
14. It's the most fantastic show I have seen
15. This is the highest score he has received in a test.
16. The shop is not as busy as it was yesterday.
17. The show was more entertaining than we had been told.
18. This was the longest time I have ever had to wait for a bus.
19. Dinner tonight is the same as it was last night.
20. This is the worst haircut I have ever had.
21. Bill's tablet is nearly the same as his son's tablet.
22. Chartre is older than any other cathedral in France.
23. It wasn't as difficult to learn Arabic as she had expected
24. Skiing is less dangerous than kite surfing.
25. Expensive car in Jordan is Toyota

Ex5

1. nicer . 2. Older .3.the most difficult 4. .the most interesting 5. .easy 6. cheaper .7. smaller 8. than 9 good 10. Less .11.more 12many 13.least 14. Much

وكم من ديك صدق ان الشمس تشرق يباحه

THE INSIDER



اكاديمية سمير الجمال
Sameer Al-jammal Academy

Action Pack 12

المستوى الرابع

7

تعلم مدى الحياة

LIFELONG LEARNING

الدكتور سمير علي الجمال

0798803380

sameer_jammal@yahoo.com

[/https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy](https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy)

اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاع العلي / سوق السلطان

0786398554 /0790297011

VOCABULARY UNIT 7

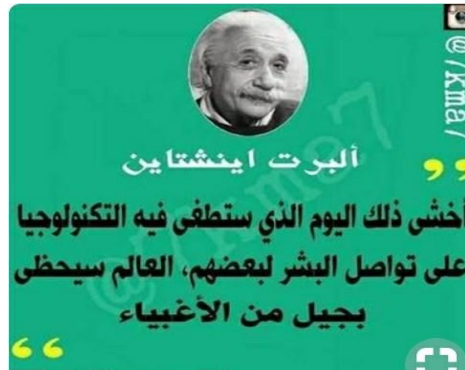
WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	ARABIC
1. circulation	movement of blood around the body	الدورة الدموية
2. concentration	attention,	تركيز
3. dehydration	having drunk too little water	الجفاف
4. diet	food eaten each day	النظام الغذائي
5. memory	ability to remember things,	الذاكرة
6. nutrition	getting the right food for good health and growth	التغذية
7. degree	a qualification given to a completed a course of study	شهادة
8. diploma	Course certificate	دبلوم
9. Master's degree	period of one or two years of study after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	شهادة الماجستير
10. online distance learning	teaching and learning system carried out remotely and electronically	التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت
11. PhD	a doctorate	شهادة الدكتوراة
12. private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعه خاصة
13. public university	a university operated by a government	جامعه حكومية
14. postgraduate	A student studies either a Master's or a PhD;	الدراسات العليا
15. undergraduate	Students not yet completed their first degree	المرحلة الجامعية الاولى
16. vocational	describe a particular job and the skills involved	المهني
17. multilingual	speaking, reading or writing two languages or more	متعدد اللغات
18. utterance	something that is said,	النطق
19. multitask	do several things at the same time	تعدد المهام
20. simulator	any device simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي
21. immerse	to be deeply involved in	ينغمس في
22. enrol	join a school, university or course officially	الالتحاق

Collocations

افعال مرتبطة باسمااء (تحفظ بالانجليزي والعربي +املاء)

1. Draw up a timetable	Write a schedule	يعمل جدول
2. Do exercise	Keep fit	يقوم بتمرين
3. Make a start	Begin	يبدأ
4. take a break	Relax	يستريح
5. do a subject	Study	يدرس
6. Make a difference	Change something	يوجد فرق

عندما ترى
مئات الآلاف يتابعون شخصية
تافهة في موقع تواصل اجتماعي
ويستخف بهم ويتفاعلون معه
تدرك يقيناً لماذا الدجال إذا جاء
سوف يتبعه كثيرون



UNIT 7

How to revise for exams (1)

كيف تراجع لامتحانات

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

1. What is the first step in revising?

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

2. Drawing a timetable goes through different steps. Write down two of these steps? -----

3. How can changing the focus of revision be beneficial?

4. Quote the sentence which indicates giving a piece of advice about the subjects of timetable?

C : The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at **its** best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that **concentration** starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

5. What is the best time to start revision?-----

6. Revision in the morning has two benefits. Write them down?

7. What piece of advice is given about the periods of time to revise?

8. How can the frequent breaks be helpful?

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

9. What is the best definition of a break?.

10. Taking a break can be achieved by different ways. Write down two of them.

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

11. Physical activity while studying can lead to many good consequences. Write down of them -----

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

12. What should you eat more while studying ?-----

13. Why should you drink lots of water while studying ?-----

Critical thinking:

Well- prepared revision before exams is the first step in success. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view

Pronoun Reference

Its L 8	Memory
It L16	Physical activity
Which L17	Brain

غير موهودك

يزرعون انفسهم داخلنا وبعدها يمزقون اجسادنا وهم يخرجون

Modal answers:

1. to draw up a revision timetable.
2. Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one.
3. you keep your mind fresh
4. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day.
5. The earlier you start in the morning
6. you feel most awake and your memory is at its best
7. studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break
8. will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.
9. any change of activity from studying
10. getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.
11. will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!
12. eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables
13. It's essential not to become dehydrated

Critical thinking :

Free :

غير موثوق

السياسيون مثل حفاظات الاطفال .. يجب تغييرهم دائما ولنفس الاسباب
(مارك توپن)



UNIT 7

Learning a foreign language (2)

تعلم لغة اجنبية

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', 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.

1. Learning a foreign language can improve the brain in many ways .Write down two of them.

2. Learning a foreign language can present two challenges to the brain. Write them down ?

3. How can the skills obtained by learning different languages be beneficial?

4. What is the advantage of learning foreign languages on students' achievements in schools?-----

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.

5. The study on multilingual people proved two main outcomes .Write them down?-----

6. What was the aim of the experiment on the driving simulator ?

7. What was the result of the experiment on the driving simulator?

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

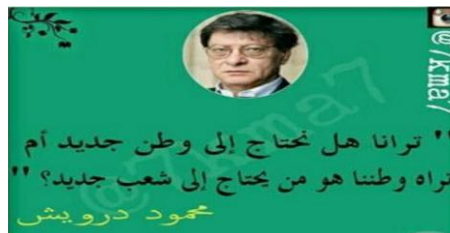
8. How can learning a foreign language improve decision -making skills?

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

9. How can learning a foreign language improve the use of your mother tongue?

Critical thinking:

Learning new languages can play a key role in improving your personality .Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view



Pronoun Reference

It L 1	Speaking a foreign language
Which L3	beneficial 'exercise'
Who L7	Students studying different language
Who / their L8	Students not studying different language
They L11	Multilingual people
It L21	the way that a language works

Modal answers:

1. *provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. + As well as exercising the brain+ presents the brain with unique challenges*
2. *recognising different language systems + and ways to communicate within these systems*
3. *improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks*
4. *do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue*
5. *multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, + they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks*
6. *to prove that multilingual people are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks*
7. *multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.*
8. *you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made.*
9. *you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day.*



UNIT 7
Extreme English (3)
اللغة الانجليزية المتقدمة

Learn English fast – the natural way

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

1. What is the best way to learn a language?-----

What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion' ?

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

2. To learn English well, you can have three options .Write them down ?

3. What is meant by a '**tailor-made**' course?-----

4. What is the purpose of the academic English course ?

5. What is the purpose of the vocational English course ?

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

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

What will I be doing?

In the mornings, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then,

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

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

9. Mention three cultural activities you can do in the evenings?

10. After lunch you can have many activities to do .Write down two of them

11. What will be the role of the trained teachers in the morning?

12. Teachers can act three roles in all the activities you do. Write them down

How long are the courses?

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

13. How long are the courses? -----

14. Who can decide the length of the course ?-----

It L 1	Language
They L14	Some people
You / all lines	Receiver of the program
We / all lines	People responsible about the program

Modal answers :

1. to immerse you in it,
2. You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments + You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level,+ or request a 'tailor-made' course.
3. , A course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student
4. to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies
5. to help you with your career.
6. The duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational)
7. Free
8. In the mornings, after breakfast+ Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table
9. the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat
- 10.you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports
- 11.trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition.
- 12.teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends
- 13.they are determined by the trainees
- 14.the trainees

غير موجود

ليس من الرجولت ان تضرب فتاة ... امسح مكيابها ثم قائل رجل لرجل

نفسى التى تملك الاشياء ذاهبت فكيف ابكى على شيء اذا ذهب..

مساء هي ذاكرتي دائما تحتفظ بما يقتلني

أغمضتها كي لا تفيض فأمطرت..
أيقنت أني لست أملك مدمعي

UNIT 7
Education in Jordan (4)
التعليم في الاردن

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

1. Why does Jordan have a high standard of education?

2. Whose responsibility is all the schools?

3. What two stages of studying aren't compulsory?

4. Quote the sentence which indicates that students aren't allowed to leave schools before ten years

5. What distinguishes education concerning students before secondary stage?

6. What two options are available for students of higher education?

7. According to the text, students go through different stages in their education.

What are these stages?

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

8. There are two types of universities in Jordan .Write them down

9. Who can study in the Jordanian universities?

10. The Jordanian universities offer students two kinds of studying. Write them down?-----

11. What kind of a degree can undergraduate get in their study?-----

12. Postgraduate studying can offer students three kinds of certificates .Write them down -----

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

13. Name three public universities which are interested in undergraduates?

14. Why was the German-Jordanian University called so?

15. How does the German-Jordanian University differs from other public universities? -----

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

16. For what purpose were the online distance learning programmes set up.?

17. Quote the sentence which indicates that online distance learning programmes aren't available in all universities ?

Critical; thinking:

1. Face t-to face learning courses can have advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view
2. Distance learning courses can suit students who study and work at the same time . Suggest two advantages and two disadvantages for this type of studying .

Pronoun reference

Which L13	the German-Jordanian University
It L13+14	the German-Jordanian University
Their / I 16	Students

Modal answers :

1. *Due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity*
2. *The government*
3. *Pre-school and kindergarten education*
4. *Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education.*
5. *Free, compulsory education*
6. *Students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses*
7. *pre-school, kindergarten , 10-year compulsory stage , secondary stage , higher education*
8. *public universities, + private universities*
9. *Jordanian students+ foreign students from all over the world*
10. *undergraduates studying + postgraduates studying*
11. *a first degree*
12. *a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma*
13. *the University of Jordan +, Yarmouk University + Al Balqa Applied University*
14. *It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research,*
15. *It follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.*
16. *For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time*
17. *In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.*

Critical; thinking:

1. **Suggested answer :** I think this is true that Face t-to face learning courses can have advantages and disadvantages because on the one hand , there are a lot of opportunities for group discussions and a lot of support from lectures and tutors .On the other hand , they are expensive and take longer time .
2. **Two advantages :** 1. You don't have to attend classes 2. You can earn money while studying

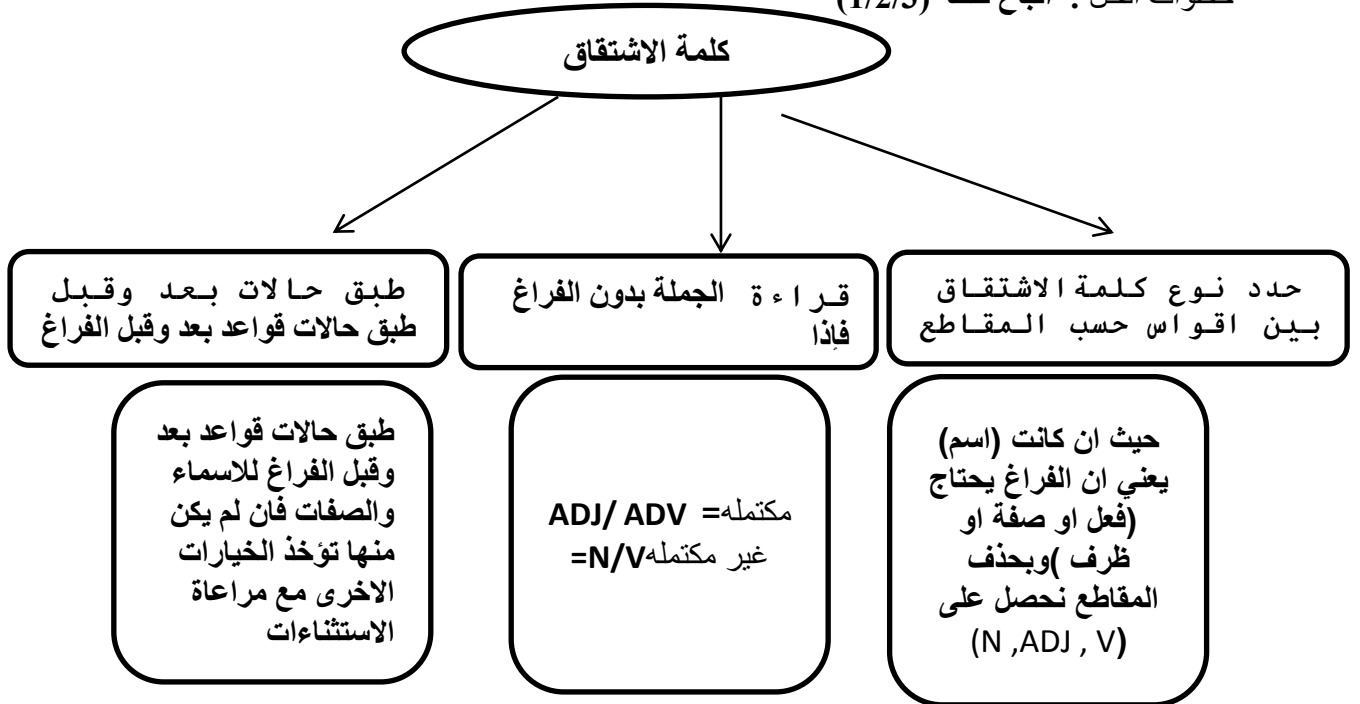
Two disadvantages : 1. Less support from lectures and tutors 2. No chance for group discussions

آسف آيتها الأيام;
فقد أضعتك مع من لا يستحقون !

Derivations الاشتقاقات

بالنسبة لسؤال الاشتقاق : الذي يعتمد على ملء الفراغ بـ n أو adj أو v أو adv
اعتمدت الوزارة الشكل التالي في الاشتقاق : (3 كلمات الاشتقاق) -----

خطوات الحل : اتباع خطة (1/2/3)



ist / - ncy / - ant/ment /nce / - /-ity /-y / -ion / -ness / - er /-or	مقاطع الاسماء
ic/ - -ive/ -ous/ -al/ -able/ -ing /-ed-d // ible/-less / - ful /-ent /	مقاطع الصفات
Ly	مقاطع الظروف
en/ fy / ize / ate	مقاطع الافعال

حالات الاسماء

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
صفة	N	.....
محددات (the , a ,an , some , any , much ,) (many all, .few, this , that , either , no	N	.....
حروف جر (in, on ,of , at , with ...)	N	.....
صفات ملكية (my, his , her , your , their, its) (, our	N	.....
الملكية S	N	.....

1. إن وجد بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

افضل جهاز لكشف الكذب
هو الايام

1. What was the most **important**ever ?
(organize, organization , organized)
2. **The**of al kindi was noticed all over the world .
(achieve , achievement , achieved)
3. Two minutes in silence were spent **in**of the author . (memorable,
memorise , memorable)
4. **My**was to pursue my study in the U.S.A.
(ambitious, ambition , ambitiously)
5. Jordan'swith Israel wasn't accepted .
(agree , agreement , agreed)
6. Jordan valley has got asoil .
(fertilization, fertile , fertilise) #####

حالات الصفات

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
1(very , too , so , more ,) مكثرات صفات (استثناء 1)	Adj	N /.....
very , too , so , more ,) مكثرات صفات	Adv	Adj
be, become ,get , see , taste , find , smell, sound,) افعال معينة 2look , appear	Adj	.....
be, become ,get , see , taste , find , smell, sound,) افعال معينة 2 look , appear (استثناء 2)	Adv	Adj
3.	Adj	N
(be)Ly ظرف (استثناء 3)	Adj	.....
(modal)ly ظرف (استثناء 3)	V1	
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being)	Adj	N /.....
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being) (استثناء 4)	Adv	v/ adj

1. Living without smoking is **very** (ideally, ideal , idea)
استثناء He was **very**organized in his project.
(succeed, successful , successfully)
2. The issue **looked**for most of us .
(particularly, particular , particulate)
استثناء The girl **looked**annoyed with his attitude .
(particularly, particular , particulate)
3.languages are a problem for most interpreters.
(region, regional , regionally)
4. She **was fully**on her parents .
(depend, dependent , dependence)
استثناء He **can easily**this model .
(replicate, replication , replicated)
5. The research about this issue **was**(sociology, social , socially)
Ali **was**boy in English . (fluency, fluent , fluently)

Jordan isfacing a problem with International Monetary Fund.
 (economy , economise , economical)
 The issue wasdifficult .(cretic, criticise , critical)

مثال تطبيقي(1) It has been a food for the patients .
 (nutrition, nutritious , nutritiously)

1. حدد نوع الكلمات بين اقواس : حسب المقاطع (nutrition, nutritious , nutritiously)
 Noun adj adv

1. اقرأ بدون الفراغ : مكتملة المعنى : نحتاج **adj** او **adv**
2. حسب حالات الصفات : يوجد قبل الفراغ محدد وبعده اسم لذلك نحتاج **adj** وحسب المقاطع
 فان الصفة هي **nutritious**

مثال2..... All the programms I watched were

حدد نوع الكلمات بين اقواس : حسب المقاطع (educational , educate education)
 adj v noun

1. اقرأ بدون الفراغ : غير مكتملة المعنى : نحتاج **n** او **v**
 هل يوجد اي استثناء من الاربعة : نعم وجود **be** لذلك نلغي السابق وحسب الاستثناء
adj نختار

2. وحسب الجدول فان الصفة هي **educational**

الكلمات المطلوبة :

Circulate	circulation	Refer	Reference
Dehydrate	Dehydration	Know	Knowledge
Advise	Advice	Ideal	Ideally
Revise	Revision	Agriculture	Agricultural
Concentrate	Concentration	Linguist /linguistics	Linguistic
Achieve	Achievement	Multilingualism	Multilingual
Organize	Organization	Pharmacy / pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceutical
Nutrition / nutrient	nutritious	Proficiency	Proficient
recommend	recommendation	Psychology	Psychological
Enrol	Enrolment	Tutor	Tutorial / tutor
Immerse	Immersion	Undertake	Undertaking
Market	Marketing/ market	Vocation	Vocational
Engineer	Engineering/ engineer	Blame	Blame
Simulate	Simulation / simulator	Corporation	Corporate
Utter	Utterance	Reserve	Reserve
Agree	Agreement	Ambition	Ambitious
Dialect	Dialectal	Enclose	enclosed
Sociology	Sociological	Enthusiasm	Enthusiastic

Export	Export / exportation	Intern	Intern /internship
Extract	Extraction	Region	Regional
Replicate	Replicate	Survey	Survey/surveyor
Attribute	Attribute/ attribution	Volunteer	Voluntary
Interpret	Interpretation / interpreter	Develop	Development
Agriculture	Agricultural	Particular	Particularly
Young	Youth	Aware	Awareness
verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Educate	Education	Educational	
Succeed	Success	Successful	successfully
Educate	Education	Educational	
Experience	Experience	Experienced	
Dominate	Dominance	Dominant	
Depend	Dependence	Dependent	
Repeat	Repetition	Repeated	
Correct	Correction	Correct	
Memorize	Memory	Memorable	
Qualify	Qualification	Qualified	
Pioneer	Pioneer	Pioneering	
Evolve	Evolution	Evolutionary	
Domesticate	Domesticity	Domestic	
Evolve	Evolution	Evolutionary	
Fertilize	Fertilization /fertilizer	Fertile	
Import	Importation /import	Imported	
Intend	Intention	Intentional	
Negotiate	Negotiation	Negotiable	
Adapt	Adaptation	Adaptable	
Secure	Security	Secure	
Manage	Management	Managerial	
Contradict	Contradiction	Contradictory	
Diet	Diet	Dietary	
Compete	Competence	Competent	
Create	Creation / creativity	Creative	
Reward	Reward	Rewarding	
	Fluency	Fluent	Fluently
	Academy	Academic	Academically
	Economics	Economical	Economically
	Critic	Critical	Critically
Extend		Extensive	Extensively

اشتقاقات Exercise 1w. book 31

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

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good(educate, education ,educational)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will
(success, succeed , successful)
3. Congratulations! Not many peoplesuch high marks.
(achievement, achieve , achieved)
4. My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.(organize, organization , organized)
5. It's amazing to watch theof a baby in the first year of life.
(develop, development , developed)

Exercise 2w. book 37

2. Complete the table with the correct form of the words Then, use some of the words to complete the sentences.

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

Verb	Noun
Circulate	.....
.....	Dehydration
Advise	.....
.....	Revision
Concentrate	.....

3st. book 53

5. Complete the table with the correct form of the words Then, use some of the words to complete the sentences.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
.....	.....	Experienced
.....	Dominance	.....
Depend	.....	.....
Repeat	.....	.....
.....	Correction	.....

1. Have you had anyof learning another language?
2. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?
3. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the paston the experience you had while you were learning it.
- 4.

Exercise 4 w.book44

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

1. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct
(qualify , qualified , qualification) وزارة
2. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you
a..... (recommend, recommendation , recommended)
3. Congratulations on a verybusiness deal.
(succeed, successful , success)
4. We should always be ready to listen to good
(advise , advice)
5. My father often talks about what he did in his
(young , youth , younger)
6. It's important to have anof different countries' customs.
(aware , awareness)
7. Nuts contain usefulsuch as oils and fats .
(nutritious , nutrition , nutrients)
8. The ceremony was a veryoccasion for everyone .
(memory, memorise , memorable)

Modal answers

Ex1: 1. Education 2. Succeed 3. Achieve 4. Organization 5. Development

Ex2: Table : circulation , dehydrate , advice , revise , concentration

Sentences : 1. Advice 2. Revise 3. Dehydration 4. Concentrate 5.

Circulate

Ex3 1.Experience 2.Dominant 3. Depends

Experience	Experience	Experienced
Dominate	Dominance	Dominant
Depend	Dependence	Dependent
Repeat	Repetition	Repeated
Correct	Correction	Correct

Ex4: 1 qualification 2. Recommendation 3.Successful 4.Advice 5.Youth
6. Awareness

VOCABULARY unit 7

Exercise 1 w.book35

Complete with the appropriate words from the box One word is not needed

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.....

Exercise 2 w.book35

Choose the suitable **collocation** from those given to complete each of the following sentences

Do exercise, make a start, take a break, make a difference, draw up a timetable

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 willto a lot of lives.
4. You look tired. Why don't you?
5. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll

Exercise 3 w.book 37

Complete with the appropriate words from the box One word is not needed

academic, undergraduate, vocational, postgraduate

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

like History, Arabic and Maths.

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

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

Vocab . Modal answers

Ex 1: Diet 2. Beneficial 3. Dehydration 4. Circulation 5. Concentration 6.

Memory

Ex2: 1. Do exercise 2. Make a start 3. Make a difference 4. Take a break 5. Draw up a timetable

Ex3: 1. Postgraduate 2. Academic 3. Undergraduate 4. Vocational

□ غير موهودك

كونوا... اثراء باعلاقكم

اغنياء..... بقناعتكم

كبار.... بتواضعكم

فهكذا يعيشون ملوكا

هناك أشياء أكبر من كلمة شكراً ،
وأشياء لا تصلحها كلمة أسف ، دائماً هناك
الكذبة التي لا تغفر ، واللحظة التي لا تنسى ،
والنظرة التي غيرت القلب ، والجرح الذي لا
تبرؤه الأيام ، هناك شك حتى في كلمة أعدك
والكثير من الخوف وراء كلمة أحبك !
* لكن : نوايا القلوب لا تتشابه

من أروع مقارنات....
قال ابن القيم : «لا تفسد فرحتك بالقلق، ولا
تفسد عقلك بالتشاؤم، ولا تفسد نجاحك
بالغرور، ولا تفسد تفاؤل الآخرين بإحباطهم،
ولا تفسد يومك بالنظر إلى الأمس؛» - «لو تأملت
في حالك لوجدت أن الله أعطاك أشياء دون أن
تطلبها؛ فثق أن الله لم يمنع عنك حاجة رغبتها
إلا ولك في المنع خيراً
ربما تكون نائماً فتقرع أبواب السماء عشرات
لدعوات لك؛ من فقير أعنته؛ أو حزين أسعدته؛
أو عاير ابتسمت له؛ أو مكروب نفست عنه ...
فلا تستهن بفعل الخير أبداً

GRAMMAR unit 7

Indirect Questions الاسئلة غير المباشرة



السؤال المباشر : سؤال غير رسمي بين الاصدقاء والاقارب ويكون اما yes/no او wh-

Example of a direct question:

Are you studying tonight ?

“Where’s the bathroom?”

الاسئلة غير المباشر : هي اسئلة اقل رسمية ومؤدبة تستخدم عند التحدث لشخص لا نعرفه او في مواقف

“Could you tell me where the bathroom is?”

احترافية

Phrases for Indirect Questions: عبارات الاسئلة غير المباشرة

نبدا الاسئلة غير المباشرة بالعبارات التالية : ويجوز غيرها

- **Could you tell me...**
- **Do you know...**
- **Do you mind telling me**
- **Could you explain**
- **Do you have any idea...**
- **I wonder if**

الشكل العام لتكوين الاسئلة غير المباشرة : ويعتمد على فعل السؤال

Phrase + wh- + sub+ v

Yes/no

تكوين الاسئلة غير المباشرة :

اسئلة -wh :

1. (Wh -) +be/have/ modal +subject? سؤال مباشر يحتوي الافعال بالغامق

سؤال غير مباشر..... wh- +subject + be/have / modal + عبارة سؤال غير مباشر

How long **have you** been waiting for me?

I wonder how long **you have** been waiting for me .

دائما نعكس الفاعل والفعل ونضع علامة سؤال في نهاية السؤال ما عدا ان بدأ بعبارة **I wonder**

1. **Direct:** Where **is** Market Street?

Indirect: *Could you tell me* where Market Street **is**?

2. **Direct:** How **has** he managed to get in shape so quickly?

Indirect: *Do you have any idea* how he **has** managed to get in shape so quickly?

3. **Direct:** When **will** she start her new job?

Indirect: *Can you tell me* when she **will** start her new job?

سؤال مباشر يحتوي الافعال بالغامق 2.Wh - +do/does/did +subject+ v1?

سؤال غير مباشر..... v2 +subject + v1/v1+s/ v2 + عبارة سؤال غير مباشر

Where do you study Chinese?

Can you tell me where **you study** Chinese?

1. **Direct:** Where **do** they live ?

Indirect: *Could you tell me* Where they **live** ?

2. **Direct:** Where **does** David **live**?

Indirect: *Do you have any idea* where David **lives**?

3. **Direct:** Why **did** Amanda **call** John yesterday?

Indirect: *Can you tell me* why Amanda **called** John yesterday?

اسئلة - **yes/no** :

3. be/have/ modal +subject? سؤال مباشر يحتوي الافعال بالغامق

سؤال غير مباشر..... modal +subject + be/have / modal +if /whether عبارة سؤال غير مباشر

Are they from Chile?

Do you know **if they are** from Chile?

1. **Direct:** **Are** your parents joining us for dinner?

Indirect: Could you tell me **if** your parents **are** joining us for dinner?

2. **Direct:** **Has** Barbara ever studied abroad?

Indirect: Do you have any idea **if** Barbara' **has** ever studied abroad?

3. **Direct:** **Will** she start her new job next week?

Indirect: Can you tell me **if** she **will** start her new job next week?

4. Do /Does/ Did +subject +v1.....? سؤال مباشر يحتوي الافعال بالغامق

سؤال غير مباشر..... v2 +if /whether subject + v1/v1+s/ v2 + عبارة سؤال غير مباشر

Did she go out last night?

Do you know **if she went** out last night?

1. **Direct:** **Do** you plan on traveling this summer?

Indirect: I'd like to know **if** you **plan** on traveling this summer.

2. **Direct:** **Does** David live in London?

Indirect: Can you tell me **if** David **lives** in London?

3. **Direct:** **Did** you move to Europe?

Indirect: I was wondering why you **moved** to Europe

مشاكل الموضوع :

1. تحديد فاعل السؤال : يكون الفاعل في السؤال المباشر بين شقي الفعل :

Be (am, is ,are , was, were..... فاعلving صفة /p.p

Have (has, had)..... فاعل p.p

Modals (will, shall)..... فاعل , v1

Do (does , did)..... فاعل v1

“ When **will** all your friends at school visit you “ ? مثال : “

Could you tell me when all your friends at school will visit you?

2. الاسئلة التي تسأل عن الفاعل ب **who/ what** والتي يكون فعلها مباشرة بعدها توضع مباشرة كما هي بعد عبارة السؤال غير المباشر

Who built that enormous bridge?

I wonder who built that enormous bridge?

3. الاسئلة غير المباشرة التي تبدأ بالعبارة : **do you mind** يجب اشتقاق **ing** من فعل السؤال ووضع بعد **mind**

Can you eat a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind eating a healthy breakfast?

4. عند البدء باول العبارة عليك اكمالها ثم الحل :

Where does the train come from?

Couldthe train comes from ?

الحل : you tell me / you explain ..

5. هام : تصحيح فعل في الموضوع :

1. Do you mindus about your results ?(tell) / telling

2. Where **did** the students leave this holiday ?

I wonder where the studentsthis holiday ?(leave) الحل

هام : التحويل العكسي :

الشكل المتوقع :

Wh- / if ++ s+ be/have/mod /+..... عبارة

Wh-...+ be/have /mod

Could you tell me where the post office is ?

Where

الحل : where is the post office ?

Wh- / if ++ s+ v1/ v1+s/ v2+..... عبارة

Wh-...+ do/ does/ did +s +v1

Could you explain when the concert started ?

When

الحل : when did the concert start ??

غير مووودك

ليس كل من وصل القمت ناجح , قد يكون مجرد تيسر ولكن
الظروف اوصلته الى هناك

Exercise 1 st. book 51



Rewrite the direct question as indirect questions beginning with the given phrases :

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

Exercise 2 w. book 35



Complete the questions with words from the box.

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

1. Do you knowwe can take water into the exam?
2. Could you tell methis book costs, please?
3. Do you know.....I've passed my exam or not?
4. Do you mind telling methe library is?
5. Could you explainI can solve this Maths problem?
6. Could you possibly tell methe Arabic teacher is?
7. Do you know.....we'll know our results?
8. Do you mind explainingthe sky sometimes looks red?

Exercise 3 w. book 36



Complete the following indirect questions.

1. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
..... mind 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

Exercise 4w.book36



Rearrange the words to make indirect questions.

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

Exercise 5



Rewrite the direct question as indirect questions beginning with the given phrases :

1. Who built that enormous bridge?
I wonder.....
2. What's Brazil like?
I want to find out.....
3. Did Benjamin Franklin write 'Poor Richard's Almanac'?
I can't remember.....
4. How do you do it?
Can you tell me.....
5. Who did you meet at the party?
I'd like to know.....
6. How long have you been waiting for me?
I wonder.....
7. What happened to them?
Nobody cares
8. How important is that meeting to the company?
Can you tell me.....
9. When was the film produced?
Nobody remembers.....
10. Have they flown an ultra-light too?
I don't know.....
11. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport? وزارة شتوي
2016
Could you tell me

Modal answers(indirect questions)

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

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

Ex3 :

- 1 Do you mind; a healthy breakfast
- 2 helping me to plan my revision
- 3 Could; how I can relax
- 4 Do; if/whether we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam
- 5 Do you; telling me where you found that information
- 6 Do you know; the exam starts at ten or half past ten

. Ex4 :

- 1 I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise
- 2 Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?
- 3 Could you tell me how much revision I should do?
- 4 Do you mind giving me a glass of water?
- 5 Do you know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?
 1. who built that ...
 2. what Brazil is like
 3. if Benjamin Franklin wrote 'Poor Richard's Almanac'?
 4. how you do it
 5. who you met at ...
 6. how long you have been waiting for me?
 7. what happened ...
 8. how important that meeting is?
 9. when the film was ...
 10. if they have flown an ultra-light too?
 11. How I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport ?

غير موثوق

انت لا تكرهني , انت تكره الصورة التي كونتها عني , وهذه الصورة ليست
"انا" انها انت

Impersonal passive voice

المبني للمجهول الرسمي

هذا النوع يستخدم مع الافعال اللازمة (التي لا تأخذ مفعول) غالبا افعال الادراك مثل (say , think , believe , (claim, assume, prove) وتكون الجمل على الشكل ادناه وتحول حسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة :

S+ (باي تصريف) v+..... +that +S2 + فعل ادراك باي تصريف

1. It + v.passive + من فعل الادراك + that +S2 + (باي تصريف) v+.....

2. S2 + v.passive + من فعل الادراك + to + v1

امثلة :

1. حدد فعل الادراك وتصريفه (say في المضارع البسيط)

2. حسب قواعد المبني للمجهول في الوحدة الثامنة :

They say that the planet is in danger. 1- v1,v1+s ----- o+ am,is,are + p.p

3. طبق القاعدتين اعلاه حسب المطلوب

It is said that the planet is in danger.

The planet is said to be in danger

Important : في حالة ان فعل الجملة منفي يضاف **not** قبل ال **to**

I believe that most students aren't well- prepared

Most students are believed **not to be** -well- prepared

Function of impersonal passive: وظيفة استخدام المبني للمجهول الرسمي / حفظ

Formal way of reporting thoughts, beliefs and opinions

التحويل العكسي: الشكل الوزاري :

1. It + v.passive + من فعل الادراك + that +S2 + (باي تصريف) v+.....

.....اكمال الجملة+ارجاع فعل الادراك بالمجهول لاصلهفاعل خارجي

It is believed that watching horror films makes us aggressive .

Some experts

believe that watching horror films makes us aggressive . الحل :

2. S2 + v.passive + من فعل الادراك + to + v1

اكمال الجملة + v1/v1+s +s2+ ارجاع فعل الادراك بالمجهول لاصلهفاعل خارجي

Smoking was proved to cause cancer

Doctors

: proved smoking **causes** cancer الحل :

تصحيح فعل : #

1. It isthat English is an easy language . (believe) الحل :

2.Twins are believedthe same level of language as single

ones . (develop) الحل : to develop

 **Exercise 1w.book 36**

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

- 1 They say that fish is good for the brain.
It
Fish
- 2 People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
It
We
- 3 They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
It
We
- 4 People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
It
Solving puzzles
- 5 Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
It
Exercise

 **Exercise 2**

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

- 1) People think that the new prime minister is a good speaker.
It is
The new prime minister.....
- 2) They report that the suspended gunman is in custody.
The suspended.....
It is.....
- 3) People don't expect that the new party will win the election.
It isn't.....
The new.....
- 4) The police say that the principal is at large.
It is.....
The principal.....
- 5) The detective knows that the robber has left the city.
It is.....
The robber.....
- 6) People believe that giving encouragement is important at work, too.
It is.....
Giving encouragement.....
- 7) They told us that Charles drank too much at the party.
It was.....
Charles.....

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

كتاب Learning new language

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

Students

10. They have proved that some diseases don't infect people by breathing .

Some diseases

عكسي Exercise3

Rewrite the sentences.

1. It is expected (that) he will arrive soon

They

2. Children are said to be afraid of ghosts.

They say.....

3. Women are said to live longer than men.

They

4. The company was believed to steal over a million pounds

One

5. The train strike is expected to begin tomorrow

The reporters

Exercise4

Correct the verb between brackets :

1. It isthat life in Jordan is very hard . (**believe**)

2. Smoking wasto cause cancer . (**prove**)

3. Exams are believedstudents according to their abilities . (**evaluate**)

4. Some teachers said that good revisionto good results . (**lead**)

5. It wasthat speaking English helps in getting good jobs .

(**think , thought , thinks**)

6. Experts believe that reading storiesimagination .

(**help , helps , helping**)

7. Watching action films is believedchildren violent .

(**make , making , to make**)

Modal answers (impersonal passive)

Ex 1 :

- 1 *It is said that fish is good for the brain.*
Fish is said to be good for the brain.
- 2 It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.
- 3 It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.
- 4 It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.
- 5 It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.
Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

Ex 2 :

1. It is thought that the new prime minister is a good speaker
The new prime minister is thought to be is a good speaker
2. The suspended gunman is reported to be in custody
It is reported that the suspended gunman is in custody
3. It isn't expected that the new party will win the election.
The new party isn't expected to win the election
4. It is said that the principal is at large.
The principal is said to be at large
5. It is known that the robber has left the city
The robber is known to leave the city
6. It is believed that giving encouragement is important at work, too.
Giving encouragement is believed to be important at work, too
7. It was told that Charles drank too much at the party.
Charles was told to drink too much at the party
8. is thought to present
9. who study foreign languages are said to do better, on the whole, in general tests .
10. have been proved not to infect people by breathing

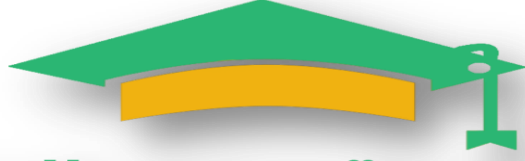
Ex 3 :

1. *expect him to arrive soon*
2. *Children are afraid of ghosts.*
3. *Say Women live longer than men.*
4. *Believed the company steals over a million pounds*
5. *Expect The train strike begins tomorrow*

Ex 5 : 1. Believed 2. Proved 3. To evaluate 4. Leads 5. Thought 6. Helps 7. To make

الإنسانية ليست دين بل رتبة يصل لها بعض البشر

THE INSIDER



اكاديمية سمير الجمال
Sameer Al-jammal Academy

Action Pack 12

المستوى الرابع

8

اللغة

LANGUAGE

الدكتور سمير علي الجمال

0798803380

sameer_jammal@yahoo.com

[/https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy](https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy)

اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاع العلي / سوق السلطان

0786398554 /0790297011

الكلمات الرئيسية المطلوبة باللغة الانجليزية في الوحدة 8

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	ARABIC
pop	Make bursting sound	يفرغ
recall	remember a particular fact, event from the past	يتذكر
spill	flow over the edge of a container	انسكاب
blame	say that someone or something is responsible for something bad	يلوم
eat out	eat away from home	الطعام خارج
dialect	a form of language which is spoken in only one area,	لهجة
mother tongue	the first and main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الأم
register	a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers and writers in a particular situation	سجل
tempting	Attractive , desirable	مغري
experimental	Part of experiment	تجريبي
pace	Speed	سرعه
mimic	Copy, make the same sound	تقليد
stimuli	Things that make you interested	المحفزات
absorbed	Received	استوعبت
punish	Penalize	يعاقب
spectrum	Complete range of colours	الوان الطيف
sociologist	One who study human society and behavior	عالم اجتماع
intentional	done on purpose	المتعمد
psychologist	One who studies how people's mind work	عالم نفس

Phrasal verbs:

تحفظ الافعال الظرفية بالانجليزي والعربي + املاء

leave smb/smith out (sp)	not include	لايشمل
point [something] out(sp)	to show something by pointing at it	[تشير [شيئا
Carry out(sp)	Do	ينفذ
Look up a word(sp)	search and find information in a reference book	يبحث عن معلومة
Take off (sp)	to remove a piece of clothing, or the top of a container	يخلع اجزاء من ملابسه
Speed up(sp)	to move faster	تسريع

Take up (sp)	to start doing something	يتخذ
Take away (sp)	Remove	يبعد
Go ahead with (insp)	start, proceed	المضي قدما في
Look at (insp)	Watch	ينظر نحو
Look forward to (insp)	be excited about the future	يتطلع بشوق
look into (insp)	to investigate	البحث في
Look for (insp)	try to find	يحاو لايجاد
Get over sth. (insp)	recover from an illness, loss, difficulty	يتغلب على
come up with (insp)	Think of / find	/ يكتشف/ يجد
Get on (insp)	Continue doing	يستمر في
get away with (insp)	do something without being blamed for	تفلت من
Grow up (intra)	Spend childhood	يترعرع
Get up (intra)	get out of bed	ينهض من الفراش
Go away (intra)	to leave or go to another place	يغادر الى
Go back (intra)	to return to a place, a person, a condition, etc.	يرجع
come about (intra)	happen or take place	تأتي
get it off	tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يخرج ما يزعجه
Get around (insp)	Overcome/ find a solution to	يتغلب على

Look ...up....a word in a dictionary يبحث عن معنى كلمة في قاموس

Look ...for.....something you've lost يبحث عن شيء ضائع

Look...forward to.....something exciting يتطلع بشوق

Getover.....an illness, and feel better يتغلب على مرض ويتحسن

Getup.....in the morning ينهض من الفراش صباحا

Get ...on.....with your work and complete it استمر في عملك واكمله

Takeup.....a new hobby يتخذ هواية
Take ...away.....some fast food يأخذ بعض الطعام السريع
Take ...off.....your shoes when you get home يخلع حذاءه عند الوصول للمنزل

Goaway.....from home for a holiday يذهب في رحلة خارجية
Go...back.....to where you started يعود
Goahead with.....a plan, and do it تقدم بخطتك

gender : التذكير والتأنيث

يجب حفظ اسماء الجنس المحددة بما يقابلها من اسماء الجنس المحايدة + املاء

Gender –specific words	Gender –neutral words
Businessman , businesswoman رجل/سيدة اعمال	Business person
Salesman , saleslady بائع /بائعة	Sales person/ assistant
Headmaster , headmistress مدير / مديرة مدرسة	Head teacher
He or she هو / هي	They
Mankind الجنس البشري	Humans
Postman / post woman ساعي /ساعية بريد	Postal worker
Stewards , stewardess مضيف /مضيفه طيران	Flight attendants
His/ her له / لها	Their
Policeman / policewoman شرطي /شرطية	Police officer

طريقة الاسئلة :

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

A postman delivers your post

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

(postal worker)

في ناس زي العطست اول ما تخلص منهم تقول احمدهم لله

UNIT 8

DOES THE LANGUAGE WE USE INFLUENCE THE WAY WE THINK? OR DOES OUR CULTURE INFLUENCE THE WAY WE USE LANGUAGE? (1)

هل اللغة التي نستخدمها تؤثر على طريقة تفكيرنا ؟ او هل ثقافتنا تؤثر على طريقة استخدامنا للغة ؟

Sociologists have been **looking into** this question for hundreds of years. **They** have now begun to **look at** not just how people talk, but also how **they** think; asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, **they** have **come up with** some interesting results .

1. What two things have been considered by sociologists concerning the language?

2. Sociologists are trying to make a relation between two things in their studies, what are they?-----

3. What do the two highlighted phrasal verbs mean?.

A lot of research has been **carried out** on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a **psychologist points out** that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person **who** was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, ' John broke the vase'; Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how **their** speakers understand events, and whether someone is **blamed for** an action or **gets away with**.

4. Studies were done concerning the relationship between three things. Write them down?-----

5. What is the difference between English speakers and Japanese or Spanish speakers concerning describing an event ?

6. How did psychologists explain the differences between languages?

7. The study was among three languages , write them down

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people **popping** balloons, breaking eggs and **spilling** 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 **intentional** events, but **left this out** when **they** considered that event to be an accident.

8. What was the watched videos about ?

9. What was the recalled reaction by the English speakers about the videos ?

10. What was the recalled reaction by the Spanish and Japanese speakers about the videos?

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours. **They** found that in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue **which** are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the **spectrum**. (الوان الطيف)

11. What was the purpose of the study carried out by Scientists at Newcastle University?-----

12. What was the outcome of the study ?

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all **come about** together.

13. Does the writer of the article believe that the way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Justify your answer.

Pronoun Reference

They L 1+4	Sociologists
They L+2	People
Who L7 +14	The person
Their L 9	Languages
It L10	An action
They LL 15	The Spanish and Japanese
They L+17	Scientists at Newcastle University, UK
They L 18	light blue and dark blue

Modal answers:

1. *to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think*
2. *the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language.*
3. */ looking into =to investigate come up with =Think of/ find*
4. *between mind, world and language.*
5. *English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible/ Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form*
6. *such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.*
7. *English , Japanese and Spanish*
8. *two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally.*
9. *English speakers mentioned the person who did the action.*
10. *The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.*
11. *to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours.*
12. *in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue which are not found in English.*
13. **Suggested answer:** Yes, because the article states that if you are speaking English and are asked about something that has happened; you will answer using the name of the person who caused it. If you speak Japanese or Spanish, if you didn't think the person was to blame, you would answer in the passive. If you speak both languages, you need to adapt to the rules of Language and so you can have each language different ways of looking at a situation

UNIT 8

SPEAKING WITH SIGNS (2)

التحدث بالإشارات

It is believed that the Italians were the first people to think of a sign language system in the sixteenth century. The idea was then taken to France in the seventeenth century, where the language was developed further.

1. Who was the inventor of sign language system?-----
2. Who developed the sign language system after being adopted ?-----
3. Replace the underlined phrase "to think of " with the correct phrasal verb?

One of the early developers of sign language was Charles-Michel de l'Epée, whose mother tongue was French. He picked up sign language while he was working with deaf people in Paris in the eighteenth century. The language was being used by two deaf sisters as a form of communication. De l'Epée then set up a school for deaf people, which was **replicated** across Europe. It was the first time that sign language was actively taught, and it made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people.

4. How did Charles learn about sign language ?

5. What was Charles achievement across Europe ?

6. How did the deaf people benefit from the sign language?.

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has its own sign language. Sign language is used as a first language by about 70 million people in the world. The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

7. Quote the sentence which indicates that sign language isn't the same in all countries ?

8. Quote the sentence which indicates that the number of users of the sign language in the world .

9. The article states different uses for sign and spoken languages. Write down two these uses. وزارة شتوي 2016

10. What is in common between spoken and sign languages?

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed, and there are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries. Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to **those** with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure, **it** is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

11. Quote the sentence which shows that there isn't only one Arabic sign language. وزارة شتوي 2016

12. Learning the sign language can be beneficial to two kinds of people. Write them down.

13. What is the similarity between the sign language and all languages?

14. Quote the sentence which shows that the sign language can be used as a second language in some schools.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether **they** can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, **it** involves and challenges the brain. **It** also allows people **who** master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

15. Learning sign language is beneficial for any one for two reasons .Write these

Critical thinking :

1. Deaf people may face many unique challenges with learning sign language. Suggest three ways to overcome these problems . وزارة شتوي 2016
2. It is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institutions .think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view . وزارة شتوي 2016

Pronoun Reference

which L 1+2	Studio schools
Who L6	fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds
They LL 12+13	students

Critical thinking:

Students' choice of their study can affect their opportunities of careers. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view

Modal answers:

1. the Italians
2. France in the seventeenth century
3. Come up with
4. while he was working with deaf people in Paris in the eighteenth century.
5. De l'Epée then set up a school for deaf people, which was replicated across Europe.
6. It was the first time that sign language was actively taught, and it made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people
7. Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has its own sign language.
8. Sign language is used as a first language by about 70 million people in the world.
9. to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks.
10. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.
11. Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed, and there are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.
12. not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing
13. sign language has a grammatical structure, it is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.
14. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language.
15. it involves and challenges the brain. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

UNIT 8

WHAT ARE THEY TALKING ABOUT?

(3)

عن ماذا يتحدثون

It is fascinating to observe the way language is **absorbed** by a baby. He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, for example 'mum' or 'dad'. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out **experimental** noises and **mimic** sounds.

A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words - and certainly understands a lot more. After two years, many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.

1. Quote the sentence which indicates the amazement of the writer of babies' language?-----

2. Babies ' language goes through different ways. Write down two of them

3. At what age can children have vocabulary of 50 words ?-----

4. What can a one -year baby achieve in this age concerning language ?

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other. Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. They speak - and seem to understand - strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as '**cryptophasia**'. Certainly, what they say isn't understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?

5. The article suggests two reasons for the slower language development of some twins. Write them down?

6. The language of twins is unique in two ways .Write them down ?

7. What does '**cryptophasia**' mean?-----

8. Quote the sentence which indicates that some twins really communicate with strange words and signs.

9. According to the article, twins do not always develop in the same way as single babies. How many differences does it describe, and what are they?

Although it is **tempting** to believe that these twins really do make up **their** own secret language, the truth is probably much simpler. Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time, and both have been presented with the same sounds and **stimuli** since birth, **they** are very likely to recognise what the other one says. In other words, they are both developing their 'real' language at the same **pace** and making the same mistakes along the way.

10. Do most experts believe that twins invent secret languages?

Pronoun reference

He/she L 1	A baby
Their / they L6+8+9+10+12+13+16	Twins



غير موثوق

احب اجميع وثق بالقليل ولا تخطيء بحق احد

Modal answers :

1. *It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby.*
2. *He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, + after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds.*
3. *After two years*
4. *say a few words - and certainly understands a lot more.*
5. *some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other.*
6. *They speak - and seem to understand - strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out+ what they say isn't understood by anyone else*
7. *the unique language that twins develop between themselves*
8. *They speak - and seem to understand - strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out.*
9. *two differences: twins sometimes develop language more slowly than single babies; twins may also develop their own language*
10. *No, they don't. Twins develop their language in the same way as other children - by experimentation.*

قالوا لجمال الدين الأفغاني:
ان المستعمرين ذئاب، فقال: لو لم
يجدوكم نعاجاً لما كانوا ذئاباً!

لا تفكر بالمتفقود حتى لا تفقد الموجود

Don't think about what is missing so you won't miss
what is existing

VOCABULARY unit 8

Exercise 1 w.book 40

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

carry out, come about , come up with, get away with, grow up, leave out, look at, look into, point out

1. Let's **investigate** the story and discover what really happened.
.....
2. I wish scientists would **think of** a way to prevent flu!
.....
3. I was born in a small village, but I didn't **spend my childhood** there.
.....
- 4 This Maths homework is difficult! Could you **show me** where I've gone wrong?
.....
- 5 Before I can solve the problem, please tell me - how did it **happen**?
.....
- 6 I need to **do** some research before I start my project.
.....
- 7Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will **not be blamed for** it.
.....
- 8 **You don't have to include** your surname when you sign a friendly letter.
.....

Exercise 2w.book 40

Circle the correct **phrasal verb**

- 1 Can you **point at** / **point out** my mistakes when I speak, please?
- 2 The police will **look at**/ **look into** the incident.
- 3 Adnan was late for the meeting, but he **came up with** / **got away with** it.
- 4 The results of the experiment which we **carried out** / **left out** yesterday were very interesting.
- 5 I hope I can **come up with** / **come about** a way of solving this puzzle.

الصعاب سهلوا اكلال فاصبع اكرام صعبا
اما نحن فصعبنا اكلال فاصبع اكرام سهلا

Exercise 3 w.book41

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Two verbs are not needed..

Affect , blame , pop , prove, punish, recall , spill

1. Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might..... and frighten her.
2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don'tyou at all!
3. Please be careful with your juice. Don'tit on the floor.
4. I'm afraid I don't your name. Could you tell me again?
5. If you go to bed late, it willyour performance at school the next day.

Exercise 4w. book41

Complete the sentences to give a similar meaning. Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. This book changed my way of thinking. (**influence**)
This bookme
2. It was done accidentally. (**purpose**)
It wasn't
3. Who is in charge of these children? (**responsible**)
Who
4. We had a great time. (**experience**)
It was
5. How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? (**relationship**)
What

Exercise 5w.book 32

Complete the phrasal verbs with words in the box.Banking and Finance,

ahead with , away (x2) , back , for , forward to , off , on , over , up (x3)

Looka word in a dictionary
Looksomething you've lost
Look.....something exciting

Getan illness, and feel better
Getin the morning
Getwith your work and complete it

Takea new hobby
Takesome fast food
Takeyour shoes when you get home

Gofrom home for a holiday
Go.....to where you started
Goa plan, and do it

Vocab . Modal answers

Ex 1: 1 look into 2 come up with 3 grow up 4 point out 5 come about 6 carry out 7 get away with 8 Leave out

Ex2: 1 point out 2 look into 3 got away with 4 carried out 5 come up with

Ex3: 1 pop 2 blame 3 spill 4 recall 5 affect

Ex4: 1 influenced me 2 done on purpose 3 is responsible for these children 4 a great experience 5 is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship

Ex5: look up; look for; look forward to, get over; get up; get on
take up; take away; take off , go away; go back; go ahead with

لقد علمتني الحياة .

باني مزيج تراب وروح وماء

واني ضعيف ؛ إذا كنت وحدي ..

واني قوي برب السماء



GRAMMAR unit 8

Phrasal verbs

الافعال الظرفية

وتتكون الأفعال الظرفية من (فعل) و (حرف جر) او اداة وتعطي معنى غير معنى الفعل لوحده ويتم التعامل معها مثل الافعال العادية وازمانها:

1. تقسم من حيث المعنى الى : لكل فعل معنيان دائما

1. **Literal** (حرفي) : ويعني استخدام حرف الجر بمعناه المتعارف عليه مع الفعل :

2. **Would you bring up the book to my room?**

حرفي / يحضر للاعلى

2. **Non- literal** : (غير حرفي) : ويعني استخدام حرف الجر بغير معناه المتعارف عليه مع الفعل :

Every mother has to **bring up** her children properly غير حرفي / يربي

2. تقسم من حيث نوع الفعل الى :

1. **Intransitive** : (لازم / لا يأخذ مفعول) : **Where did you grow up ?**

2. **Transitive** : (متعدي / يأخذ مفعول فاكتر) : **They came up with a good idea**

3. تقسم الافعال المتعدية من حيث وجود المفعول الى :

1. **Separable** (مفصول) : ان يكون المفعول بين الفعل وحرف الجر او بعدهما :

I **took my shoes off**.

I **took off my shoes**.

ان كان المفعول ضمير مفعول (them , you , it , her , him , me, us) فيجب ان يتوسط الفعل وحرف الجر

I **took them off**.

I **took off them**.

ان كان الفعل الظرفي المفصول له مفعولين فيجب ان يتوسط الفعل وحرف الجر

She **put a blanket on**.

She **put on a blanket**.

She **put a blanket on the bed**.

She **put on a blanket the bed**.

2. **Non separable** : (غير مفصول) : ان يكون المفعول دائما بعد الفعل وحرف الجر :

He **ran into a tree**.

He **ran a tree into**.

ان كان الفعل الظرفي يتالف من فعل وحرفين فيجب ان يكون المفعول بعده ولو كان ضميرا

They **came up with a good idea**

They **came a good idea up with** _____

1. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the underlined word with a suitable pronoun and making the necessary changes :

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستبدال الكلمه التي تحتها خط بضمير مفعول مناسب وعمل التغييرات الضرورية :

1. ارجع اولا لقائمة الافعال الظرفية واحفظ اي الافعال مفصولة/ sp وايها غير مفصولة insp
2. Sp = يعني ان المفعول يوضع بين الفعل وحرف الجر او يأتي بعده لكن ان كان ضميرا يجب ان يتوسط الفعل وحرف الجر
3. Insp = يعني ان المفعول يوضع بعد الفعل وحرف الجر ولو كان ضميرا
طريقة الحل :

1. استبدل الكلمة بضمير مفعول مناسب (him/her/it / them)
2. حدد ان كان الفعل الظرفي sp او insp حسب الحفظ المسبق وضع المفعول الضمير بين الفعل وحرف الجر ان كان sp وبعدهما ان كان insp واكتب الجملة مرة ثانية

1. Can you point out my mistakes when I speak, please?

(My mistakes = **them**)(point out = **sp**)

Can you **point them out** when I speak, please?

2. We'll look into **your complaints**.

(Your complaints = **them**)(look into = **insp**)

We'll **look into** them .

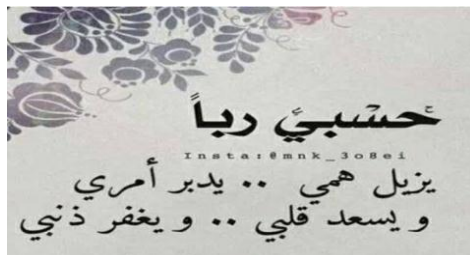
3. Rewrite the sentences with a suitable phrasal verbs :

يعتمد على استبدال معنى الفعل الظرفي بالفعل الذي يتوافق معه حسب حفظ الطالب المسبق

1. That's amazing news! How did you **discover it**?

That's

1. الحل That's amazing news! How did you **find it out** ?



Question tags

الأسئلة الذيلية

هي أسئلة تكون في نهاية الجملة وتهدف لتأكيد معلوماتها . (أليس كذلك)
القاعدة العامة :

{ إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفي }
{ إذا كانت الجملة منفية يكون السؤال مثبت }

1. S + be — , be + not + S ?
Mod Mod not
Have Have not

الجملة المثبتة :

She **is** happy, isn't she ?

She **can** swim, can't she ?

She **has** cooked, hasn't she ?

2. S + V1 — , don't + S ?
V1+S doesn't
V2 didn't

She **loves** him, doesn't she ?

She **cleaned** it, didn't she ?

They **sleep** early, don't she ?

S + be + not , be + S ?
Have + not Have
Mod + not Mod
Don't Do
Doesn't Does
Didn't Did

الجملة المنفية :

حذف not من القواعد

She **wasn't** tired, was she ?

She **hasn't** cooked, has she ?

She **can't** cook, can she ?

She **doesn't** speak E, does she ?

She **didn't** come, did she ?

ملاحظات :

*1 إذا كان الفاعل اسم يجب تحويله لضمير في سؤال Tag يتناسب مع الاسم :

Ali isn't happy, is he ?

*2 إذا كان الفعل في الجملة احد التالية يجب ان يكون السؤال الذيلي كما هو ادناه :

have to

[has to +v1]

[had to

[s + have to + v1, don't + s]

[s + has to + v1, doesn't + s]

[s + had to + v1 , didn't + s]

ex. They have to do it, _____?
(haven't they , *don't they* , have they)

She *has to cook*, _____?
(hasn't she , has she , *doesn't she*)

She **has** cooked, _____?
(*hasn't she* , doesn't she , has she)

[S + don't have to , do + s]
[S + doesn't have to , does + s]
[S + didn't have to , did + s]

1. They **don't have** to come, **do they**?

3. **let's +v1** , **shall we** let's play chess , shall we ?

3. الاختصارات:

'd = would +v1
Had + p.p

'sHas + p.p
Is+ ving/ صفه

He's **playing** chess, isn't he ?
He 's**played** chess, **hasn't he**?

He'd **visit** them, wouldn't he ?
He'd **visited** them, hadn't he?

1. يجب ان تكتب ال **not** بالاختصار في السؤال **n't** والا صفر
 2. يجب وضع علامة السؤال في الاجابة على دفتر الاجابة والا صفر
 3. اي جملة فاعلها **nobody / no one** تكون جملة منفية ويكون فاعل سؤالها **they**
 4. يمكن صياغه بعض الجمل التي تبدأ ب **I will +v1** ب **shall I ?** لجعلها اكثر تأكيدا
- I will help you with it ,**shall I** ?

طريقة الاسئلة وزاريا : /ضع دائرة

Complete each of the following sentences by adding the **correct question tag** to the end of each of them. Write the answers in your ANSWER

BOOKLET

وزارة شتوي 2016

1. I have to quit fatty food ,
2. The food in the restaurant wasn't extremely good ,
3. Let's walk along the beach ,

PASSIVE VOICE

Personal passive : المبني للمجهول غير الرسمي

هذا النوع يستخدم مع الافعال المتعدية (التي تاخذ مفعول) وتكون الجمل على الشكل ادناه وتحول حسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة

passivepersonal الجملة التي تبدأ بمفعولها تكون		
S	V	O
O		

- أ. اشطب المفعول من الجملة
- ب. نحدد الفعل في الجملة (يكون قبل المفعول)
- ت. نكتب قاعدة الفعل حسب القواعد المرفقة .
- ث. قبل التطبيق مراعاة إحدى النكشات .

- 1- v1,v1+s ----- o+ am,is,are + p.p
don't doesn't+v1----- o+ amn't, isn't, aren't +p.p
- 2- v2-----o+was,were+p.p
didn't+v1----- o+wasn't,weren't+p.p
- 3- am,is,are+ving----- o+am,is,are+being+p.p
- 4- was,were+ving-----o+was,were+being+p.p
- 5-has,have,+p.p-----o+has,have,+been+p.p
- 6-had+p.p-----o+had+been+p.p
- 7- will / modal +v1-----o+/will /mod+be +p.p
- 8.will+ be +ving _____o+will +be+being +p.p
9. Mod +have +p.p----- -----mod +have+ been +p.p

- 8- s+am,is,are going to +v1+o-----o+am,is,are going to+be+p.p
- 9- s+ has to, have to+v1 +o-----o+hasto,haveto+be +p.p
- 10-s+ used to +v1 +o-----o+used to +be +p.p

*نكشات

1- s+ v + o → o + v.pass +p.p

Me,us
,him,her
,it,you,
them

I ,we,
he, she
it , you
them

2- s+ v +o → o+ v.pass + p.p

ving

o+ v.pass + p.p
فعل مفرد
ving

3- S + V + O → o+ v.pass +not +p.p

Nobody
No one

1- The old man didn't drive the car properly.

The car wasn't driven properly.

2- نحدد الفعل بوضع خط تحته. (قبل المفعول) (didn't drive)

3- كتابة قاعدة الفعل -: O + wasn't , weren't + p.p

4- قبل التطبيق مراعاة أي مشاكل:- ثم نطبق

3- They froze the meat in fridges.

The meat was frozen in fridges

1- نحدد الفعل (froze) وهو v2

2- كتابة قاعدة الفعل : O + was,were+ p.p

3- قبل التطبيق يجب مراعاة أي مشاكل : (لا يوجد) نطبق على الفور

ان كانت الجملة مزدوجة وتحتوي مفعولين يجب تحويل الجملتان

I cleaned the room after I had cooked the food .

The roomwas cleaned after the food **had been cooked** ...

التصحيح في المبني للمجهول :

1. لها شكلان :

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ	طريقة التصحيح
احد اشكال ال be	By +sub	p.p

The tunnel wasby the government .(build) built

2. وجود فاعل غير عاقل قبل الفراغ ومفاتيح داله على ازمان الافعال العادية فيصح الفعل حسب قاعدة

الفعل في المبني للمجهول

1. The carusuallyin the morning . (clean) —→ Is cleaned

(always /often/ sometimes/every...)

2. This carin 1985. (produce) —→ was produced

(yesterday/ last / ago ...)

3. The carby the mechanic next week. (fix) —→ will be fixed

(tomorrow / in 2020, next week)

4. The law hassince 1990. (apply) —→ been applied

(since/for /yet/ just/ never /recently...)

5. The filmat the moment. (watch) —→ is being watched (now/today/

nowadays/listen/look...)

6. After the car ..., we set out to Petra. (repair) —→ had been repaired.

(after/ before/ when /by the time

7. While the car, it rained .(clean) . —→ was being cleaned

(while/as / when ...)

Exercise 1 st. book 59 (phrasal verbs)



Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box. If necessary, use a pronoun (it/them/me). Consider whether the two parts of the verb can be separated or not.

look into , come up with , come about , point out , get away with, carry out, leave out

1. As part of the interview, we will be asking all candidates toa short task.
- 2 Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He.....
- 3 Last night, I watched an interesting documentary how the ice age.....
- 4 I've been thinking about a subject for my History project, and I've some ideas.
- 5 I usually add chocolate to the recipe when I make this cake, but as I haven't got any today, I'm going to
- 6 Thank you for writing to us about the non-delivery of your parcel. We promise to immediately.

Exercise 2w. book 40 (phrasal verbs)



Rewrite the sentences with phrasal verbs formed from the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.

come (x2) , find , leave, look , point , speed

1. Ahmad should hurry or he'll be late.
Ahmad
- I thought of a great idea while I was swimming.
I
- That's amazing news! How did you discover it?
That's
- That information is important. Don't omit it.
That
- We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you.
We
- It's a mystery how the mistake happened.
It's

النجاح افضل انتقام

Success is the best revenge

Exercise 3 w. book 41(phrasal verbs)



Rewrite the sentences by replacing the words in bold with the pronouns in the box. Some pronouns are needed twice. You may need to change the word order.

her him it them

- 1 The class looked at **Omar** in admiration when he gave a speech.
.....
- 2 How did you come up with **the plan**?
.....
- 3 Did you leave **Fatima** out? Remember, she's invited.
.....
- 4 I'll look up **the train times** online.
.....
- 5 Farid and I are going to carry out **the class survey**.
.....
- 6 We'll look into **your complaints**.
.....
- 7 Fatima pointed **her sister** out to us and introduced us to her.
.....
- 8 I don't think the robbers will get away with **the crime**.
.....

Exercise 4 s. book 61 (question tags)



Add a suitable question tag to the following statements :

- 1 You did English at university last year,
- 2 You don't understand what *gender-neutral* means,
- 3 I'll tell you what I understand by the term,
4. That doesn't help me to answer the question in my essay,
- 5 I have to start my essay,
6. You can't help me with this,
7. Your mother comes from Madaba,
8. She wasn't there yesterday,
9. They sold their house,
10. We should try to help,
11. You'll phone me later,
12. You haven't got a pen I can borrow,
13. It doesn't rain here,

Exercise 5 W. book 43(question tags)

Complete the following question tag:

- 1 You live in Zarqa,.....you?
- 2 They can't hear,they?
- 3It's funny,it?
- 4 He has to go,he?
- 5 She went home,she?
- 6 I haven't won,I?
- 7 You won't be late,you?
- 8 He wasn't very well,he?

Exercise 6(question tags)



Complete the following question tag:

1. -You're allergic to cats,-----?
2. -She lives near the bank,-----?
3. -Tom works at the hospital ,-----?
4. Peter hasn't got a new car ,-----?
5. They're journalists, -----?
6. She's in France at the moment ,-----?
7. He didn't lose the keys ,-----?
8. She won't help you,-----?
9. The boys weren't hurt ,-----?
- 10.They've already painted the house ,-----?
- 11.-Ann called Sam -----?
- 12.She won't tell us the truth -----?
- 13.They aren't going to pars -----?
- 14.She can sing will-----?
- 15.Paul will do the shopping-----?
- 16.John spoke to nick -----?
- 17.Helen wears contact lenses -----?
- 18.Fahd was in a serious car accident ,?
- 19.After the accident he couldn't use his hands,?
- 20.He is still a computer programme,..... ?
- 21.He uses a speech recognition programme ?
- 22.Early speech recognition software didn't translate speech,?
- 23.Speech recognition programmes have to be trained by one user,.....?

Exercise 7(question tags)



Choose the right question tag:

1. I : Salma sleeps at hotels , _____ ?
(isn't she , is she , does she , doesn't she)
2. You haven't brought your phone with you, _____?
(have you, haven't you , do you)
3. She won't be very happy,? _____?
(will she , won't she , is she)
4. We are playing football after school, _____?
(are we , aren't we, we are)
5. You told her this morning, _____?
(did you , are you , didn't you)
6. We can't walk from here, _____?
(can we , we can , do we)
7. We haven't got any choice, _____?
(have we , haven't we , do we)
8. You use your mobile mainly for work, _____?
(do you , don't you , you do)
9. It's sometimes difficult to get a signal, _____?
(is it , isn't it , has it)
10. You don't work here , _____?
(do you , don't you , you do)

EXERCISE 8 (question tags)



Choose the correct question tags to end these sentences.

1. He phoned last night, **didn't he / doesn't he?**
2. They promised to visit, **did they / didn't they?**
3. You're buying a new mobile , **aren't you / isn't you?**
4. You'll give your old one away, **will you / won't you?**
5. He can't borrow your phone, **can he / can't he?**
6. You do take sugar in tea, **do you / don't you?**

هَذَا الصَّبْرُ الَّذِي يَحْتَمِلُهُ قَلْبِي لَنْ يَضِيعَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ

EXERCISE 9st .book 63 (passive voice)



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).

EXERCISE 10 w. book 43(passive voice)



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.

.....

في العالم العربي ... يبحثون عن المظفر في رمضان ليحافظوه

ولا يبحثون عن أبحاث طول السنة ليطلعوه

EXERCISE 11 (passive voice)



Circle the correct answer :

1. He teaches English.

English by him. (taught , is taught , was taught)

2. The child is eating bananas.

Bananas by the child. (are eaten , are being eaten , has been eaten)

3. May God bless you with happiness!

..... with happiness.

(May you blessed , May you be blessed , May blessed you be)

4. My carinto yesterday. (is broken , was broken , had been broken)

5. The dogto the vet's now . (taken , is being taken , was taken)

6. The lady gave me the keys.

(a. me was given the keys b. I was given the keys c. the keys were given me)

7. She to Jack's birthday party.

(a. are invited b. has been invited c. have been invited)

8. Yesterday a boy..... in an accident in High Street.

(a. was injured b. has been injured c. will be injured)

9. Sign languagein the 16th century 2018 وزارة شتوي

(is invented , was invented , will be invented)

10. The competitionevery year . (was held , is held , will be held)

11. The schoolrecently .

(is renovated , has been renovated , will be renovated)

12. When you finished your homework, the cake

(is eaten , had been eaten , will be eaten)

13. The projectbefore the dead line .

(will be completed , have been completed , are completed)

14. By 2025 Ce, our public transport system

(was changed , will have been changed , will be changed)

EXERCISE 12 st. book 60 (neutral words)



Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

1. A postman delivers your post
2. For centuries, mankind has preserved culture through storytelling.
3. During the flight, stewards and stewardesses will serve you drinks.
- 4 At the book fair, everybody was buying his favourite books.
- 5 If you need to report a crime, speak to a police woman or a man



Modal answers

Ex 1: 1 carry out 2 got away with it 3 came about ex 1: 4 come up with 5 leave it out
6 look into it

Ex 2 : 1 Ahmad should speed up or he'll be late.

2 I came up with a great idea while I was swimming.

3 That's amazing news! How did you find it out?

4 That information is important. Don't leave it out.

5 We'll drive past my old house. I'll point it out to you.

6 It's a mystery how the mistake came about.

Ex3 :

1. The class looked at **him** in admiration when he gave a speech.

2. How did you come up with **it**?

3. Did you leave **her** out? Remember, she's invited.

4. I'll look **them** up online.

5. Farid and I are going to carry **it** out.

6. We'll look into **them**.

7. Fatima pointed **her** out to us and introduced us to her.

8. I don't think the robbers will get away with **it**.

Ex4 :

1. Didn't you 2. Do you 3. Shall I 4. Does it 5. Don't I 6. Can you 7.

Doesn't she 8. was she 9. Didn't they 10. shouldn't we 11. won't

you 12. have you 13.. does it

Ex5 : Don't 2. Can 3., isn't 4. Doesn't 5. Didn't 6. Have 7. Will 8. Was

Ex6: 1. aren't you 2 doesn't she 3. doesn't he 4. has he 5. aren't they 6. isn't she 7. did he 8.

will she 9. were they 10 haven't they 11. didn't she 12. Will she 13. Are they 14. Can't she 15.

Won't he 16. Didn't he 17. Doesn't she 18. Wasn't he 19. Could he 20. Isn't he 21. Doesn't he

22. Did it 23. Don't they

Ex7: 1. doesn't she 2 have you 3. will she 4. aren't we 5. didn't you 6. can we 7. have we 8.

don't you 9. isn't it 10. do you

Ex8: 1. didn't he 2 didn't they 3. aren't you 4. won't you 5. can he 6. don't you

Ex9: 1 is used 2 is related 3 has/have been researched 4 was published 5 was hoped

6 had been carried out 7 is being done

Ex10 : 1. Spanish is spoken in most South American countries, but in Brazil, Portuguese is spoken.

2. I was taught to read by my mother.

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

4. Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and now they are being checked.

5. Some books that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered.

Ex11 : 1. is taught 2. are being eaten 3. May you be blessed 4. was broken 5 is being taken 6. I was given the keys 7. has been invited 8. was injured ...9. was invented 10. is held 11. . has been renovated 12. had been eaten 13 will be completed.. 14. . will have been changed

Ex12 : 1. Postal worker 2. Humans have 3. Flight attendants 4. Their 5. Police officer

THE INSIDER



Action Pack 12

المستوى الرابع

9

عالم الاعمال

THE WORLD OF BUISINESS

2017/2018

الدكتور / سمير علي الجمال

0798803380

sameer_jammal@yahoo.com

[/https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy](https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy)

اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاع العلي / سوق السلطان

0786398554/0798803380

الكلمات الرئيسية المطلوبة باللغة الانجليزية في الوحدة 9

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	ARABIC
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	القيام بصفقة
be able to answer detailed questions	understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	القدرة على الإجابة
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	إعطاء بطاقة تعريف المهنة
make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone	يجري حديثاً قصيراً
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement	التفاوض بشأن
shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	مصافحة
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	أقول نكتة
agreement	an arrangement to do something, made by two	اتفاق
domestic	relating to the internal affairs of a nation or country	المحلي
dominate	be the most important feature of something	تهيمن على
Gross Domestic Product	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
reserve	something kept back , especially for future use	احتياطي
knitwear	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية
mineral	a substance present in some foods and is needed for good health	المعدنية
pharmaceuticals	companies which produce drugs and medicine	الشركات الصيدلانية
fertiliser	a substance put on the land to make crops grow	الأسمدة
export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
track record	the best recorded performance in a particular track-	سجل المتابعه
corporate	belonging to or relating to a corporation	متعلق بالشركات
machinery	machines, especially large ones;	الألات
goods	Things produced to be sold	السلع
sales pitch	A presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	كلام البيع
department store	A large shop that sells many different types of things	متجر
package holiday	An organized trip with everything included in the price	عطلة حزمة
age group	A set of people of similar age	الفئة العمرية
target market	People who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
extraction	The process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج

Collocations

تحفظ المصطلحات التالية العربي

1. make a mistake يرتكب خطأ	2. ask a question يسأل سؤال	3. shake hands يصافح	4. earn respect يكسب احترام
5. join a company يلتحق بشركة	6. cause offence يسبب اساءة	7. make a small talk يجري حوار قصير	8. do business القيام بالأعمال التجارية



UNIT 9

DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA (1)

القيام بالاعمال في الصين

Today, we talk to MrGhanem, businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.'

1. Who was the businessman?-----

2. Quote the sentence which indicates that MrGhanem visited China many times ?

3. For what purpose did he visit China ?.-----

Why was it not successful?

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

4. Why was MrGhanem's first business trip to China not successful?

5. The Chinese respect two main things in businessmen .Write them down

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

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

6. What did Ghanem blame himself for before visiting China ?

7. Quote the sentence which shows regret about not doing something ?

8. What condition is needed to be successful in China ?

9. Why couldn't Ghanem earn the Chinese respect ?

10. Why couldn't he give any information about his company ?

11. Not earning the respect has led to one bad consequence for the company .

Write it down-----

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

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

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

13. When did he learn how to be successful in China?

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

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

14. Ghanem gave two pieces of advice to businessmen who want to visit China

What are they ?

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

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

15. Certain steps should be followed when going to a meeting in China .Write them down

16. Ghanem didn't tell a joke in a meeting for two reasons . Write them down

What should the small talk be about ?

17. What changed when MrGhanem visited China for the second time?

Was it a successful meeting?

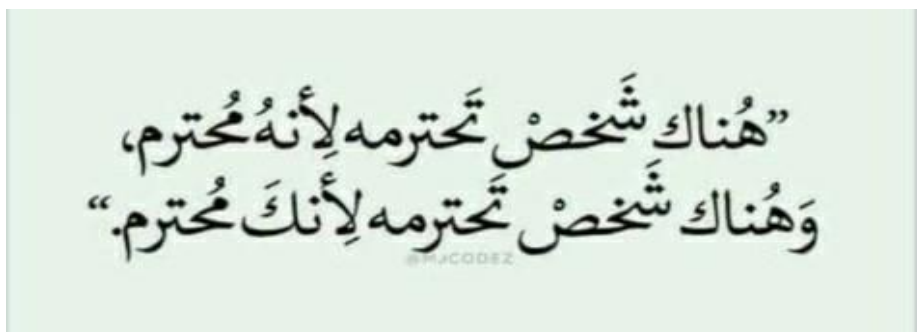
'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for **his** detailed questions. When I began **negotiating**, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding **conflict**. It is always important to be patient. I was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

18. What do the Chinese believe in ?-----

19. Many things made Ghanem's second visit to China successful. Write them down -----

Pronoun Reference

Who /him L 1+2	Mr.Ghanem
There L3	China
It L3	his first trip
They L4	Computer company's owners
Their L8	The Chinese
They LL11	The owners of the large company
Him L16	the company director
His L21	the director



Modal answers:

1. *Mr Ghanem*
2. *Today, we talk to MrGhanem, businessman based in Amman who often visits China.*
3. *doing business with China*
4. *because he didn't have enough knowledge about the culture of China, and he was too young.*
5. *age and experience more than youth!'*
6. *had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country*
7. *'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country.*
8. *you need to earn their respect.*
9. *Because he worked for a new company,he could not talk about its track record.*
10. *because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record.*
11. *did not do any business deals on that first trip.'*
12. *A 'track record' is your reputation based on the things you have done or not done in the past.*
13. *When he took a course on a cultural awareness*
14. *send recommendations from previous clients. He also send his business card with his job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'*
15. *You must not arrive late + shook hands with the company director gently+he began the meeting by making small talk about his interesting experiences in China+he made sure that his voice and body language were calm and controlled. +he never told a joke,*
16. *this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'*
17. *He had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China.*
18. *in avoiding conflict*
19. *preparing for the director's detailed questions. + starting with the important issues. + being patient. +preparing to compromise*

عندما لا اعفو ، حينها يكون الخطأ قد حرق طبيعتي وفاق قدرتي على

العفو..

UNIT 9

OUR COUNTRY'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (2)

صادرات و واردات الاردن

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods **it exports** and **imports**. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the **extraction** industry for these **minerals** is one of the largest in the world. (1) Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. **Pharmaceuticals** and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**, and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. (2) However, the majority (65%) of the economy is **dominated** by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

1. What is the main subject of this report ?

2. There are two main exports in Jordan. Write them down ?

3. For what reason are chemicals and fertilizers the largest exports ?

4. Which sector form the main component of Jordan's economy ?

5. Jordan exports to many countries of the world. Write down two of these countries.

6. What is the percentage of Pharmaceuticals and other industries of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product.

7. Jordan is rich in two main sources which help it in increasing its exports , Write them down

8. There are two main services in Jordan which form 65% . Write them down .

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

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

10. Jordan imports different goods from other countries .Write down two of these imports?-----

11. Why does Jordan import much oil and gas ?

12. Jordan imports from different countries .Write down two of them?.

13. Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports? -----

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

14. Quote the sentence which indicates when was the first trade agreement signed ?

15. Trade agreements were signed with many countries .Write down two of them .-----

16. What does trade agreement imply ?-----

17. Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?

Critical thinking :

- 1 Jordan imports are more than its exports. Suggest three ways to lessen imports in Jordan .
2. Free trade agreements can have many advantages and disadvantages . Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view .

Pronoun Reference

It L 1+14+16	Jordan
Its L10+11+12	Jordan

Modal answers:

1. *the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports.*
2. *chemicals and fertilisers*
3. *Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world.*
4. *services*
5. *Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.*
6. *30%*
7. *potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals*
8. *travel and tourism*
9. *potash and phosphate*
10. *oil + gas+ cars, medicines and wheat*
11. *Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves.*
12. *Saudi Arabia+ EU+ China and the United States*
13. *Saudi Arabia*
14. *Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE.*
15. *the USA, Canada and Malaysia+ Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia*
16. *trades freely with many countries,*
17. *because Jordan has signed trade agreements with both areas.*

Critical thinking

suggested answer :

1. Improving industries
 2. Encouraging investment
 3. Finding good job opportunities
2. I think this true that *Free trade agreements can have many advantages and disadvantages* because on the one hand , these agreements can flourish economy of a country . On the other hand , they can affect workes and industries of acountry .

السمة التي تغلق فمها لن يصيدها أحد
فأغلق فمك لأن هناك الكثير يتمنى أن يتصيد أخطاءك!!!

عندما يبوح لك شخص فاستمع إليه جيدا
فهو اختارك أنت من بينهم جميعا
فلا تخذله.. !

UNIT 9

HOW TO MAKE A SALES PITCH?

(3)

كيف تجري كلام البيع

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

1. Sales pitch is needed for all kinds of sales .Write down two of these sales

Do your research

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product.(1) Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is - for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition - that is, similar products on the market. (2) Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value? In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. (3) What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

2. Different things are needed to be known about your product. Write down of these things? -----

3. Certain information should be known about the target market .Write down two pieces of information about the target market?

4. What does 'market competition ' mean?-----

5. Many things should be known about the market competition. Write them down.-----

6. What things should be known about people you are speaking to?

7. Quote the sentence which indicates that using the product itself is the best way to sell it.-----

Prepare and practice

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

8. Preparing presentation should go through different procedures. Write down two of them?-----

9. Why should a list of the main points be prepared?

10. How should the practice of a presentation be done?

Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments.(5) For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. (6) Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile!

When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).

Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

11. A good presentation can have two qualities. Write them down.

12. Friendly comments can be in two ways. Write them down.

13. Quote the sentence which indicates that a presenter shouldn't speak fast.

14. Body language to show your confidence should be in different ways. Write down two of them.

15. What things should be done when finishing speaking?

16. What should be submitted at the end of a session ?

Pronoun reference

It L5+7+9	Product
Their / they L+10	People

Who /them L12+13	customers
It L14	what you're selling

It L15+16+18+19	Presentation
it happens L+18	you simply freeze with nerves
Them/ their L 21	Your hosts
It L26	find out the answer

فلسفة راقية لي:
من لا يعرف قيمتك وأنت بين يديه
سيندم على خسارتك عندما لا يراك أمامه..!
كن مع الذي يقدرك

Modal answers :

1. *selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies+ computer software to a school+ a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency*
2. *when it was developed, and where it is produced?*
3. *the age group or income of the people who might buy it.*
4. *similar products on the market.*
5. *Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?*
6. *what their needs are+ if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood*
7. *Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!*
8. *Plan what you will say, + how you will say it. + Will you read it word by word, +use notes or memorise it?*
9. *in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves*
10. *if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.*
11. *short and simple*
12. *thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company.*
13. *Remember to speak slowly and clearly.*
14. *don't keep your head down. (+ look round the room and make eye contact with your audience.+ Smile!*
15. *invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer*
16. *a summary of your presentation*

**كن كالشمس واضحا .. صادقا .. مؤثرا ..
نقيا .. ومبادرا!**

”نحنُ من يصنعُ غرورَ البعضِ ..
لأننا نعطي قيمةً لمن لا قيمة له“

VOCABULARY unit 9

Exercise 1 ST.book 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, to the EU. The section live animals and machinery (3)..... called 'other' included sales of goods related to forestry and mining.

Exercise 2 w.book 44

Complete the sentences with collocations from the box given

Make a mistake, shake hands, earn respect , join a company , cause offence , ask a question , make a small talk

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

بؤملك عندما تثق باحد ثقته عمياء ثم يثبت لك هذا الشخص انك فعلا اعمى.

GRAMMAR unit 9

Expressing a wish or a regret

التعبير عن التمني او الندم



Expressing a wish: التعبير عن التمني

Form:

If only / I wish + simple past

Example:

If only I **knew** how to use a computer. (I don't know how to use a computer and I would like to learn how to use it)

Use:

- To express a wish in the present or in the future. للتعبير عن امنية في الحاضر او المستقبل
- The simple past here is an unreal past. استخدام الفعل الماضي يدل على ماضي غير حقيقي
- When you use the verb to be the form is "were". بدل was هنا نستخدّم الفعل were

Example:

I wish I **were** a millionaire!



Expressing regret: التعبير عن الندم

Form:

If only / I wish + past perfect

Example:

If only I **had woken** up early. (I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus.)

Use:

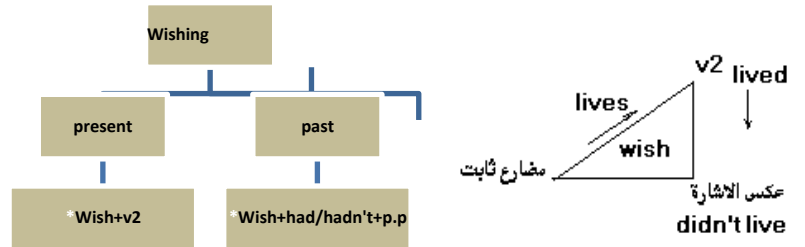
- To express a regret. للتعبير عن ندم
- The action is past. الحدث في الماضي

أنا أتقبّلك ناقصاً ؛
لكن لا اتقبّلك كاذباً ..

يجب مراعاة ما يأتي :-  **wish / if only** * عند كتابة جمل بـ
 O V S

S + wish/ if only

- أ. نحدد الفعل في الجملة
 ب. انزال كل ما قبل الفعل بعد wish /if only
 ت. نكتب قاعدة الفعل حسب القواعد المرفقة /او تطبق احد المثلثين .
 ج. قبل التطبيق مراعاة النكشات .



الفعل في الجملة	الفعل بعد wish
1- v1, v1+s-----	didn't +v1
don't doesn't+v1-----	v2
2- v2 -----	hadn't +p.p
didn't+v1-----	had + p.p
3- am, is, -----	wasn't
Are -----	weren't
Aren't -----	were
Amn't , isn't-----	was
4- was, were -----	hadn't been
Wasn't, weren't-----	had been
5-has, have-----	didn't +have
Don't / doesn't +have -----	had
6-had -----	hadn't + had
7- mod+v1 -----	mod (past) +not +v1
(will, shall, can, ...)	(would, should , could , ...)
8- has to / have to + v1 -----	didn't +have to + v1
9- don't / doesn't + have to +v1-----	had to +v1

- ملاحظة 1. ان احتوت الجملة too تحول الى so او تحذف
 ملاحظة 2. ان كان فعل الجملة have to+ v1 في الحل يصبح didn't have to +v1
 ملاحظة 3 ان احتوت الجملة الفعل regret متبوع ب ving او v2 يكون الحل دائما ب hadn't +p.p
 ملاحظة 4. عند عكس الصفات في الجمل لا نعكس الافعال في التحويل
 ملاحظة 5. الجمل التي تحتوي should +v1 تعاد ب wish+ v2 بينما الجمل التي تحتوي should +have+p.p تعاد ب wish+had+p.p

1. The exam is too difficult	I wish ...the exam wasn't so difficult
2. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.	If only ...our team had played well
3. I have to go to in a tour	I wish ...I didn't have to go in a tour .
4. I regret watching this film	I wish .....I hadn't watched this film .
5. The exam was difficult	I wish the exam had been easy
6. They should practice hard before exams .	I wish they practiced hard before exams
7. Ali should have studied hard before exam	Ali wishes he had studied hard before exams

1. نمط جديد

2. For each of the following sentences, write sentences **using the verb wish** and **the given words between brackets** , then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:

لكل من الجمل التالية , اكتب جملا مستخدما الفعل wish والكلمات المعطاة بين اقواس

1. My brother **spends** too many hours talking on the phone (**not spend so many hours**)

I wish my brother didn't spend so many hours talking on the phone

2. You **eat** too quickly (**not eat so quickly**)

I wish you didn't eat so quickly

2. نمط هام / functions

3. **Study** the following pair of sentences , and answer the question that follows , then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET: ادرس زوجي الجمل التالية واجب السؤال الذي يتبع

1. I wish she **didn't smoke** in my room
2. I wish she **hadn't smoked in my room**

What is the difference in meaning ?

الجمل التي تحتوي v2 تدل على : express a wish in the present or in the future
 الجمل التي تحتوي had+p.p تدل على : regret about the past

3. نمط هام / correct verb

1. wish/ if only

عند وجود wish او if only قبل الفراغ يصحح الفعل كالتالي : (التركيز فقط على الماضي)

1. **Wish / if only** موقف حاضر → **v2**
2. **Wish / if only**موقف ماضي. → **had+p.p**
3. **Wish / if only**(can,v+1) → **could +v1**

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

2. I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets! (**not eat**) →
 hadn't eaten

3. I wish Ihis name . (**can , remember**) → could remember

Exercise 1 st. book 65



Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets :
تصحيح فعل

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)

Exercise 2 stbook 65



Make sentences using I wish / if only to talk about things you regret from the past

1. take piano lessons when I was a child
I wish
2. visit England last summer
I wish
3. read more classic novels in Grade 11
I wish.....
4. visit my grandparents yesterday
If only
5. help my mother more in the kitchen
I wish
6. an exam that you did not do as well in as you expected
I wish
7. a holiday or short trip that was not as enjoyable as you had hoped it would be
I wish.....
8. a telephone call or meeting that was not successful
I wish

من زاوية أخرى
بعض الذكريات لا تموت
بل تميت

Exercise 3 w. book 45

Complete the sentences with words from the box 

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

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

Exercise 4 w. .book 45

Read the situations and complete the sentences : 

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

Exercise 5 W. book 45

Use the prompts and write sentences with I wish or if only

- 1 I'm cold. (bring a coat)
If only
I wish
- 2 We're late. (get up earlier)
If only
I wish
- 3 I feel ill. (not eat so many sweets)
If only
I wish
- 4 Fadi has lost his wallet. (be more careful)
If only
I wish

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

If only

I wish

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

If only

I wish

Exercise 6 w. book 45



Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets :

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

.....

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

.....

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

..... وزارة شتوي 2016

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

.....

Exercise 7



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

1. Alice didn't get a good grade.

She wishes she..... (**work**) harder.

2. Tom likes football very much.

He wishes he (**become**) a professional football player.

3. He was running very fast when he had a heart attack.

If only he (**not/run**) so fast.

4. She's keen on computers.

She wishes she..... (**study**) computer science next school year.

5. I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer.

If only I..... (**know**) how to use it.

6. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus.

I wish I..... (**not stay**) at work late

7. What a beautiful house!

I wish I a house like this one. (**have**)

8. We saw the film.

I wish you it with us. It was an amazing evening. (**see**)

9. My old car often breaks down.

I wish I a new car. (**buy**)

10. I wish you..... (**stop**) watching television while I am talking to you.

11. Bruce wishes he..... (**have**) more money so he could buy a new sweater.

12. I wish I to him yesterday (**talk**)

Modal answers

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

Ex 2 : I wish

1. I had taken piano lessons when I was a child
2. I had visited England last summer
3. I had read more classic novels in Grade 11
4. Had visited my grandparents yesterday
5. I had helped my mother more in the kitchen
6. I had done well in the exam
7. The holiday had been enjoyable
8. The meeting had been successful

Ex3 :

1. If 2. Had 3. Wish , only 4. Had 5. Hadn't

Ex4

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

Ex5 :1 *If only I'd brought a coat./I wish I'd brought a coat.*

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

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

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

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

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

Ex6: 1 *If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.* 2 *I wish I had concentrated properly in class today.*

3 *Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.* 4 *If only I had learnt English better when I was younger.*

Ex7: .1. Had worked 2.Became 3.Hadn't run 4.Studied 5.Knew 6.Hadn't stayed 7.Had 8.Had seen 9.Bought 10.Stopped 11.Had 12. Had talked

السمة التي تغلق فمها لن يصيدها أحد

فأغلق فمك لأن هناك الكثير يتمنى أن يتصيد أخطاءك!!!

□□□□□

هسا لو أنا قررت افشل وفشلت ☹️

هيك بكون نجحت ولا فشلت ☹️

من خاف الله أخاف الله منه كل شيء، و من لم يخف الله خاف من كل

شيء..

THE INSIDER



Action Pack 12

المستوى الرابع

10

خيارات المهن

CAREER CHOICES

2017/2018

الدكتور / سمير علي الجمال
0798803380

sameer_jammal@yahoo.com

[/https://www.facebook.com/Sameer-Al-jammal-Academy](https://www.facebook.com/Sameer-Al-jammal-Academy)

اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاع العلي / سوق السلطان

0786398554/0798803380

الكلمات الرئيسية المطلوبة باللغة الانجليزية في الوحدة 10

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	ARABIC
interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم
secure	free from danger	امان
surveyor	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or land	مساح
voluntary	done by choice	تطوعي
work experience	period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	الخبرة في العمل
keen	showing interest in	حريص / متحمس
reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع
career advisor	One provides information to others to make choices about their training and work	المستشار الوظيفي
adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions	قابل للتكيف
ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
competent	having enough skill or ability to do something well	كفو
conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention	الضميري
curriculum vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience	السيرة الذاتية
enclosed	surrounded,	المحاطة
enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement	متحمس
full-time	working for the whole of the working week,	دوام كامل
fond of	having an affection or liking for	مغرم بـ
intern	someone who works for a short time in a particular job	متدرب
attribute	a quality considered to be good (in a person)	السمة
Seminar	a class on a particular subject,	ندوة
regional	relating to a particular region or area	الإقليمية
rewarding	giving personal satisfaction	مكافئ
pension	Money saved over lifetime to be paid at old age	تقاعد
marketing	Promoting product , finding customers	التسويق
recruiting	Finding suitable employees	توظيف
calculations	Maths, work with numbers	حسابات
web enquiries	On line questions	استفسارات عن طريق الانترنت
work as + مهنة		يعمل بمهنة
decide on		يقرر في
Translate into		يترجم الى
Talk about		يتحدث حول
Ask about		يسال حول
.good at		جيد في

UNIT 10

MY JOB AS AN INTERPRETER (1)

عملي كمتريمة

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an **interpreter** for five years.

Many students have emailed me about my work because **they** want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

1. What is Fatima's job ?-----
2. For what reason have students emailed Fatima?

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

3. Why did Fatima become an interpreter?

4. Quote the sentence which shows that Fatima visited many countries.

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

5. What does Fatima's job involve ?-----
6. Fatima's job as an interpreter goes through different steps, Write them down? -----
7. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima doesn't translate Arabic to Arab speakers ?

8. What is the device that Fatima uses in her translation?-----

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

9. Fatima's job wasn't easy for two reasons .Write them down ?

10. What kind of English needs a specialist ?-----

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

11. What qualification is needed to be an interpreter?-----

12. In the interview for an interpreter, certain requirements are needed .Write them down.

13. Being an interpreter has two advantages for applicants .Write them down.

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

14. Why is the job of an interpreter a responsible job ?

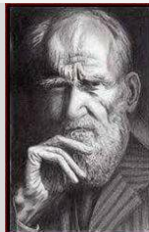
Pronoun Reference

They L 2	Students
Him L5	Fatima's father
They L9	Speakers in English at a conference
Who L11	anyone in the room

Modal answers:

1. *Interpreter*
2. *because they want to know what it would be like to do my job..*
3. *At school she was very good at English. Therefore, she decided on a career as an interpreter.*
4. *My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him.*
5. *going to important conferences and seminars around the world*
6. *When a person speaks in English at a conference, +she listen to what they say through headphones. +She then translates into Arabic while the speaker is talking.+ she gives the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting.*
7. *This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.*
8. *headphones.*
9. *English is not the same in all English-speaking countries + knowing regional English,*
10. *regional English*
11. *a language degree*
12. *have good listening skills +a clear speaking voice. + can think quickly + you are able to concentrate forlong periods of time*
13. *secure and rewarding job.*
14. *if a translator translates things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.*

اصنع الحياة التي ترغب أن تعيشها .. فلا أحد غيرك سيصنعها لك!



لو أن الناس لم يتحدثوا
إلا فيما يفهمونه , لبلغ
السكوت حداً لا يطاق ..

جورج برنارد شو

UNIT 10

APPLYING FOR A JOB (2)

التقدم لعمل

Dear Sir/Madam,

(1)

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

I also have a **qualification** in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal. I have excellent research skills.

In my spare time, I help elderly people, and I can see the difference that medicines can make to their lives. I am very **keen** to join a company that can really help people.

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

Yours faithfully,

Tareq Hakim

1. What is the name of the applicant ? -----
2. What position is he applying for ?-----
3. What did Tareq enclose with his application ?-----
4. Tareq's cv gives us many pieces of information about him. Write down two of them-----
5. Tareq has two degrees .Write them down?-----
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that Tareq is enthusiastic to work for this company ?

7. Tareq does two things in his spare time .Write them down.

2 Read and complete the curriculum vitae about Tareq :

Contact details, Name , Personal attributes , Qualifications and training , references .Skills and achievements . Work experience

1.	Tareq Hakim
2.	5 North Street, Ajloun
3.	2009-2012: shop assistant at a chemist's 2012-2014: reporter for <i>Medicine Today</i> 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

Modal answers:

1. *TareqHakim .*
2. *researcher at your pharmaceutical company*
3. *curriculum vitae*
4. *he has a degree in Chemistry. + he has worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, + has a qualification in Journalism +has worked previously for a scientific journal*
5. *chemistry +journalism*
6. *I am very keen to join a company that can really help people.*
7. *He helps elderly people, and he can see the difference that medicines can make to their lives.*
8. *1. Name 2. Contact details 3. Work experience 4. Qualifications and training 5. Skills and achievements 6. Personal attributes 7. References*

Dear Sir/Madam,

(2)

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

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

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

I like reading and camping. I also like travelling.

References are available on request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

HishamKhatib

1. What is the name of the applicant ? -----
2. What position is he applying for?-----
3. What did Hisham enclose with his application ?-----
4. Hisham's c.v gives us many pieces of information about him. Write down two of them -----

5. Hisham thinks he is fit for this company for many reasons .Write down two of them?-----
6. Quote the sentence which indicates why did Hisham want to leave his old company ?

7. Hisham has many hobbies .Write down two of them .

ما اجتمع طالب وكتاب الا كان ثالثهما النوم ..

1. Read and complete the curriculum vitae about Tareq :

Contact details , Name , Personal attributes , Qualifications and training , references .Skills and achievements . Work experience

1.	HishamKhatib
2.	22 East Way, Irbid 2010-now: Sales
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 I am very competent worker. I am also adaptable.
7.	Samira Rahhal, the director in my current job

Modal answers:

1. HishamKhatib.
2. *researcher at your pharmaceutical company*
3. *curriculum vitae*
4. *he has worked in sales for a large pharmaceutical company for many years.+ he has been very successful in this job +he was Salesperson of the Year in 2013 CE. + he has a degree in Physics.*
5. *competent and adaptable worker and can be successful in any position.*
6. *I would now like a new challenge and would be interested in moving into research .*
7. *reading and camping. I also like travelling*
8. *1. Name 2. Contact details 3. Work experience 4. Qualifications and training 5. Skills and achievements 6. Personal attributes 7. References*



UNIT 10

STEPPING INTO THE BUSINESS WORLD

(3)

المضي في عالم الاعمال

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

1. What kind of studies is popular for students in the U.K?-----
2. Students can have two choices after graduating .Write them down.

3. What do many large companies offer for graduates?

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

It's a four-year course, including two periods of **work experience**. Each one lasted six months, (2) but they weren't in the same year

4. What is the name of Ricky's degree? -----
5. How long does the course last? -----
6. How long is the work experience period ?-----

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

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

7. Ricky has studied different subjects in the course .Write down two of them.

8. The course in Management was about many things .Write down two of them .-----

9. For what reason is doing IT important?

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

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

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

11. What did Ricky enjoy most about the degree?

12. What were the benefits that Ricky got from the work experience ?

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

It was a company that provides financial products - savings and **pensions**, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, (5) watching what **they** were doing.. Then I did quite a lot of checking for **them** - you know, checking **their calculations**. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up **web enquiries**, (6) and send out further information to possible clients.. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicant I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, (7) I'll have to prepare really carefully.

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

14. What is he waiting to find out? -----

Pronoun reference

Who / them L1+2	Students
Which L3	training schemes
Who L4	Ricky Miles
One L7	period
They L8	Two periods
which L10	a course in Management
Them/ they L 18+19	different people

Model answers :

- 1. Business Studies*
- 2. go on to further study, but most of them take up employment*
- 3. training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship*
- 4. Business Studies*
- 5. a four-year course*
- 6. Each one lasted six months,*
- 7. Maths, +, Accounting, + Finance + Economics. + Marketing + Sales, + Management, +Advertising*
- 8. recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict,*
- 9. because computer skills are essential .*
- 10.doing work experience*
- 11.The work experience*
- 12.One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!*
- 13.a company that provides financial products - savings and pensions, mostly*
- 14.whether or not he will get an interview*

افضل من يدافع عن المرء في غيابه هي اخلاقه.

VOCABULARY unit 10

Exercise 1 w.book 49

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

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

- 1 Please listen to the music through....., so that you don't disturb anybody.
- 2 I have just read aof 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 tofor us during conversations with foreigners.
- 5 Nada made a successful presentation at ain Irbid last month.
- 6 Doing volunteer work can be a veryexperience

Exercise 2 w.book 49

Circle the correct words

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

لا بد من اطرارة لتكتمل خلاوة الدنيا ..
كما أنه لا بد من فنجان قهوة لنشعر بلذة اكلوى !

أن خيالى

هو حذائى الذى ارتديه على أرض الواقع

Exercise 3 w.book49

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box .

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

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

Vocab . Modal answers

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

Ex2: 1 taking 2 satisfaction 3 secure 4 responsible 5 job 6 meeting

Ex3: 1 as 2 on 3 into 4 about 5 about 6 at

دائماً استبدل كلمة "ياليت"
بكلمة "يارب" لتعلم ان الله
قادر على تحويل ما تتمنى
الى حقيقة فقط لأنك
أحسنت الظن فيه ..
Nona_19n

أَجْمَلُ مَا فِي الْخِيَالِ أَنَّهُ يَأْتِي كَمَا نَرِيدُ ..

GRAMMAR unit 10

CONDITIONALS الجمل الشرطية

ادوات الشرط : if / as long as / provided that /unless / even if

IF-CLAUSE TYPE 0 :

If+sub+simple present.....,sub+simple present
{ v1+s, v1,am,is,are,has, have,do,does }

ا لسرد حقائق واحداث تتبع بعضها a rule , something that 's always true ,

e.g If you boil water , it evaporates

IF-CLAUSE TYPE 1:

If+sub+simple present.....,sub+will (should) +v1
{ v1+s, v1,am,is,are,has, have,do,does }

احتمال حدوث حدث في المستقبل possible future events that depend on other future events

e.g If you study hard, you will get high grades

IF-CLAUSE TYPE 2:

If+sub+simple past....., sub+would(could/might) +v1
{ v2,was,were,had ,did }

e.g If I had enough money ,I would buy a new car

حدث مستحيل التحقق في الحاضر for imagined impossible or unlikely events in the future

IF-CLAUSE TYPE 3:

If+sub+past perfect....., sub+would(could/might) +have+p.p
{ had+p.p }

لمواقف غير حقيقية في الماضي ولم تحصل لمواقف غير حقيقية في الماضي ولم تحصل
things that didnt happen

e.g If I had studied hard,I would have passed the exam .

IF-CLAUSE TYPE 3 with could /might

If+sub+past perfect....., sub+could / might +have+p.p
{ had+p.p }

لمواقف غير حقيقية في الماضي واقل تأكدا انها حصلت
unreal we are less sure it happened in the past situations

e.g If I had slept well before the exam , I could have concentrated .

* تصحيح فعل في الجمل الشرطية :

1 . عند وجود احد ادوات الشرط في جملة فيجب ان تصحح افعالها حسب 4قواعد اساسية : حيث يعطى الطالب احد الشقين وعليه تصحيح الثاني حسب الشق المعطى .

If + simple present (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	➔	simple present (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	Type 0
			(فقط للحقائق)
e.g : if you _____ gasses , they become liquids . (press)			press

If + simple present (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	➔	Will/may/can (not) +v1	Type 1
--	---	-------------------------------	--------

g : I _____ had if I have time . (study) *will study*

If + simple past
(v2 / were / had / didn't +v1)



Would/might /could (not) +v1

Type 2

If Ali had his own computer, hehis report now . (type) would type

If + past perfect
Had +p.p)



Would/might /could + have +p.p(not) +v1

Type 3

If I had encountered any difficulties, Imy teacher. (consult)
would have consulted

*** الفرق بين معاني ادوات الشرط :**
Unless = 'if ... not' or 'except if'.
المالم

Unless I phone you, you can assume the train's on time.=
(If I do **not** phone you, you can assume the train is on time.)

As long as, = طالما
to impose specific conditions or set limits on a situation.
لفرض شروط خاصة على موقف

You can play in the living room **as long as** you don't make a mess

Providing (that): only if فقط اذا
is more formal and more common in written language:
الكثيرة رسمية وشائعة في الكتابة

They may do whatever they like **provided that** it is within the law

Even if = حتى ولو **To emphasise if** التاكيد **if**

I would have a good time **even if** it rained

When : عندما
can be used instead of if and the meaning remains the same.

When I get hungry, I will go to a restaurant.

تألمت ، فتعلمت ، فتغيرت.
"I suffered, I learned, I changed."

إعادة كتابة مواقف سببية ب IF واخواتها : هام جدا

الشكل الوزاري :

----- so -----
----- because -----

If

1. حدد السبب والنتيجة المتوقعه وضع اشارات (+) ان كانت مثبتة و (-) ان كانت منفية
So/ therefore /consequently/ thus// as a result /that's how /for that reason
بالنتيجة

و since/ as/ for / due to /because of / because/ تتبع بالسبب
2. اكتب قاعدة 3 if وتوضع قاعدته تحت جملة if مع وضع جملة السبب دائما بعد if وان تعكس الاشارات في الجملة

مثال 1 I didn't know your phone number , so I wasn't able to contact you
نتيجة (-) سبب (-)

If

If +s+had+p,p....., s+would+have+p.p
(+) (+)

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

مثال 2 You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on.That's how I noticed you in the crowd.
نتيجة (+) سبب (+)

If

If +s+hadn't+p,p....., s+wouldn't+have+p.p
(-) (-)

If you **hadn't had** a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I **might not** have noticed you in the crowd.

2. إعادة كتابة جمل من unless -----if والعكس:

وذلك حسب 3 قواعد :

1. If + مثبت	→	عكس جواب الشرط + مثبت + unless
2. Unless + مثبت	→	عكس جواب الشرط + مثبت + if نفس جواب الشرط + منفي + if او
3. If + منفي	→	نفس جواب الشرط + مثبت + unless
be+not	→	be
Modal+not	→	modal
Have+not	→	have
Don't +v1	→	v1
Doesn't +v1	→	v1+s

1. If it rains , I will stay home. + +
Unless..... +.....-.....
Unless it rains , I won't stay home

2. If it doesn't rain, I will go to cinema - +
Unless..... +.....+.....
Unless it rains , I will go to cinema

3. Unless she studies hard , she won't pass.
If
If she studies hard, she will pass
if she doesn't study hard , she won't pass او

3 اعادة كتابة جمل نصائح ب if :

Rewrite the advice , using the words in brackets

الشكل اوزاري :

1. S+should/ought to +v1 →
It would be a good idea for you to +v1
If I were you I would +v1/
Why don't you +v1?
You could +v1

You should practice the presentation several times. (were) مثال

If.....

Why

You

I were you, I would practice the presentation several times الحل

Why don't you practice the presentation several times? الحل

You could practice the presentation several times الحل

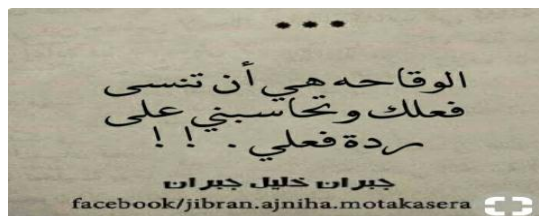
2. S+shouldn't /oughtn't to +v1 → If I were you I wouldn't +v1

You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

If.....

I were you, I wouldn't look too casual .

الحل



Exercise 1 st. book 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.

Exercise 2 st.book 74

Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice

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

Exercise 3 st.book 74

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets :

1. I(have got) the job if I(have) some experience.
2. If you (do) the course, you (have) enough experience

Exercise 4 stbook 74



complete these sentences with your own ideas , using the third conditional

1. If there had been email in the 1960s, ...
2. If people had had mobile phones in the past, ...
3. If people had known about global warming in the past, ...
4. If I hadn't come to this school, ...
5. If I hadn't grown up in this city, ...

لا تزرع ورد عند ناس ما بتشم....

Exercise 5 w. book 49



Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets :

1. When you at the station next Saturday, we there to meet you. (**arrive/be**)
2. Nasser out with us tomorrow unless he..... help his father. (**come/have to**)
3. Iyou with your homework, as long as you me with mine! (**help/help**)
4. Provided that itwea picnic next week. (**not rain/ have**)
5. If you.....the prize, howyou..... the mone(**win/spend**)
6. Even if Omar his driving test this afternoon he..... his own car (**pass/not have**)

Exercise 6 w. book 50



Circle the correct word in italics ,and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets :

1. *When / Unless* you..... water to 100°C, it boils. (**heat**)
2. You will not pass your exams *as long as / unless* you.....hard. (**study**)
3. *If / Unless* you..... the plants, they will die. (**not water**)
4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends *when / provided that* school?(**finish**)
5. Your new computer will last a long time *as long as / even if* you..... careful with it. (**be**)

Exercise 7 w. book 50



join the sentences 1-5 with their ending a-e , using the words in bold

1 During Ramadan, we eat	If	a it's closed.
2 I'll phone you	When	b we're tired.
3 We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday	Even if	c it's part-time - I haven't finished my university studies yet.
4 I will take the job offer	Unless	d the sun sets.
5 We have to go to school,	Provided that	e I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

Exercise 8w.book 50



Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box.

Even if , if , unless , when

even if

- 1 Ice cream melts **when** it gets warm.....
- 2 We need umbrellas **unless** it rains.....
- 3 The teacher will be pleased **unless** I write a good essay.....
- 4 Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match.....
- 5 **Provided that** everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.....
- 6 Babies are usually happy **as long as** they're hungry or cold.....
- 7 We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired.

Exercise 9 w. book 50



Complete these sentences with your own ideas . Use the zero or first conditional

- 1 When I get home from school, I usually
- 2 Unless we're given a lot of homework tonight,
- 3 If there's something I don't understand, I usually
- 4 Even if I'm tired tonight,
- 5 As long as I have enough money,
- 6 Provided that my parents agree,

Exercise 10 w. book 52



Rewrite the advice , using the words in brackets

- 1 You should practise the presentation several times. (**were**)
.....
- 2 It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (**could**)
.....
- 3 You ought to get some work experience. (**don't**)
.....
- 4 You shouldn't look too casual. (**If**)
.....
- 5 You should do a lot of research. (**would**)
.....

نتعلم الكلام في عامين ونظل سنتين عاما نتعلم الصمت

Exercise 11 w. book 52



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

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

(could)

.....

2 I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

.....

3 I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

.....

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

(might not)

.....

5 I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

.....

Exercise 12



***Rewrite the following sentences with the new beginning: -**

1. She was allergic to eggs so she didn't eat them

If-----

2. You will find the car if you follow my directions.

Unless -----

3. If you smoke too much, you will die soon

Unless -----

4. If he doesn't have an eye operation, he will lose his sight

Unless -----

5. It was raining heavily so we didn't go to school

If-----

6. Unless something is done, every thing will be polluted.

If-----

7. Unless you try these shoes, you can't be sure they will fit

If-----

8. If you don't study hard, you will fail.

Unless-----

سؤال جوابه عندكم

ماذا ينقص الانسان .. ليكون انسان !!!!!!

Exercise 13



****Correct the verb between brackets**

1. If Khaled went to London, he -----the British museum. (**visit**)
2. More tourists ----- to this town if it had better climate. (**come**)
3. If I -----any difficulties, I would have consulted my teacher. (**encounter**)
4. If Hamdan ----- at nine, he will miss the plane. (**not leave**)
5. I will read the book if I ----- it. (**find**)
6. If you -----the house, who will look after the baby? . (**leave**)
7. If students ----- well prepared for exam, they will have confidence in themselves. (**be**)
8. If she studied more , she----- a better student . (**be**)
9. They -----any money if their cousin hadn't lent them some (**not have**)
10. The plants-----if you don't water them . (**not grow**)
11. I would buy that bag if it-----cheaper. (**be**)
12. Unless it -----, the crops will die (**rain**)
13. Unless you help me , I -----the work . (**not finish**)
14. If I -----you , I wouldn't study abroad . (**be**)



عرفنا كل شيء في الحياة.. إلا كيف نعيشها

” ليس المهم عودة أموالنا الضائعة ولكن المهم عودة
أخلافنا الضائعة، فلا يهدم الدوله انهيار مؤسساتها
ولكن انهيار أخلافها “



Modal answers

Ex 1: 1 will 2 will need 3 will be 4 understand

Ex 2 : 1 Why don't you 2 could 3 If I were you

Ex3 : 1 would have got; had had 2 had done; would have had

Ex 4: free

Ex5: 1 arrive; will be 2 will come; has to 3 will help; help 4 doesn't rain; will have 5 win; will, spend 6 passes; won't have

Ex6 : 1 When; heat 2 unless; study 3 If; don't water 4 when; finishes 5 as long as; are

Ex 7: 1 d when the sun sets 2 e if I miss the bus ... 3 a unless it's closed 4 c provided that it's part-time ... 5 b even if we're tired

Ex8: 1

2 We need umbrellas when it rains. 3 The teacher will be pleased if I write a good ✓ essay.

6 Babies are usually happy unless they're hungry or cold. 7 We should always ✓ 5 ✓ 4 be polite even if we feel tired.

Ex9: .free

Ex 10: 1 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times. 2 You could make a list of questions. 3 Why don't you get some work experience? 4 If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual. 5 I would do a lot of research.

Ex 11: 1 If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.

2 I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.

3 I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.

4 If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.

5 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

Ex 12: 1. If She hadn't been allergic to eggs , she would have eaten them

2. Unless you follow my direction, You won't find the car

3. Unless you smoke too much, you won't die soon.

4. Unless he has an eye operation, he will lose his sight

.5 If It hadn't been raining heavily, we would have gone to school

6. If something is done, everything won't be polluted

7. If you try these shoes, you can be sure they will fit

8. Unless you study hard , you will fail

Ex13: 1. would visit 2. Would come 3.Had encountered4.Doesn't leave 5. Find 6.

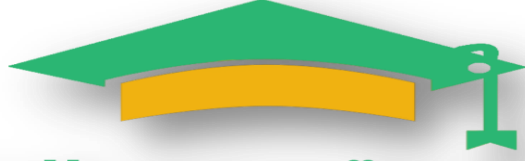
Leave 7. Are 8. Would be 9.Wouldn't have had 10. Don't grow 11. Was /were 12.

Rains 13.won't finish 14. Were

Ex 14:

إذا أحببتك امرأة خافت عليك ، وإذا أحببتك خافت منك!

THE INSIDER



أكاديمية سمير الجمال
Sameer Al-jammal Academy

Action Pack 12

المستوى الرابع

Literature Spot + +Revision

UNITS 1-10

الأستاذ سمير علي الجمال

0798803380

sameer_jammal@yahoo.com

[/https://www.facebook.com/Sameer-Al-jammal-Academy](https://www.facebook.com/Sameer-Al-jammal-Academy)

أكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاء العلي / سوق
السلطان

0786398554/0798803380

"A Green Cornfield"

Christina Rossetti

The earth was green, the sky was blue: كانت الارض خضراء والسماء زرقاء
I saw and heard one sunny morn رأيت وسمعت في احدى الصباحات المشعه
A skylark hang between the two, قبرة تطير بين السماء والارض
A singing speck above the corn; وكانها بقعه مغنية فوق الذرة
A stage below, in gay accord, وفي حقل الذرة ادناه
White butterflies danced on the wing, فراشات بيضاء ترقص باجنحتها
And still the singing skylark soared, وما زالت القبرة المغننية ترتفع
And silent sank and soared to sing. تصمت ثم ترتفع مغنية.
The cornfield stretched a tender green وامتد حقل الذرة اخضرا
To right and left beside my walks; الى يميني ويساري واثناء مشيي
I knew he had a nest unseen عرفت ان للقبرة عش مختفي عن الانظار
Somewhere among the million stalks. في مكان ما بين سيقان الذرة
And as I paused to hear his song وتوقفت لاسمع تغريده
While swift the sunny moments slid, بينما اللحظات تمر
Perhaps his mate sat listening long, ربما انثاه جالسة تستمع لفترة طويلة
And listened longer than I did. واستمعت اكثر مني

What Is the Meaning of the Poem A Green Cornfield by Rossetti? Theme

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.

ان القصيدة احتفال بالحياة والطبيعه والحب . وتركز القصيدة على شرح واف لطائر القبرة وهو يغرد (يرمز للفرح والربيع) ويربط الشاعر ذلك باستمرارية الحياة . القبرة لديها عش وزوج والاغنية هي اشارة ان الحياة ما زالت مستمرة . وهناك تناقض بين حياة الشاعر الوحيدة وحياة الطيور المتزاوجة . تتميز القصيدة بجو الفرح وتاكيد الحياة

Interprtation التفسير

The narrator is reliving a special afternoon she once spent in a cornfield. For the first time she acknowledged “the million stalks” and realizes how much humans should appreciate the rich, fertile soil of the earth and its ability to produce food for humanity. She finds solace in watching the butterflies and pauses to listen to the skylarks serenading one another. She unintentionally loses track of time while in the cornfield because she is treasuring each moment of listening to the sounds of the creatures and the witnessing the commonly unnoticed beauty of nature.

تعيش الراوية فترة ظهيرة خاصة قضتها في حقل ذرة. لأول مرة تشاهد الملايين من سيقان الذرة وتدرك كم يجب على البشر ان يدركوا التربة الغنية والخصبة للارض وقدرتها على انتاج الطعام للبشرية . وتجد العزاء في مشاهدة الفراشات وتتوقف للاستماع للقبرة وهي تغني .ومن غير قصد نسيت الوقت وهي في حقل الذرة لانها تثمن كل لحظة في استماعها لاصوات المخلوقات ومشاهدة الجمال غير المرئي للطبيعة .

Vocabulary

Word	Meaaning
Speck	ذرات Small piece
Accord	اتفاق Agreement
Tender	نضارة fresh and young
Nest	عش Shelter of birds
Stalk	ساق النبات The main stem of a plant
Swift	سريع Fast

summary of the poem.

Comprehension

The poet describes how *contents* she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark *flying in the sky* It doesn't sing as it flies *lower*. Below it, butterflies *move quickly* in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is *hidden in* the cornfield. She *imagines* that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

Analysis :

Analysis

3 Answer the questions about the poem.

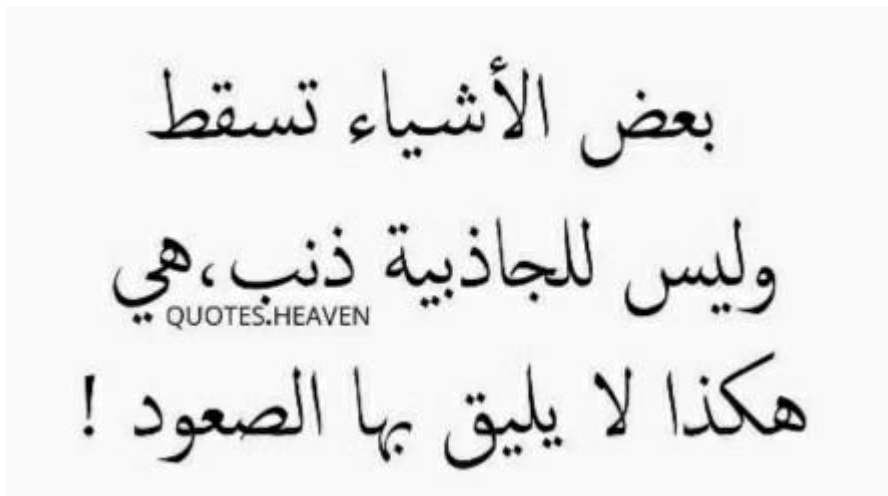
- 1 The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
- 2 Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of th poem. Who or what is this listener?
- 3 How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

Answers

1 Some word pairs alliterate (*singing speck* on line 4, *listening long* on line 15, *listened longer* on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: *And still the singing skylark soared* (line 7), *And silent sank and soared to sing* (line 8) and *While swift the sunny moments slid* (line 14). Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have *soared and sank*; *silent and singing*).

2 The two references are *I knew he had a nest unseen* (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); *Perhaps his mate sat listening long* (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

She says, *Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer* 3
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



Around the world in 80 days

Jules Verne

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, MrPhileasFogg, 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 MrPassepartout, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, Sir Francis Cromarty.

حدثت القصة في عام 1873 وهي حول رجل انجليزي (فيليس فوج) والذي يحاول اكمال رحلته حول العالم في 80 يوم وفي هذه النقطة كان يسافر مع رفيقه الفرنسي (باسبرتوت) عبر الهند بالقطار وقد كونا صداقة مع رحالة اخر يدعى (السير فرانسيس كرومارتي)

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

توقف القطار في الساعه الثامنة في وسط فسحة تبعد حوالي 50ميلا خلف منطقة روثال حيث يوجد مساكن من طابق واحد وغرف للعمال. وهنا صاح مشرف القطار قائلا للمسافرين: " سنخرج هنا "

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis.

'At the hamlet of Kholby.'

'Do we stop here?'

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.'

'What! Not finished?'

'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again.'

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

وهنا سأل السر فرانسيس : " اين نحن؟ "
وجاءته الاجابة من المشرف " في بلدة خوليبي "
"بالتاكيد فان الرحلة لم تنتهي "
"ماذا لم تنتهي؟ "

"لا .. هناك حوالي 50 ميلا اخرى لنصل الله اباد حيث يبدأ خط السكة ثانياة "
"ومع ذلك عليك بيع تذاكر من بومباي لكلكتوتا "
بلا شك " اجاب المشرف

" لكن المسافرين ادركوا انهم يجب ان يؤمنوا وسيلة مواصلات لهم من خوليبي لانه اباد "

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

'MrFogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.'

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

" سنجد .. قال السيد فوج للسير فرانسيس لذلك ابحث عن وسيلة نقل ل الله اباد
" هذا التأخير ليس في صالحك يا سيد فوج "خاطب فرانسيس فوج "
" لا يا سيد فرانسيس .. انه شيء متوقع "
ماذا؟ كنت تعرف ذلك " قال فرانسيس

'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route.

Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.'

" لا على الاطلاق لكنني عرفت اننا سنواجه بعض المصاعب سابقا او لاحقا في طريقنا " قال فوج
" لم اخسر شيئا لاني لدي يومين لاضحي بهما . هناك قارب يغادر كلكوتا لمدينه هونج كونج عند
الظهر في الخامس والعشرين من هذا الشهر وسنصل كلكوتا في الوقت "

There was nothing to say to so confident a response.

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

'I shall go afoot,' said PhileasFogg.

لم يكن هناك شيء يمكن قوله لرجل واثق بنفسه .
وبعد ان فتشوا السيد فوج وفرانسيس في كل ارجاء القرية عادا دون ان يجدا شيئا

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.'

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

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.

في هذه الاثناء انضم باسبارتوت لسيدده وهو ينظر بكثرة سآخرة وهو يفكر بجذاه الهندي الرائع
السيء الصنع وبعد لحظة تردد قال : " اعتقد انني وجدت وسيلة نقل " ماذا؟"
نعم لقد وجدت فيلا وهو ملك لهندي يقطن على بعد مئات الخطوات من هنا "
لنذهب ونرى الفيل " قال فوج وسرعان ما وصلوا لكوخ صغير محاط بسيياج من العصي وهنا خرج
الهندي من الكوخ وحسب طلبهم ادخلهم داخل السياج

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 MrFogg, 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. 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 MrFogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-

blank. MrFogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad.

Refused. Twentypounds? Refusedalso. Fortypounds? Still refused.

لقد تم تربيته الفيل لاغراض حربية وكان شبه داجن وليس لحمل الاشياء ومع ذلك وبسعادة فانه بالنسبة للسيد فوج فان الفيل في هذا الاتجاه لم يفقد طبيعته اللطيفه . كان اسم الفيل "كيوني" وكان بلا شك يستطيع السفر بسرعه لفترة طويلة ويشكل اقتراضي اسرع من اي وسيلة نقل اخرى . عرض السيد فوج استئجار الفيل مع ان الفيلة ليست رخيصة في الهند لانها اصبحت نادرة . والفيلة الذكور مناسبة فقط لعروض السيرك وعليها طلب كثير وخاصة ان غالبيتها تم تدجينها . وعندما عرض فوج على الهندي استئجار كيوني رفض الهندي مباشرة بلا توضيح لكن السيد فوج اصر عارضا اكبر سعر لذلك مقابل استئجار الفيل لنقلهم لله اباد . عرض عليه 20 و40 جنيها وما زال يرفض

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

At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded.

'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.'

وبدون تردد عرض فوج على الهندي شراء الفيل على الفور وعرض بداية 1000 جنيها وكان الهندي يفكر في اجراء صفقة اكبر وما زال يرفض وعندما عرض عليه 2000 جنيها وافق . " يا الله ..صاح باسبارتوت ياله من سعر مقابل فيل "

It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. A young Parsee*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which MrFogg 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 MrFogg took the howdahs* on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut.

بقي الان ايجاد دليل وهذا نسيبا كان عمل يسير . حيث عرض رجل فارسي ذكي خدماته وقبل السيد فوج ذلك واعدت بتقديم مكافأة مجزية لاثارة حماسته . تمت قيادة الفيل وتجهيزه وتم شراء الطعام من خولبي . وبينما ركب فوج وفرانسيس اليهودج من جهة جلس باسبارتوت مباعدا بين رجليه على السرج بينهما . وجلس السائس عند رقبه الفيل وفي الساعة التاسعة غادروا القرية وكان الفيل يقطع غابات النخيل الكثيفة متبعا للطرق المختصرة

1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Bungalow	A house with one floor منزل من طابق واحد
Hamlet	Very small village قرية صغيرة جدا
Steamer	A ship powered by steam قارب بخاري
Wry grimace	Expression of pain and unhappiness تعبير الم وغير سعادة
Pailing	Fenced مسيح

Comprehension :

2. Answer the questions.

1 Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

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

What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (**line 15**)

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.

4 Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

5 How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

6 How many people travel on the elephant?

Answers :

1. The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.

2. He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.

3. Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.

4. He wanted it for fighting.

5. 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40-41).

6. four - the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

3. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

calm confident enthusiastic unapologetic worried

1 The conductor is about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.

2 Mr Fogg is that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.

3 Passepartout feels about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.

4 Mr Fogg remains while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.

5 The guide is very about making the journey by elephant.

Answers :

1 unapologetic 2 confident 3 worried 4 calm 5 enthusiastic

4. Complete the sentences 1-3 with the names of the characters.

Sir Francis	Passepartout	PhileasFogg
-------------	--------------	-------------

- 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 :

1PhileasFogg 2Passepartout 3 Sir Francis
--

5. Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

- 1 time 2 money 3 transport

Answers :

1 lines 20-21

'MrFogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.'

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

2 lines 49-51

PhileasFogg, 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 lines 41-43

this was the name of the elephant - could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance,

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?

Suggested answer

Transport is an important theme in this story. These two passages describing a train's unfinished route and an elephant's potential to be a good mode of transport are interesting since the railway is not finished (line 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.

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

Suggested answer

I think that this story shows the importance of time when PhileasFogg 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 PhileasFogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared (lines 23-25).

Rhetorical devices ادوات البلاغة

1. **Alliteration:** تكرار الاصوات الساكنة (اول حرف) لكلمات بجانب بعضها ويستخدم للتأكيد

The zoo kept several selfish seals

2. **Onomatopoeia:** المحاكاة الصوتية: هو استخدام الكلمات التي تحاول محاكاة صوت.
Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology

3. **Simile:** التشبيه: يقارن كائن واحد لآخر

Some robots will **look and sound very like** humans
Treatment and medicines will **taste as delicious as** real food

4. **Personification:** التجسيد / اعطاء صفات وقدرات انسانية لاشياء مجردة وجماد

Our computers and mobile phones will **take care of us**, by **telling us** when to wake up , eat and sleep .

5. **Sensory Description:** الوصف الحسي
يصف الأشياء بطريقة أن الشخص يمكن أن يتعرف على الأشياء عن طريق حواسهم الخمس: الشم والتذوق والبصر واللمس والسمع.

While heading for the meat department, I **smelled** the stench of seafood, which made my appetite disappear

6., **Metaphor :** استخدام الكلمات او العبارات ليس بمعناها الحرفي بل /الاستعارة المجازي

The world will be **at your fingertips**

المادة الادبية : سيعطى الطالب مقتطف من احدى القصائد او القصة وعليه سؤالين يمكن اجابتهما من المقتطف او حسب فهم الطالب السابق لذلك ركز على هذه الاسئلة النتقاة بعناية والاجابات المرفقه ويمكن صياغتها بلغتك

الوظائف اللغوية

Language functions

هي استخدام عبارات معينة (توظيفها) لنقل معانٍ معينة:

Comparisons: المقارنة

1. A is *adj+er than* B
2. A **Is more +adj than** B
3. A is **the adj+est of all**
4. A is **the most / least adj of all**
5. A is/ are **less/ more +adj/adv than B**
6. A is/ are **the most/ least +adj/adv**

Giving advice : تقديم نصائح

1. Have you thought about ...?
2. You should ..., no doubt about it.
3. If I were [coming to Jordan for the first time], I would ...
4. My main recommendation is that you

Showing cause : اظهار السبب

1. -----because / as / since -----.
2. ----- because of / due to -----

Showing result : اظهار النتيجة

1. -----,therefore / so -----.
2. -----; as a result, -----
3. -----,because of that /Consequently , -----

Impersonal question / polite and formal : سؤال غير شخصي

1. Could you tell me...
2. Do you know...
3. Do you mind telling me
4. Could you explain

Expressing regret about the past : تعبير عن ندم في الماضي

S+ wish/ if only + had +p.p

Expressing wishes about the present: تعبير عن تمنى في الحاضر

S+ wish/ if only + v2

Expressing inevitable consequence : تعبير عن نتيجة محتومة

If+sub+simple present.....,sub+simple present

Expressing future outcome : تعبير عن ناتج مستقبلي

If+sub+simple present.....,sub+will +v1

Expressing imagined , impossible event in the future

If+sub+simple past.....,sub+would+v1

Expressing impossible past situations : تعبير عن مواقف ماضية مستحيلة

If+sub+past perfect....., sub+would +have+p.p

to check or query information.

tag question : We can't walk away, can we?

Formal way of reporting ideas, beliefs and opinions

1. It's believed that

2. English is believed to be

طريقة السؤال :

الطريقة الاولى : قراءة حوار والاجابة على وظيفه كلام احد الاطراف

1. Read the following mini dialogue and answer the question that follows :

Sami : I am having an interview tomorrow and I am confused

Ali : My main recommendation is that you practice in front a mirror

What is the **function** of Ali's statement ? **الحل : giving advice**

الطريقة الثانية : دراسة جملة واعطاء وظيفة

2. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

Salma studied hard for her exams. **Consequently**, she passed them

What is the **function** of using the **underlined** linking word in the above sentence?

الحل : showing result

GUIDED WRITING

يركز على ترجمة معلومات معطاة بشكل فقرة من جملتين احرص على كتابة جملتين بسيطتين واستخدام أدوات ربط مناسبة

نموذج تعداد خصائص /مزايا لشيء : characteristics of

Title .. (1)and (2) .It/They also (3)./ and (4)
Country people
- live in houses , - shop in small shops . -Grow their own vegetables . -live relaxing lives

Country people live in houses *and* shop in small shops. *They also* grow their own vegetables and live relaxing lives.

2.نموذج Advantages / benefits/ The importance of حسنات / فوائد / اهمية

Title <i>is good because of</i> (1+ing) <i>and</i> (2+ing) . <i>title is also good because of</i> (3+ing) <i>and</i> (4+ing)
--

Advantages of distance learning

- overcome accommodation problems
- save time and effort
- socialize with foreign students
- study on your own

Distance learning *is good because of* overcoming accommodation problems and socializing with foreign students. Distance learning *is also good because of* studying on your own and saving time and effort.

3.نموذج Disadvantages سيئات

Title <i>is bad because of</i> (1+ing) <i>and</i> (2+ing) . <i>title is also bad because of</i> (3+ing) <i>and</i> (4+ing)
--

Disadvantages of using computers

- ✓ -hurt eyes
- ✓ -cause headache
- ✓ - damage hands and arms

Using computers *is bad because of* hurting eyes and causing headaches. *It can also* damage hands and arms.

4.نموذج سؤال reasons /purposes/ why?

There are many reasons that make why such as : (1+ing) and (2+ing). Also ,+ جواب why + because of (3+ing) and (4+ing) .

Why do students study abroad?

- ✓ -increase employment prospects
- ✓ - build valuable job skills .
- ✓ Have the chance to study at top universities .
- ✓ Become more independent

There are many reasons that make students study abroad such as : increasing employment prospects and building valuable job skills .Also students study abroad to have the chance to study at top universities and become more independent .

6. نموذج سؤال How/ Ways to / suggestions

You can ++ *by* (1+v-ing) *and* (2v+ing) . You can also + (3+v1) *and* (4+v1)

How to draw up a timetable ?

- look at the subjects you have to do.
- work out when to start .
- change the order of subjects
- set suitable time for each subject

You can draw up a timetable *by* looking at the subjects you have to do and working out when to start . You can also change the order of subjects and set suitable time for each subject .

نموذج مقارنة (1) comparison

Although A is/ are *صفة* *and* *صفة*, It/ They is/ are *صفة* *and* *صفة*. B is/ are *صفة* *and* *صفة* , **but** it/ they is /are *صفة* *and* *صفة*.

Journeys	Advantages	Disadvantages
Train journeys	Fast , comfortable	Stop at a station , crowded
Car journeys	Drive right to wanted places ,personal	Uncomfortable , expensive

Although train journeys are fast **and** comfortable, they are crowded **and** you have to stop at a station . Car journeys are personal **and** you drive right to wanted places ,**but** they are uncomfortable **and** expensive .

نموذج مقارنة (2) comparison

A is/ are *صفة* ,**whereas** B is/ are *معاكسة* *صفة* . A is/ are *صفة* ,**while** B is/ are *معاكسة* *صفة*

Travelling by cars	Travelling on trains
Fast , uncomfortable	Slow , comfortable
expensive	cheap

Travelling by cars is fast and uncomfortable, whereas travelling on trains is slow and comfortable. Travelling by cars is expensive, while travelling on trains is cheap.

نموذج مقارنة (3) comparison

Title *is good because of* (1+ing) *and* (2+ing) . On the other hand *It/They/you can* (3+vI) / *and* (4+vI)

Internet	
Advantages	Facilitate learning , entertain people
Disadvantages	Waste time , cause problems

ملاحظة : بدأت الوزارة بعد استخدام جدول كالتالي
وزارة شتوي 2016:

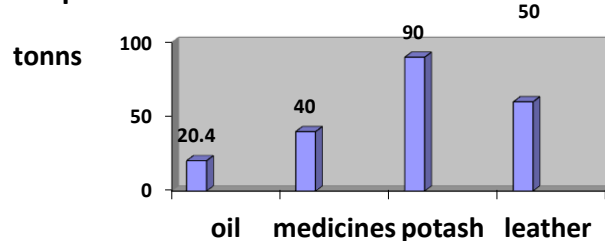
Read the information below ,and write two sentences about the **benefits of studying abroad** .

- build valuable skills
- be self-confident
- make friends
- understand own and other cultures

1 نموذج رسم بياني

This chart shows the .. اسم اللوحة. and which indicates that اعلى نسبة was the highest , while اقل نسبة was the least. It also shows that the نسبة اخرى was more than اخرى نسبة.

main exports from Jordan to the U.S.A in 2005



This chart shows the main exports from Jordan to the U.S.A in 2005 and which indicates that potash was the highest, while oil was the least. It also shows that the export of leather was more than oil.

7 نموذج سيرة غيرية biography

Name of person + was born in (time) +and died in (time). In addition , he/she is a (occupation)with many achievements such as: (he /achievement1) and (he /achievement2) .

ziryab
- Date of birth : 798
-date of death : 857
-Occupation : musician
-achievements : established first music school, introduced the oud to Europe

ziriyab was born in 798 and died in 857 . In addition, he is a musician r with many achievements such as: he established first music school and introduced the oud to Europe .

نموذج وصف مكان :

اسم المكان is located in.....and was built infor the purpose ofIt also consisted ofand

Any place

- location :
- date of construction :
- purpose of building :
- parts of building :

7. نموذج C.V.

This C.v is for .. اسم الشخص who lives in .. العنوان and who has got a . اسم الشهادة from . in مكان الشهادة . زمن
Moreover, he/ she worked as .. اسم المهنة for .. مكان العمل fromto...

Curriculum Vitae

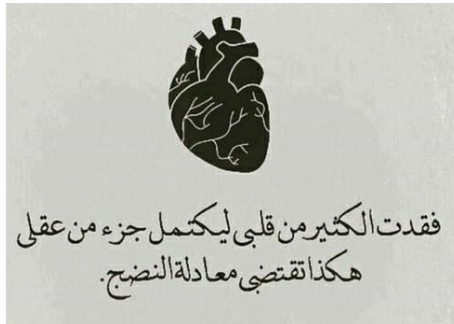
Name : Hisham Khateeb

Contact details : 22 East Way, Irbid

Qualifications and training : Degree in Physics (graduated 2009 /Yarmouk university)

Work experience : 2010-now : sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company

This C.v is for Hisham Khateeb **who lives in** 22 East Way, Irbid **and who has got a** degree in Physics **from** Yarmouk University **in** 2009. **Moreover, he worked as** sales Representative **for** a large pharmaceutical company **from** 2010 to now.



Writing

Editing

تحرير النص من الاخطاء

Editing : تحرير النص من الاخطاء

يركز الطلبة في هذا السؤال فقط على 3 انواع من الاخطاء (اخطاء املائية + اخطاء ترقيم + اخطاء قواعدية)

***Spelling mistakes :** اخطاء املائية

تركز على تبديل بعض الحروف في الكلمات :

(b → p) (c → k) (j → g) (i → e) (s → t) (o → u) (s → z)

من المتوقع ان يكون التركيز هذا الفصل على اضافة حرف او حذف حرف
Syptoms ----- Symptoms
Arithmmetic ----- Arithmmetic

طريقة السؤال الجديدة : تحديد نوع الاخطاء المطلوبة

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

I am doing an online postgraduate course in education . It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialize with other students? as you do when you are doing a face –to face course . It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our tototrs by email and there are a lot of different class discussion on the Internet .

طريقة الحل :

X	✓
postgreuate	postgraduate
It is think	It is thought
tototrs	tutors
students?	students

طريقة الاجابة اعمل جدول كما في الشكل واكتب الاخطاء والصواب وان كان الخطأ في علامات الترقيم اكتب الكلمة المرتبطة مع علامة الترقيم

Capitalization* (تكبير الحروف)

يعني : ان يكبر الحرف الاول في الكلمة أينما تقع الكلمة في الحالات التالية :

1. اول الجملة وبعد النقطة =
He isnice الصواب
خطأ he is nice .

2. مع اسماء الايام والشهور : April , Monday

3. مع اسماء اللغات والجنسيات : English , French

4. اسماء الدول والمدن والقارات : Amman , Jordan , Asia ,Africa

5. مع اسماء الاتجاهات في حالتين :

أ . اتجاهات البوصلة (N S E W)

ب . عندما يرتبط اسم الاتجاه بموقع . West Amman

لكن ان ذكر كوجهة لا يستخدم تكبير

I go east .

I go to East Amman .

6. اسماء الالقاب : Dr , Mrs ,Mr,

لا يكتب بعدها نقطة في البريطاني ويوجد نقطة في الامريكي .

خطأ Mr = mr صواب

7. الاختصارات التي تلفظ ككلمة تكتب حروفها كبير بدون نقط بينها ، لكن ان كانت تلفظ الحروف يوضع :

AIDS , NATO , U.S.A

8. اسماء العلم : مثل الاشخاص Ali , George

9. الضمير (I) دائماً كبير خطأ (i) الصواب (I)

11. اسماء المؤسسات تكتب بحروف كبيرة ولا يوضع نقط بينها ان كتبت باختصار .

وزارة التربية e.g : Ministry of Education

MOE

12 اسماء التضاريس الجغرافية : جبال وانهار وبحار ومحيطات وبحيرات الخ



EXERCISE 1

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING CAPITALISATION:

1 it was a warm spring day in april, a tuesday, i think.

2 we drove west and finally got to the west end, the centre of london.

3 (British England) mr. and mrs.banna met ms.nasser and dr. rajab at a wedding party.

4 she was born in britain but she's jordanian now. she speaks english and arabic.

5 i.t.v is getting bigger audiences that b.b.c at the moment.

6 there are a lot of new countries in n.a.t.o.

WRITING ESSAYS/ ARTICLES

Title العنوان

INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with . As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of اسم الموضوع taking into consideration these aspectsالمطلوب الاول , المطلوب الثاني ... , المطلوب الثالث ,

BODY

يتألف الموضوع على الأقل من 3 فقرات حسب المطلوب في موضوع المقالة ويجب ان تبدأ كل فقرة بجملته رئيسية (المطلوب الاول) و3 جمل داعمه للجمله الرئيسية مع شرح لها ولو بجمله واحدة على الشكل التالي:

I. Topic sentence الجمله الرئيسية : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الاول على شكل جملة تسمى الجمله الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها +جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 3.....

II. Topic sentence الجمله الرئيسية : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الثاني على شكل جملة تسمى الجمله الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها +جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 3.....

III. Topic sentence الجمله الرئيسية : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الثالث على شكل جملة تسمى الجمله الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها +جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 3.....

CONCLUSION خلاصة ثابتة

Finally, I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of اسم الموضوع was deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainlyالمطلوب الاول , المطلوب الثاني ... , المطلوب الثالث ,

استخراج اسم الموضوع من المعطيات :

Write an essay **about** accident prevention about اسم الموضوع بعد كلمة يكون اسم الموضوع

..... Write an essay **discussing** Write an essay اسم الموضوع

استخراج المطالب من المعطيات :

بعد about واسم الموضوع بعد discussing ملاحظة : هذا القالب يناسب اي مقالة / تقرير تطلبه الوزارة

مثال هام:

Many people face road accidents daily which can lead to disastrous effects . Write an essay about accident prevention, discussing the causes , the bad effects of these accidents and suggest ways to prevent such accidents

Accident prevention

مقدمة ثابتة INTRODUCTION

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with . As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of *accident prevention* taking into consideration these aspects *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents*

Topic sentence : **There are many reasons which can lead to road accidents in general .**

Sd1: The main reason is the drivers' behavior while driving. For example some drivers don't obey the traffic signs on roads , and show carelessness .

Sd2: Another reason is the weather conditions , especially in winter . Some drivers might slip on slippery roads and cause damage to pedestrians and properties .

Sd3: The structure of the road can also lead to deadly accidents . For example, some roads have invisible holes which can lead to confusion for most drivers and lack of controlling

Topic sentence : **All these reasons can lead to bad effects on both the drivers and pedestrians .**

Sd1: Death is one of these bad effects on both drivers and pedestrians . Most accident can lead to death instantly .

Sd2: Another bad effect is having injuries . Some drivers might have broken bones and much bleeding

Sd3: Damage to properties can be very costly is another bad effect for accidents. . For example, most vehicles will cost much money to be repaired .

I. Topic sentence : **All these accidents can be prevented following different ways .**

Sd1: One good way is to control drivers' behavior. This can be achieved by educating drivers through the mass media and school textbooks .

Sd2: Another good way would be through rehabilitating roads once a month . These repairs to roads will help in reducing many accidents .

Sd3: Having a good drainage system can be also a good way to prevent accidents . the heavy rain on roads can sometimes lead to different troubles in driving and cause accidents .

خاتمة ثابتة CONCLUSION

Finally , I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of *accident prevention* was deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainly *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents*

Writing blog post

كتابة المدونة الالكترونية

عناصر المدونة :

1. العنوان : title = يجب ان يكون قصيرا وجاذبا
2. اسم كاتب المدونة : posted by
3. المقدمة : introduction = عادة تبدأ بسؤال للقارئ فيه تطلب فيه نصائح
4. موضوع المدونة : subject / problem تتألف على الاقل من فقرتين
5. الخلاصة : conclusion = تحنوي اعادة صياغه لسؤالك وتطلب من القارئ التدخل

Title
Posted by : a student
Introduction (مقدمة ثابتة)
<i>Do you know what I am going to talk about ? I am going to talk about اسم الموضوع . I have come up with some ideas but I really need your help! Do get in touch if you have any ideas or advice that you think might help me to deal with such a subject .</i>
Body :
<i>Firstly , اكتب اي افكار عن الموضوع</i>
.....
<i>Secondly , اكتب افكار اخرى عن الموضوع</i>
.....
Conclusion : (خلاصة ثابتة)
<i>I think that this subject still needs more ideas to be discussed, therefore can you help me with it . We could start up a useful conversation about it .</i>

رسالة شخصية () Informal letter

p.o box 116 Amman Jordan June 14, 2014
Dear friend ,
<i>It's been ages since I received a letter from you. I don't know any reason for that. Actually, I am writing this letter to tell you about</i>
جمل حول الموضوع 4-6
<i>I have to go now because I have a lot of work to do.</i>
Best wishes
اسمك

Writing formal letter/

Address and date	
Name and address of the company	P.O BOX Amman, Jordan June 26,2016
Dear sir;	
I am writing this letter to..... سبب الكتابة	
BODY	
I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.	
Yours sincerely	
توقيع Your name	

Writing formal letter Covering letter / applying for a job

كتابة رسالة رسمية / التقدم لوظيفه

date	address and
Name and address of the company	P.O BOX Amman, Jordan June 26,2016
Greeting	
Dear sir;	
Introduction :	
I am writing this letter to apply for the job of ... اسم العمل at اسم مكان العمل You will see from my curriculum vitae that I have a Bachelor's degree in اسم التخصص , as well as substantial experience in اسم مكان العمل السابق	
BODY	
1. Reason of applying	
I am now looking for a new challenge as اسم الوظيفة الجديدة , and I am interested in pursuing my goal at your اسم مكان العمل . My developing skills show that I am ready to advance in this career , and the advertised position at your اسم مكان العمل as اسم الوظيفة is ideal .	
2. Further details and ambitions :	
I am dedicated to this job and ambitious to develop it with all the skills I have to be better than it is now .	
FORMAL ENDING :	
Please contact me for a reference .I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.	
	Yours sincerely توقيع Your name

Curriculum vitae

كتابة السيرة الذاتية

يجب ان تحتوي المعلومات التالية وبالترتيب وضمن شروط :

- 1. Name :** اسم الشخص / يكون بحرف كبير
- 2. Address :** العنوان / يبدأ من الاصغر للاكبر (شارع/ حي / مدينة/ دولة
- 3. Education :** المؤهلات العلمية / من الاحدث للاقدم وتحتوي بالترتيب اسم الجامعة / التخصص/ التاريخ
- 4. Work experience :** الخبرات العملية / تحتوي اسم الوظيفة/ الشركة/ تاريخ العمل
- 5. Skills and achievements:** المهارات والانجازات
- 6. Personal attributes:** المزايا الشخصية
- 7. Reference :** المعروفون / اسم المعرف / وظيفته/ عنوانه

1. Name : Sameer Al-Jammal

2. Address : khelda , Amman-Jordan

3. Education :

-Diploma in curricula of English , The university of Jordan 2004-2005

-ICDL , UNESCO Cairo Office 2000-2001

-Bachelor degree in English language , Yarmouk university – Jordan 1984-1987

-The General Secondary Education Certificate (scientific branch) ,Amman –Jordan1983

4. Work experience :

Teacher of English language for the secondary and primary stages 1998-2014

Teaching students of first and second secondary stages in a public school.

Ministry of Education in Jordan

Teacher of English language for the primary stages

Teaching students of first, second and third primary stages in a private school.

Rawdat Jeddah Model schools – Jeddah, K.S.A

Teacher of English language for the secondary and primary stages

Teaching students of first and second secondary stages in a public school.

5. Skills and achievements: I have taken several computer courses such

as ICDL, INTEL AND computer and ready software

6. Personal attributes: I have the ability to deal with students whatever their age is.

7. Reference : 1. Ghazi Dweik : principle : 0799999999

2. Sami Al-Majali : translator :07855555555

Revision b / wb pp 54

1. Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d.

1. If Huda.....ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.
(a wasn't b hadn't been c hasn't been d hadn't)
- 2 I haven't got as much homework my brother.
(a so b than c as d like)
- 3 I couldn't climb Mount Everest someone carried my equipment for me!
(a even if b as long as c provided that d when)
- 4 That's a great idea. How did you..... come it?
(a up with b up to c up in d on with)

2. Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

- 1 I wish I'd done more revision. (only)

- 2 There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)

- 3 The police are investigating the cause of the accident. (look)

3. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones above them.

- 1 Where's the post office, please?
Do you mind -----
- 2 They say that fish is good for the brain.
Fish-----
- 3 You shouldn't worry so much.
If I -----
- 4 The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least -----

4. Circle the correct word from each pair of words to complete the sentences.

- 1 That exam wasn't very difficult, **wasn't** / **was it**?
- 2 If my father had gone to university, he **can** / **could** have been a teacher.
- 3 Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents **haven't** / **hadn't** encouraged him.
- 4 Which words did you need to look **up** / **over** in a dictionary?
- 5 Jaber looked **even** / **as if** he hadn't slept very well.

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

Further, later, least, less, longer, much

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

Vocabulary

6. Match the definitions with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

proficiency ,vocational, look into, negotiate, recall, spill

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

Modal answers

, exercise 1

1b 2c 3a 4a

, exercise 2

- 1 If only I'd done more revision.
- 2 There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
- 3 The police are looking into the cause of the accident.

exercise 3

- 1 telling me where the post office is
- 2 is said to be good for the brain
- 3 were you, I wouldn't worry so much
- 4 expensive thing on the menu is orange juice

, exercise 4

1 was 2 could 3 hadn't 4 up 5 If

, exercise 5

1 much; less 2 later 3 least 4 longer

exercise 6

1 vocational 2 negotiate 3 proficiency 4 recall
5 look into

راققت لي

شاب في يوم زفافه ترك باقة ورد على فراش أمه كتب عليها
(سنظلين الأنتى الأجل في حياتي)

سئلت أم: من تحبين من أولادك؟ فقالت: مريضهم حتى يشفى، وغائبهم حتى يعود،
وصغيرهم حتى يكبر،
وجميعهم حتى أموت.

لا تقل لطفل : اذهب إلى الصلاة !!! بل قل له : رافقتي إلى الصلاة لنكون معا في الجنة ... عباراتنا لها أثر كبير.
سئل اثنان عن سبب التأخير عن العمل؟

فقال أحدهم: انشغلت مع الوالدة
وقال الآخر: الوالدة أشغلتني!!
قمة الأدب .. وقلة الأدب!!

قيل لأحدهم: كيف تصبر على البقاء لوحدهك !
فقال: أنا جليس ربي إذا شئت أن يكلمني قرأت القرآن
وإذا شئت أن أكلمه صليت ركعتين

#.. نتعاطى الخيال عندما يؤلمنا الواقع

الملحق الاول : الكلمات الرئيسية المطلوبة
باللغة الانجليزية في الوحدات من 6-10

Main vocabulary from unit 6- 10		
1. academic	connected with education,	اكاديمي
2. Agriculture	practice of farming	الزراعة
3. Astrophysics	chemical study of the stars	الفيزياء الفلكية
4. Business Management	study of running a company	ادارة الاعمال
5. career advisor	One provides information to others to make choices about their training and work	المستشار الوظيفي
6. circulation	movement of blood around the body	الدورة الدموية
7. colloquial	Words used mainly in informal conversations	عامية
8. compulsory	obligatory; required	اجباري
9. concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
10.contradictory	completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقضة
11.degree	a qualification given to a completed a course of study successfully	شهادة
12.dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	الجفاف
13.developed nation	a rich country with many industries, comfortable living, and an elected government	الأمة المتقدمة
14.diet	food that a person or animal eats each day	النظام الغذائي
15.diploma	Course certificate	دبلوم
16.drop [a course]	stop studying a certain subject at university	[إسقاط] دورة
17.Economics	Study of goods and services	الاقتصاد
18.Engineering	study of buildings roads, bridges, machines, etc.	هندسة
19.enrol	join a school, university or course officially	الالتحاق
20.fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة

21.get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يفقد الحماسة
22.get it off	tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يخرج ما يزعجه
23.have a head for figures	have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers	ذكاء رياضي
24.immerse	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	ينغمس في
25.keep your chin up	remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى مبتسما
26.lifelong	continuing throughout your life	طول الحياة
27.Linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	اللغويات
28.Marketing	study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق
29.Master's degree	period of one or two years of study after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	شهادة الماجستير
30.memory	someone's ability to remember things,	الذاكرة
31.multilingual	speaking, reading or writing two languages or more	متعدد اللغات
32.multitask	do several things at the same time	تعدد المهام
33.nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	التغذية
34.online distance learning	teaching and learning system carried out remotely by using electronic communication	المعتمد عبر الإنترنت
35.Pharmacy	study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية
36.PhD	a doctorate	شهادة الدكتوراة
37.pioneering	introducing new methods or ideas for the first time	رائد
38.play it by ear	decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	مداعبة الوضع
39.postgraduate	A student studies either a Master's or a PhD;	الدراسات العليا
40.private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعه خاصة
41.proficiency	a good standard of ability and skill	إجادة
42.Psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
43.public university	a university operated by a government	جامعه حكومية
44.put (my) back into it	Tried extremely hard	يبذل جهد في

45. qualifications	official records for completion of a course	مؤهلات
46. simulator	any device simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي
47. Sociology	study of societies and the behaviour of people	علم الاجتماع
48. stand out	be much better than other similar people or things	وتبرز
49. tailor-made	custom- made; made to fit exactly	تفصيل
50. tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	الرسوم الدراسية
51. tutorial	a teaching session spent individually or in a small group under the direction of a tutor	البرنامج التعليمي
52. undergraduate	Students not yet completed their first degree	المرحلة الجامعية الأولى
53. undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	تتعهد
54. utterance	something that is said,	النطق
55. vocational	describe a particular job and the skills involved	المهني
56. agreement	an arrangement to do something, made by two or more people, companies ..etc	اتفاق
57. be able to answer detailed questions	understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	القدرة على الإجابة
58. blame	say that someone or something is responsible for something bad	يلوم
59. come about	happen or take place	تأتي
60. come up with	invent / discover / find	يخترع / يكتشف / يجد
61. corporate	belonging to or relating to a corporation	الشركات
62. cryptophasia	the development by twins of a language that only they can understand	لغة التوائم
63. dialect	a form of language which is spoken in only one area,	لهجة
64. do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	القيام بصفقة
65. domestic	relating to the internal affairs of a nation or country	المحلي
66. dominate	be the most important feature of something	تهيمن على
67. eat out	eat away from home	تناول الطعام خارج

68.evolve	develop gradually	تتطور
69.export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
70.extensively	in a way to cover or affect a large area	على نطاق واسع
71.extraction	removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
72.fertiliser	a substance put on the land to make crops grow	الأسمدة
73.first language	the language that you first learn as a child	اللغة الأولى
74.get away with	to manage to do something without being blamed or penalized	تفلت من
75.give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	إعطاء بطاقة تعريف المهنة
76.goods	things that are produced in order to be sold	سلع
77.Gross Domestic Product	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
78.import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
79.intentional	done on purpose	المتعمد
80.knitwear	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية
81.leave smn/smith out	not include (something or someone)	لا يشمل
82.look into	to investigate	البحث في
83.machinery	machines, especially large ones;	الآلات
84.make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone	يجري حديثاً قصيراً
85.mineral	a substance present in some foods and is needed for good health	المعدنية
86.mother tongue	the first and main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الأم
87.negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement	التفاوض بشأن
88.pharmaceuticals	companies which produce drugs and medicine	الشركات الصيدلانية
89.point [something] out	to show something to someone by pointing at it	تشير [شيئاً]
90.pop	Make bursting sound	يفرقع

91.punish	give someone an unpleasant task in response to bad behavior	معاقبة
92.recall	remember a particular fact, event from the past	يتذكر
93.register	a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers and writers in a particular situation	سجل
94.replicate	to produce a copy	إجراء نسخ متمائل
95.reserve	something kept back , especially for future use	احتياطي
96.sales pitch	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	كلام البيع
97.shake hands [with someone]	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	مصافحة
98.spill	flow over the edge of a container	انسكاب
99.tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	أقولنكتة
100. track record	The best recorded performance in a particular track-and-field event at a particular track.	سجل المتايعة
101. adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions	قابل للتكيف
102. ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
103. attribute	a quality considered to be good (in a person)	السمة
104. competent	having enough skill or ability to do something well	كفؤ
105. conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention	الضميري
106. curriculum vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience	السيرة الذاتية
107. enclosed	surrounded,	المحاطة
108. enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement	متحمس
109. fond of	having an affection or liking for	مغرم ب
110. full-time	working for the whole of the working week,	دوام كامل
111. headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears	سماعات الراس
112. intern	someone who works for a short time in a particular job	متدرب
113. interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم

114. keen	showing interest in	حريص / متحمس
115. reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع
116. regional	relating to a particular region or area	الإقليمية
117. rewarding	giving personal satisfaction	مكافئ
118. secure	free from danger	امان
119. Seminar	a class on a particular subject,	ندوة
120. surveyor	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or land	مساح
121. voluntary	done by choice	تطوعي
122. work experience	period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	الخبرة في العمل
123. financial	Relating to money	مالي
124. fees	Costs , charges	رسوم
125. debt	Money you owe	دين
126. motive	Reason for doing something	دافع
127. halls of residence	Accommodation provided by university	سكن جامعي
128. minority	Not many , the opposite of majority	الاقليية
129. tempting	Attractive , desirable	مغري
130. experimental	Part of experiment	تجريبي
131. pace	Speed	سرعه
132. mimic	Copy, make the same sound	تقليد
133. stimuli	Things that make you interested	المحفزات
134. absorbed	Received	استوعبت
135. spectrum	Complete range of colours	الوان الطيف
136. sociologist	One who study human society and behavior	عالم اجتماع
137. psychologist	One who studies how people's mind work	عالم نفس

138. pension	Money saved over lifetime to be paid at old age	تقاعد
139. marketing	Promoting product , finding customers	التسويق
140. recruiting	Finding suitable employees	توظيف
141. calculations	Maths, work with numbers	حسابات
142. web enquiries	On line questions	استفسارات عن طريق النت

تحفظ المصطلحات التالية بالعربي

make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
ask a question	يسأل سؤال
shake hands	يمصافح
join a company	يلتحق بشركة
.earn respect \$\$\$\$\$	يكسب احترام
cause offence \$\$\$\$\$	يسبب اساءة
.make a small talk	يجري حوار قصير
.do business	القيام بالأعمال التجارية
work as + مهنة	يعمل بمهنة
decide on	يقرر في
Translate into	يترجم الى
Talk about	يتحدث حول
Ask about	يسال حول
.good at	جيد في

Irregular Verb Chart:

Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
be(am / is / are)	was, were	been
Become	Became	become
Begin	Began	begun
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Blow	Blew	blown
Break	Broke	broken
Bring	Brought	brought
Build	Built	built
Burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
Buy	Bought	bought
Catch	Caught	caught
Choose	Chose	chosen
Come	Came	come
Cost	Cost	cost
Cut	Cut	cut
Deal	Dealt	dealt
Dive	dived, dove	dived
Do	Did	done
Draw	Drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
Drink	Drank	drunk
Drive	Drove	driven
Eat	Ate	eaten
Fall	Fell	fallen
Feed	Fed	fed
Feel	Felt	felt
Find	Found	found
Fly	Flew	flown
Forbid	Forbade	forbidden
Forget	Forgot	forgotten, forgot

Forgive	Forgave	forgiven
Get	Got	gotten, got
Give	Gave	given
Go	Went	gone
Grow	Grew	grown
Have	Had	had
Hear	Heard	heard
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Hit	Hit	Hit
Hold	Held	held
Hurt	Hurt	hurt
Keep	Kept	kept
Know	Knew	known
Lead	Led	led
Learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
Leave	Left	left
Lend	Lent	lent
Let	Let	let
lie (recline)	Lay	lain
Lose	Lost	lost
Make	Made	made
Mean	Meant	meant
Meet	Met	met
Pay	Paid	paid
Prove	Proved	proved, proven
Put	Put	put
Read	Read	read
Ride	Rode	ridden
Ring	Rang	rung
Rise	Rose	risen
Run	Ran	run
Say	Said	said
See	Saw	seen

Seek	Sought	Sought
Sell	Sold	sold
Send	Sent	sent
Sew	Sewed	Sewn /sewed
Shake	Shook	shaken
Shine	Shone	Shone
Show	Showed	Shown
Shut	Shut	shut
Sing	Sang	sung
Sink	Sank	sunk
Sit	Sat	sat
Sleep	Slept	slept
Smell	Smelt	Smelt
Speak	Spoke	spoken
Spell	Spelt	Spelt
Spend	Spent	spent
Spill	Spilt	Spilt
Stand	Stood	Stood
Steal	Stole	stolen
Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Swim	Swam	swum
Take	Took	taken
Teach	Taught	taught
Tear	Tore	torn
Tell	Told	told
Think	Thought	thought
Throw	Threw	thrown
Wake	Woke	woken
Wear	Wore	worn
Understand	Understood	understood
Win	Won	won
Write	Wrote	written
Weave	Wove / weaved	Woven/ waved

اختبر نفسك

النموذج الأول

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION-
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION- 2018

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية - المستوى الرابع /الكتاب الجديد

DATE: Sunday 21th of Jan, 2018

TIME: ONE HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات : (1) أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة. (2) للمتقدمين لجميع الفروع .

3 - عدد الأسئلة (5) وعدد الصفحات (4)

Read the following text carefully and then in your ANSWER BBOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text:

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

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. **They** want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school **tuition** and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

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

Question Number One (20points)

1. The article suggests two interesting results for Finland's fewer and shorter school days. Write them down?
2. Making school years longer in the USA and UK was achieved by two procedures. Write them down.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that it isn't compulsory to do after school activities in Japan and South Korea.

4. What does the underlined word "tuition" mean?
5. What does the underlined word **they** refer to ?
6. Excellent exam grades in schools can be easily achieved in schools. Suggest three good ways to ensure excellent exam grades.
7. It's said that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

C: literature spot : (4 points)

Read the stanza below from " **a green cornfield**" by *Christina Rossetti* and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET** , answer the following question :

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

1. **How did the poetess know that there was a hidden nest? (2points)**
2. **What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza ? (1 point)**

Question Number Two: (15 Points)

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

(8 Points)

Pace , point out , intentional, reserves, stimuli

1. The careless driver was responsible for thisaccident.
2. Both brothers are learning at the same There is no difference.
3. Can you.....my mistakes when I speak, please
4. Jordan has to import oil because it doesn't have large oil or gas

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points)

Desertification is the enemy of mankind.

Replace the underlined word with the correct **gender-neutral words**.

C. Complete each of the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. Most lands in the Jordan valley are veryto produce more vegetables . (fertilization , fertile , fertilize)
2. The.....of this ceremony isn't forgettable
3. (memory, memorise , memorable)

Question Number Three: (13 points)

A. Correct the verb between brackets then write down your answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET: (4 Points)

1. Most laws have.....(be, change) recently.
2. It isthat English is a difficult language. (believe)
3. English is thoughtmany people in getting good jobs . (help)
4. If plantsenough sunlight, they die . (not get)

B: Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)

1. Leen didn't win the game, so her father was upset with her.
Provided that
.....
2. They believed that fish is good for the brain.
Fish
.....
3. I will buy the car unless it is expensive.
As long as the car

Question Number Four (8 points)

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences ., and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET . (7 points)

1. I couldn't climb Mount EverestSomeone carried my equipment for me ! (as long as , provided that , even if)
2. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I to him.
(had listened , didn't listen , hadn't listened)

3. If he spoke better English he would look for a job abroad,

(didn't he , wouldn't he , did he)

4. Physics isn't as.....as Biology.

(more popular, popular , most popular)

5. Solving puzzles is thought the brain active.

(keep , keeps , to keep)

6. Where does the train come from ?

Could you tell mefrom ?

(where does the train come , where the train comes , whether the train comes)

7. The police willthe incident.

(look at, look into, look for)

Question Number Five(15 points)

A: EDITING (4 points)

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

Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you would probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job.you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time.

B.GUIDED WRITING: (4points)

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences about c.v of Hisham

Curriculum Vitae
Name : Hisham Khateeb
Contact details : 22 East Way, Irbid
Qualifications and training : Degree in Physics (graduated 2009 /Yarmouk university)
Work experience : 2010-now : sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company

C: FREE WRITING (7 points)

Write a composition of about 120 words on the following:

1. Education will influence your life after school. Write an essay discussing what will you study? What career would you like to have one day?
2. Write a blog post for your school's website. Describe life in a Jordanian secondary school so that they will know what to expect.

THE END

GOOD LUCK / Dr. SAMEER AL-JAMMAL

الاجابات النموذجية

MODEL ANSWERS النموذج الاول

Question Number One (20points)

A:

1. achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
2. adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour
3. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.
4. teaching, especially in small groups
5. students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
6. Free
7. Free

B: 1. The bird keeps going up and down on a certain spot on the cornfield 2. It's spring time when birds sit on their eggs

2. abab

Question Number Two (15 points)

A: 1 intentional, 2. Pace 3. Point out 4. Reserves

B": humans

A. 1fertile 2. memory

Question Number Three (12 points)

- A.1. been changed 2. Believed 3. To help 4. Don't get
B1. Provided that leenhad won the game, her father wouldn't have been upset with her.
2. was believed to be good for the brain.
3. As long as the car isn't expensive, I will buy it

Question Number Four (8 points)

A :1. even if 2 . had listened 3. wouldnt he 4. Popular 5. To keep 6. where the train comes 7. Look into

Question Number Five (15 points)

A. EDITING (4 points)

qualification, a job, will probably concentrate

النموذج الثاني

ف	2	9
---	---	---

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION-
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION- 2018
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية - المستوى الرابع /الكتاب الجديد

DATE: Saturday 21th of Jan , 2018

TIME: ONE HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات : (1) أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة. (2) للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية.

3 - عدد الأسئلة (5) وعدد الصفحات (4)

**Read the following text carefully and then in your ANSWER
BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be
based on the text:**

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

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

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

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

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

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

Question Number One (20points)

1. Starting revision in the morning can be beneficial for two reasons. Write them down? 4p
2. Having a break can be achieved by different activities. Write down two of these activities

3. Physical activities while revision can be helpful in two different ways .
write them down
4. Quote the sentence which indicates a piece of advice about how to study subjects ?
5. What does the underlined word “it” refer to 2p
6. Find a word in the text which means “ **attention** “
2p
7. Keeping mind fresh can lead to good health results. Suggest three ways to keep your mind fresh. 3p
8. Drawing up a revision timetable can help in achieving good results .
Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view .2p

Question Number Two: (15 Points)

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

Extraction , enrol , rewarding , dominate , negotiate

1. Working for large companies can be secure and
2. If you want toin the university, you have to get good grades in the Tawjihi .
3. The process of removing and obtaining something from something else is called
4. The rich countries always try tothe poor ones economically.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points)

They're getting married next week - that's if he doesn't **become too frightened to do it**

Replace the underlined phrase with a suitable **body idiom**

C. Complete each of the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her toeasily .
(**memory, memorise , memorable**)
2. You shouldn't beon others in everything you do
(**dependence , dep[end] , dependent**)

Question Number Three: (13 points)

A. Correct the verb between brackets then write down your answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET: (4 Points)

1. When you heat water, it (boil).
2. If Iyou , I would practice the presentation several times . (be)

B: Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)

1. John can't join us unless he promises to study hard .
Provided that
2. Ali isn't old enough to drive a car
He wishes
3. Could you tell me how much this book costs, please?
How much?
4. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration
Experts have

Question Number Four (6 points)

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences ., and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET

1. I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother
a) so b) than c) as d) like
2. That's a great idea. How did you comeit?
a) up with b) up to c) up in d) on with
3. If youto learn a language , you need to be motivated .
a) will want b) want c) wanted d) wants
4. We should always be politewe feel tired .
a) unless b) even if c) when d) if not
5. Students don't like doing artthey like doing Math.
a) than b) more c) as much as d) less
6. That doesn't help me to answer the question ,?
a) does it b) isn't that c) does that d) don't it
7. At the book fair, everybody was buyingfavourite books .
a) his b) her c) their d) hers
8. I can't do this exercise. I wish Iit .
a) understood b) understand c) understanding d) had understood

B: Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows

I **wish** I had learnt English better when I was younger.

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

Question Number Five(15 points)

A: EDITING (4 points)

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

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japaneze are asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on perpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action?

B.GUIDED WRITING: (4points)

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences about advantages of distance learning

- overcome accommodation problems
- save time and effort
- socialize with foreign students
- study on your own

C: FREE WRITING (7 points)

Write a composition of about 120 words on the following:

3. Write a persuasive letter to convince students at your school to study a subject of their choice at university.
4. A friend of yours wanted to study in Jordan. write him an email ,telling him about food,shopping, eating out, school rules , public transport.....etc.

THE END

GOOD LUCK / dr. SAMEER AL-JAMMAL

Question Number One (20points)

A:

1. *you feel most awake and your memory is at its best*
2. *getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes*
3. *increase your heart rate + It also sends more oxygen to the brain,*
4. *. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day*
5. *Physical activity*
6. *Concentration*
7. *Free*
8. *Free*

B: *1 earth and sky 2. Speck*

Question Number Two (15 points)

A: *1. Rewarding 2. Enroll 3. Extraction 4. dominate*

B: *Play it by ear*

C: *1. Memorise 2. dependent*

Question Number Three (12 points)

A.1. *left 2. Had done*

B 1. *Provided that John promises to study hard , he can join us*

1. *he was older / was old enough to drive a car*
2. *How much does this book cost?*
3. *Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration*

Question Number Four (8 points)

A *1. as 2. up with 3. Want 4. even if 5. as much as 6. does it 7. their 8. understood*

B: *regret about the past*

Question Number Five (15 points)

B. EDITING (4 points)

X	✓
Japaneze	Japanese
perpose	purpose
are asked to	were asked to
who did the action?	who did the action.

B: FREE/ suggested answer:

Distance learning is good because of overcoming accommodation problems and socializing with foreign students. You can also study on your own and save time and effort .

C: FREE

Dr . SAMEER AL-JAMMAL

مع تمنياتي لكم في النجاح في امتحان الأخرى قبل امتحان الدنيا

ثم نحمد الله

لا ستفساراتكم واقتراحاتكم الاتصال المباشر

0798803380

د. سمير أجمال

اللهم اجبر خاطري واشرح لي صدري استغفرك ربي من كل الذنوب و
الخطايا ربي لا تكسر لي قلباً ولا تصعب عليّ أمراً ♥



ربي علمني كيف أعفوَ .

ولأ تعلمني كيف أقسو .

ربي أعطني أبتسامة لا تغيب وحرز لا يدوم فإني ألوحد من يقول: كن فيكون ♥

اطلب كورسي الوثائق THE INSIDER من المكتبات التالية

هاتف	العنوان	اسم المكتبت	هاتف	العنوان	اسم المكتبت
0790870907	المقابلين	الخوaja	065563055	تلاع العلي	زيد
0796411812	الوحدات	الاوابين	0775555078	ابو نصير	زيد
0799350333	طبربور	اللوتس	0795828314	ابو نصير	المستقبل
0798010083	ماركا الشمالية	العوايشة	0770240804	ابو نصير	سبل السلام
0799950701	حي نزال	حي نزال	0798194646	ابو نصير	العلم نور
0795420820	جبل النصر	الجعبري	0799277664	الجبهيّة/البلدية	الاردن
0788431511	الطبية	عمر	0791432323	ياجوز	صناع الحياة
0777477718	السلط	عبودكو	0797433290	خلدا	اية
0776196939	السلط	مجدلاوي	0799773352	خلدا	المونتسوري
0770621612	مادبا	شومان	0795605094	ش. الجاردنز	الجاردنز
0799467654	الزرقاء	الوسام	065358083	صويلح	صويلح
0795680164	اريد	اليقين	0799614633	الهاشمي الشمالي	المنفلوطي
0795223553	الرمثا	المكتبة الاولى	0785062924	جبل النزهة	حسان
0786944639	العقبة	عطية	0797205620	جبل النزهة	عدي
0799852188	مرج الحمام	ام القرى	0799555322	جبل الحسين	عقل
			0788692679	المدينة الرياضية	المدينة الرياضية
			0788711785	جبل الحسين	الطلاب
			0780087869	البقعه	الجاحظ
			0795551535	جبل عمان	الحكيم
			0796222185	وادي السير	الرائد العربي
			0787674121	بيادر وادي السير	النرجس
			0796160930	الاشرفية	الاسراء
			064750360	الوحدات	البراق
			07964665131	مجمع الجنوب	ابو طوق
			0797915306	سحاب	جهاد
			0799952968	المقابلين	ام العري
			0795014743	ام نوارة	المسكاوي

مواقع الكترونية

[.https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy/](https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy/)

[.https://minhaji.net/](https://minhaji.net/)

<https://awa2el.net/ar>

<http://alawaben.com/>