

Simple Past = الماضي البسيط

- * الفعل المستخدم إما مساعد أو حدث لا يجتمع الاثنان معاً.
 * يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث / حال بدأ بالزمن الماضي و انتهى بالزمن الماضي.
 * الماضي البسيط = لا يوجد له أثر بلحظة الكلام.

From = (action) =

“Be”

(تصريف ثاني)

Was مفرد

Were جمعة

- 1- The light through the curtains _____ us awake **last night**. (Keep)
- 2- He _____ for Aqaba **last night**. (Leave)
- 3- The police _____ the robbers **last night**. (Catch)
- 4- A year **ago**, Ali _____ a scholarship to complete his studies. (Win)
- 5- The film _____ a few minutes **ago**. (Start)
- 6- Two days **ago**, I and my friends _____ in community work. (Participate)
- 7- John _____ from college **last summer**. (Graduate)
- 8- Mary _____ to London in **1999**. (Travel)
- 9- William **Shakespeare** _____ many famous plays. (Write)

* (not + حدث) = (did)

للموجود بيه الأقواس

- 1- **Queen Zein** _____ Jordanians. (not, forget)
- 2- Rami _____ the car **yesterday**. (not, repair)
- 3- The manager _____ the meeting **last week**. (not, hold)
- 4- Rana _____ at school **2 days ago**. (not, be)
- 5- The bags _____ heavy **last night**. (not, be)
- 6- Sami _____ in the office **yesterday**. (not, be)



Comparison: المقارنة

تتعلق بالصفات و الظروف: يوجد ثلاث درجات للمقارنة .
طرفي المقارنة إما متكافئيه أو مختلفيه.

1-Positive degree: درجة الإثبات

Specific Similarity: التشابه المحدد

Form=

X be as صفة مجردة as Y
X فعل الحدئ as ظرف as Y

- 1- Ali is **as** clever **as** Sami.
- 2- Football is **as popular as** Rugby.
- 3- Teaching is **as difficult as** learning.
- 4- Ali **speaks** as **fluently** as Ahmad.
- 5- We **practice** our English **as often as** possible.

(both, too, and so, similar, like)

تشابه = (x) as _____ as (Y)

- 1- Ali is **tall**. Smai is tall too

Ali _____

- 2- Both sign language and spoken language are popular now.

Sign language _____

إذا لم توجد صفات وكان الموجود أسماء نستخدم الكلمت :

as much (s) أسم بدون as

as many (s) + أسم as

- 1-Muna has **two brothers**, Rana has **two brothers**, too

Muna _____

- 2-This book costs 5 J.DS, and **So does** this magazine.

This book 10 Muna _____

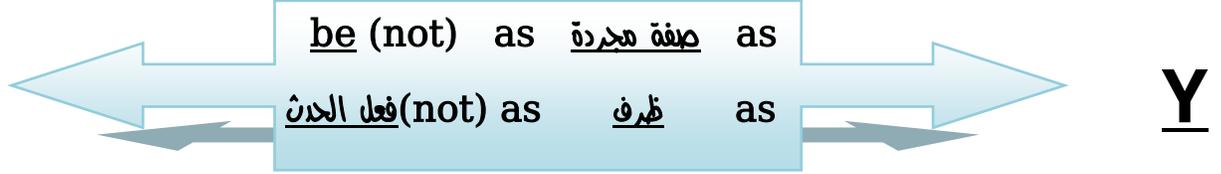


2- Comparative degree: درجة المقارنة

Specific Difference:

Form=

1- X



*Ali isn't as clever as Sami.

*Reading isn't as useful as writing.

*Muna doesn't speak as fluently as Huda.

***We can also use (as... as) adverbially.**

1- I don't like running as much as I like swimming.

2- X



*Sami is cleverer than Ali.

*Writing is more useful than reading.

*Huda speaks more fluently than Muna.

بنفس المعنى ولا يمكن استخدامها معا (er= more)
تستخدم مع الصفات مع مقطع واحد أو الظروف الشاذة

er=

big	bigger
old	older
angry	angrier

تستخدم مع الصفات مع أكثر من مقطع خصوصا (ing,ed) أو كل الظروف بـ (Ly)

more=

interesting more interesting.

dangerous more Dangerous

fluently more fluently



Exceptions:ظرف صفة

(good/well)

(bad /badly)

(much / many)

(little)

(far)

(as — as)

المقارنة

better

worse

more

less

farther – further

(than)

التفضيل

best

worst

most

least

farthest - furthest

(the)

<u>X</u>	فعل	er	than	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	+not فعل	as	(صفة/ظرف) as	<u>X</u>

1- Ali is faster **er than** Sami.

Sami _____

2- Football is cheaper **er than** Rugby.

Rugby _____

3- Muna is older **er than** Huda.

Huda _____

4- Ali works harder **er than** Sami.

Sami _____

5- Ali is better **er than** Sami.

Sami _____

6- Teaching was easier **er than** learning.

Learning _____

7-Doing business in China **isn't as** easy **as** doing business with the EU.

Doing business with the EU _____

8- The cat **doesn't** run **as** fast **as** the dog.

The dog _____

9- Spring **isn't as** hot **as** summer.

Summer _____

10- Rugby **isn't as** cheap **as** football.

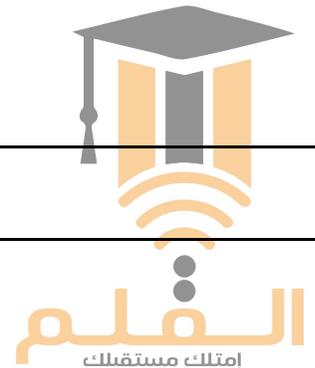
Football _____

11-Studying abroad **isn't as** good **as** studying in one's own country.

Studying in one's own country _____

12-Exams are **worse than** job interviews.

Job interviews _____



<u>X</u>	فعل	more	than	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	فعل +not		as _____ as	<u>x</u>
<u>Y</u>	فعل	less	than	<u>x</u>

1-Football is **more** exciting **than** Rugby

Rugby _____

Rugby _____

2- Ali is **more** intelligent **than** Ahmad.

Ahmad _____

Ahmad _____

3- Reading books is **more** interesting **than** watching TV.

Watching T.V _____

Watching T.V _____

4- Smoking is **more** dangerous **than** playing cards.

Playing cards _____

Playing cards _____

<u>X</u>	not		as _____ as	<u>Y</u>
<u>X</u>	إثبات	less	than	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	إثبات	more	than	<u>x</u>

1- Ali isn't **as** reliable **as** Sami.

Ali _____

Sami _____

2- Aqaba isn't **as** extensive **as** Farasan.

Aqaba _____

Farasan _____

<u>X</u>	إثبات	less	than	<u>Y</u>
<u>X</u>	not		as _____ as	<u>Y</u>
<u>Y</u>	إثبات	more	than	<u>x</u>

Not as _____ as= less than

1- Sami is **less** competent **than** Ali

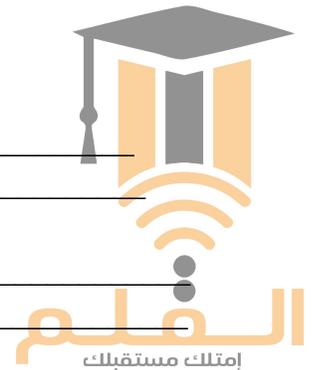
Sami _____

Ali _____

2-Teaching is **less** demanding **than** learning.

Teaching _____

Learning _____



Neither X nor Y are as as

1- Neither Ali **nor** Sami **are** as tall as Ahmad.

Ahmad _____

2- **Neither** the river **nor** the lake **are** as big as the sea.

The sea _____

3- **Neither** football **nor** handball **are** as exciting as football.

Football _____

4- **Neither** the bike **nor** the motorcycle **are** as expensive as the car.

The car _____

*We use (**as much as/as many as**) to compare quantities/ numbers.

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

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

more + إسم

as many (s) + إسم as

as much (s) بدون إسم as

1- The boys painted **more doors** than the girls.

The girls _____

2- Sami scores **more goals** than Ali.

Ali _____

3- The man bought **more sugar** than the woman.

The woman _____

4- The postman needs **more patience** than the manager.

The manager _____

*There is more ... **إسم** **than ... (much)**

*There are more ... **s + إسم** **than (many)**

-There isn't as much _____ **as (much)**

-There aren't as many _____ **as..... (many)**

1- There is more **rain** in Europe **than** in Africa.

There isn't _____

2- There is more **fresh** air in the countryside **than** in the city.

There isn't _____

3- There are more **books** in the library **than** in the school.

There aren't _____

4- There are more **students** in the university **than** in the school.

There aren't _____



3- Superlative degree: درجة المفاضلة

الاختلاف (بين واحد و مجموعة)

From= **X is the (est, most).....**
The (est, most)..... is X.

- 1-January is **the coldest month in the year** .
- 2-Football is **the most popular game in the world**.
- 3-Mount Everest is **the highest mountain on the earth**.

*There is no _____ noun _____ as _____ صفة _____ as.....
 *No other _____ noun _____ as _____ صفة _____ as.....
 - الأسم - _____
 -The _____

- 1-There is no man in this town as generous as Saleh.

Saleh _____

The most _____

- 2-No other game in the world is as popular as football.

Football _____

The most _____

- 3-There is no area in the Red Sea as beautiful as Farasan.

Farasan _____

The most _____

- 4-No other boy in our class is as fast as Ali.

Ali _____

The _____

- 5-There is no day in my life as bad as yesterday

Yesterday _____

The _____

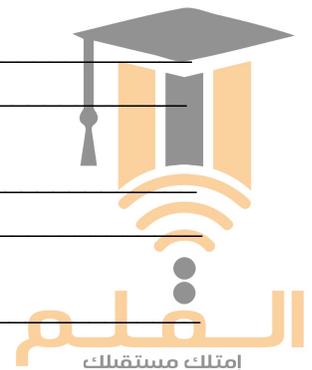
- 6-No other phobia in our life is as common as claustrophobia.

Claustrophobia _____

The _____

- 7-The cheapest thing on the menu is the orange juice.

The least _____



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

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

- 1-Business Studies is _____ subject.
- 2- _____ people applied for Law in **2014 CE** **as** in the previous year. Biology
- 3-Physics **isn't** _____ Biology.
- 4-Law is _____ **than** Medicine and Dentistry.
- 5- _____ growing subject is Computer Science.
- 6-Engjineering is _____ Visual Arts.
- 7-**11 %** _____ applied for Engineering in **2014 CE** **than** in **2013 CE**.
- 8-The _____ Look at the percentages of after-school classes and complete the sentences.

Look at the percentages of after-school classes and complete the sentences.

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

English: 45%

Math: 25%

Science: 20%

Music and Art: 10%

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

Opposites:

Early	Late
Cheap	Expensive
Easy	Difficult
Boring	Exciting
More	Less
Large	Small
Young	Old
Tall	Short



as صفة بدون زوائد **as**

- 1- Ali isn't as _____ as Sami. (tall, more tall, taller, the tallest)
 2- Rami isn't as _____ as Ali, (well, better, best, good)

(er, more, less) + Than

- 1- Rami is _____ than ali. (brave, the bravest, braver, bravest)
 2- Muna has _____ money than Rana. (least, much, less, most)

The + (est., most)

- 1- Football is _____ popular game. (more, the more, most, the most)

- 1- English is _____ studied subject.
 (the more, the most, the less, less than)
- 2- _____ studied subjects are Music and Art.
 (the more, the less, the least, More than)
- 3- There are _____ Students studying Science as Math.
 (not more, not as much, not as many, the most)
- 4- Maths is _____ popular than Science.
 (the least, the most, more, most)
- 5- Students don't like doing Music and Art _____ they like doing Math.
 (as many as, the more, the least, as much as)
- 6- Neither Math nor Science are _____ English.
 (more popular, most popular, as popular as, less popular)
- 7- There are _____ not people in our class as in yours.
 (as many, as much, more, most)
- 8- French is _____ than Chinese.
 (more easy, easier, the easiest, the most easy)
- 9- The _____ person in the world is the one who achieves his or her goals.
 (happiest, happier, more happy, most happy)
- 10- Smoking isn't as _____ as pollution.
 (serious, more serious, most serious, the most serious)
- 11- Ali isn't _____ as the coach.
 (more useful, as useful, most useful, less useful)



12-Football is the _____ sport in the world.

(good, well, best, better)

13-The plane is _____ than the ship.

(fast, faster, fastest, more fast)

14-Teaching isn't as _____ as learning.

(more complicated, complicated, most complicated, less complicated)

15-Some employers couldn't be as _____ others.

(more flexible, flexible as, most flexible, less flexible)

16-Wining the world cup in football isn't as _____ as wining the European championship.

(good, best, better, more better)

17-Football is _____ popular game in the world.

(more, most, the most, the more)

18-Student housing is _____ than housing of campus.

(cheap, cheaper, more cheap, cheapest)

19-Women in Japan have the _____ life expectancy in the world.

(higher, highest, most high, more high)

20-Yesterday is the _____ day in my life.

(bad, worst, worse, most bad)



Indirect questions:

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

*نستخدم الأسئلة الغير مباشرة للسؤال بطريقة مؤدبة و رسمية.

Could you tell me
Would you know
Do you know
Would you mind telling me
Could you explain
I wonder

The structure is then the same as in reported questions Unlike reported questions, the sentence ends with a question mark.

Types of Questions:

*(Wh- questions): These are introduced with (what, who, why, when, where, how, etc).

1- (Wh-questions):-

*Wh - Word + فعل مساعد + فاعل ؟

** ترتيب السؤال :-

-Could you tell me
-Would you happen to know
-Do you know
-Would you mind telling me
-Could you explain
-I wonder _____.

فعل + فاعل + أداة الربط ..؟

الكلمات التالية يتم حذفها دائماً و تعويض أثرها على الفعل الحدث المجرد .

Do →

Does →

Did →

1- "What is Ali doing"?

-Would you mind telling me _____?

2-"Why has Muna arrived so late"?

-Could you explain _____?

3-"When will the next American president be elected?"

-Do you know _____?

4-Who are the "Nabataea's and Omayyad's?"

-Could you explain _____?

5-"What is the time, please?"

-Could you tell me _____?

6-"Who is that man?"

-Do you know _____?

7-"Why is the train late?"

-Would you mind telling me _____?

8-When will the train arrive?

-Would you know _____?

9- Where is the nearest bank, please?

-Could you tell me _____?

10-How did you solve this puzzle?

-Could you explain _____?

11- "What do you want?"

-Could you explain _____?

12-"Where did you find the book?"

-Could you tell me _____?

13- "Which car does your father prefer?"

-Do you know _____?



2-Yes/No questions:

These are introduced with (if or whether).

2-(Yes /No)- questions:-

تبدأ بفعل مساعد
**ترتيب السؤال:-

فاعل + فعل مساعد ؟

- Could you tell me
 - Would you happen to know
 - Do you know
 - Would you mind telling me
 - Could you explain
 - I wonder _____.
- (if/whether) + فاعل + فعل
(or)

** يبدأ النقل بـ (if / whether) دائماً .

1-"Am I doing the right thing?"

- Could you tell me _____ ?

2- "Can the new doctor treat the patient?"

-Would you mind telling me _____ ?

3-"Was Cuba discovered by Columbus?"

-Do you know _____ ?

4-"Is there a postbox near here, please?"

-Do you know _____ ?

5- "Is Ali going to buy the book?"

-Would you know _____ ?

6- "Has the maid packed the clothes?"

-Could you explain _____ ?

7- "Did the patient take the medicine?"

-Would you mind telling me _____ ?

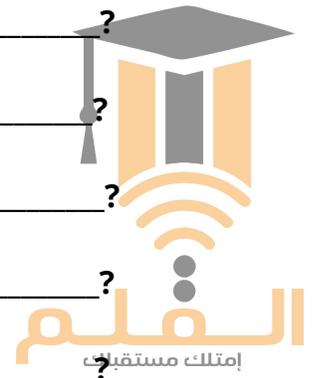
8- "Can the secretary type the report?"

-Could you tell me _____ ?

9-Are all your friends interested in painting?"

-Do you know _____ ?

10- Have your family lived in your town for a long time?



-Could you explain _____ ?

11- 'Are you always going to live at home?

-Would you mind telling me _____ ?

12- Do the people in our town welcome tourists?

-Do you know _____ ?

13- "Do Egyptians have a king or a president?"

Could you explain _____ ?

14- "Did you go to the right address?"

-Would you mind telling me _____ ?

15- "Do you study at a university?"

- Could you explain _____ ?

16- "Does the secretary make the arrangements?"

- Do you know _____ ?

17- "Did Sami write the essay ?

- Do you know _____ ?

(Do you mind) verb + ing

Complete the following indirect questions.

1- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?"

Do you mind _____ ?

2- "Please help me to plan my revision." ?

Do you mind _____ ?

3- "How can I relax?"

Could you explain _____ ?

4- "Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?"

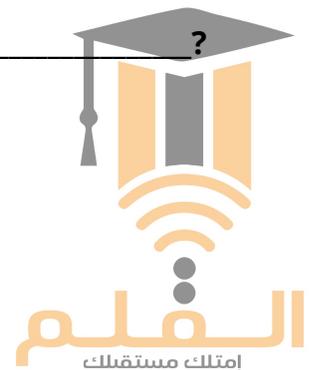
Do you know _____ ?

5- "Please tell me where you found that information.

_____ mind _____ ?

6- "Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?"

_____ explain _____



Rearrange the words to make indirect questions. The first one is done for you.

1-if/ revise /you /explain// the/ could/ best/wonder/ to /way

- I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise.

2-needs /you /much /sleep /how /a / do/know /teenager /?

3-Should/much// do/ could /you / revision / me/ tell/ how I?

4-mind/you /water/ giving/a /glass/ do / of/me /?

5-know /in /would /you / the / whether/morning/or/ the /in / exercise / is / better / evening /?

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

-Could you tell me? -Do you know.....?
-Do you mind telling m..? -Could you explain.....?

1-Where should I revise for exams?

2-How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

3-Is it possible to improve your memory?

4-What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?

5-What should I do on the day before the exam?

6-How much exercise do I need?

7-How should I draw up a timetable?

8- What do you mean by frequent breaks?

9-Is it too late to start revising now?



10- Would you give me some advice about diet?

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

1- Do you know if we can take water into the exam?

2- Could you tell me how much this book costs?

3- Do you know if I have passed my exam or not?

4- Could you explain if I can solve this Math problem?

5- Do you know where the post office is?

6- Do you know when the plane leaves?

7- Do you mind explaining why the sky sometimes looks red?

8- Do you know what I should do on the day before the exam?

9- Could you tell me how you arrived very quickly?

10- Do you know if the driver reads the instructions before leaving?

11- Do you know whether we should stay awake tonight or not?

12- Could you explain if the boys must pay attention during the demonstration?



Wh-word فاعل + فعل مساعد?
فاعل + فعل مساعد

- Could you tell me
- Do you know
- Do you mind telling me
- Could you explain

أداة ربط :

Wh-word
if /whether (or)

.....? فعل فاعل

1-What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?

-Could you tell me _____

(What you mean by 'mnemonics'? what you meant by 'mnemonics'? what did you mean by 'mnemonics'? what you do mean by 'mnemonics'?)

2-What should I do on the day before the exam?

-Do you know _____

(What I should do on the.?, what I did before the ...?,What I did before the.....? , what I do before the.....)

3-How much exercise did the student finish?

-Could you explain _____

(how much exercise the student finishes?, how much exercise the student finished?, how how much exercise did the student finish?, how much exercise do the student finish?)

4-Would you give me some advice about diet?

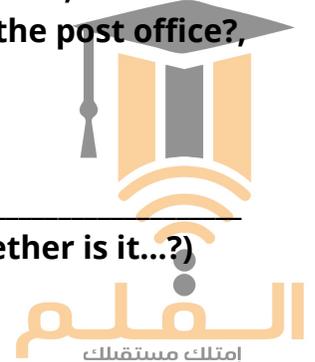
-Would you mind _____

(Give me some advice, would give me some advice ...?, giving some advisee....., to give me some advice..) Do you know (ir is it best to ...?, whether it is best to ...?, if it was best to ...?, whether is it ..?) Do you know (where the post office is?, where is the post office?, where was the post office?,

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

Do you know _____

(if is it best to?, whether it is best to?, if it was best to....?, whether is it...?)



6-Where is the post office, please?

Do you know _____

(Where the post office had been? I wonder (whether could you explain ...?, if you explained, if you could explain)

7-Could you explain the best way to revise?

I wonder _____

(Whether you should explain...? if you explained ...?, if you could explain.....,whether you should explain....?)

8- Why does the sky sometimes look red?

Do you mind explaining _____

- (Why the sky sometimes looks red, why the sky sometimes looked red? why does the sky sometimes look red?, why did the sky sometimes look red?)

9-Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

-Do you know _____

(If the exam started at ...?, whether the exam started at ...?, (if the exam did start at....?, whether the exam starts at ...?)

10-Do you know _____ we can take water into the exam?

(How much, if, who, whether)

11-Could you tell me _____ this book **costs**?

(Why, whether, how much, when)

12-Do you know _____ I've passed my exam **or not**?

(Where, why, who, whether)

13-Do you mind telling me _____ the **library is**?

(Why, whether, where, if)

14-Could you explain _____ I **can solve** this Maths problem?

(Who, whether, how much, how)

15-Could you tell me _____ the **Arabic teacher** is?

(How, whether, how much, who)

16-Do you know _____ our results will be **announced**?

(If, whether, how much, when)

17-Do you mind explaining _____ the sky **looks red**?

(Why, whether, how much, where)



Education Today

**academic/ compulsory contradictory /
developed nation/ fluently/ optional /tuition**

This study **Presents findings** on **the time** that students **spend at school** in different countries.

The time we spend at school

A few years ago, as many as **1.000** schools across the **USA** started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

قبل عدة سنوات، قامت أكثر من 1000 مدرسة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل السنة الدراسية أكثر طولاً، وذلك عن طريق زيادة عشرة أيام للسنة الأكاديمية أو زيادة عدد ساعات الدوام المدرسي نصف ساعة يومياً.

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 years 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.

وقد كان ذلك بسبب أنه قد وجد طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفي المملكة المتحدة يقضون الوقت الأقل في المدرسة، و الذي يعادل ما معدله 187 يوماً في العام الواحد. حيث أن عدد أيام الدوام المدرسي الافتراضي في الأردن أكثر من ذلك، وعلى أية حال، فليس هناك أطول من العام الدراسي في كل من اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية. حيث يداوم الطلبة في كوريا الجنوبية 220 يوماً، بينما يداومون في اليابان مدة 243 يوماً.

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 option exam grades. **They** go to school for about nine hours, although **this** includes **optional lessons** after-school tuition and **activities**. **They** also spend about three hours on homework education every day, **which** is three times as much as many other countries. **Their** high **academic** achieve **achievements** do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

وتبعاً لدراسة قامت بإجرائها منظمة التعاون والتنمية الاقتصادية، فإن الطلاب في كل من اليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون الوقت الأطول في الدراسة مقارنة بدول العالم الأخرى. فهم فهم يريدون أن يتعلموا أكثر لتحصيل علامات أعلى، حيث تمتد ساعات الدراسة في المدرسة لتسع ساعات، على الرغم من أن ذلك يتضمن حصصاً و أنشطة اختيارية بعد دوام المدرسي الرسمي، كما يقضون ما يقارب ثلاث ساعات لحل الواجبات البيتية كل يوم، الأمر الذي يعادل ثلاثة أضعاف العديد من الدول لأخرى. فقد أشارت الإنجازات الأكاديمية الكبيرة إلى أنه كلما درست أكثر، كلما حصلت علامات أعلى في الامتحانات النهائية.

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 speak well addition, most students also speak at least **two**, and often **three**, languages **fluently**.

وفي فيلندا، يتم تكليف الطلاب عادة بإقل من نص ساعة واجبات بيتية كل ليلة، كما يقضون في مدارسهم أقل من فيرهم بـ 85% في الدول المتطورة، وعلى الرغم من ذلك، فإنهم يحصلون على علامات عالية في المواد مثل الرياضيات و العلوم. علاوة على ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب يتكلمون من لغتين إلى ثلاث بطلاقة.

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.

كما وتشير الآراء المتباينة المتعلقة بالدراسة إلى أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليس العامل الوحيد الذي يحدد نجاح الطلبة في المدرسة.

1-According to the text, why did the American schools start making school years longer?

2- How did they manage to achieve this change? _____

3- According to the text, why do the students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend most of their time studying? _____

4- According to the text, what distinguishes studying in Finland? _____

5- There are **two** contradictory viewpoints mentioned in the text, write them down.

6- **Write down the sentence** which indicates that Jordanian students attend school for more than

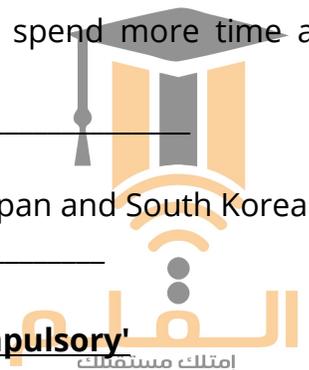
187 days per year. _____

7- **Write down the sentence** which indicates that Jordanian students spend more time at school

than the American and British students. _____

8- **Quote the sentence** which indicates that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea aren't compulsory. _____

9- **Find** a word in the text which is **opposite** in meaning to the word '**compulsory**'



10- **Find** a word in the text which means "**speaking a language very well, like a native speaker**". _____

11- What does the underlined pronoun **their**' refer to?

12- What change has recently taken place in some American schools? Why has this occurred?

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

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

Critical thinking:

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

2- Most countries have a **minimum** school-leaving age for their students as there are consequences of having different leaving ages. **Think of this statement** and in two sentences write down your point of view. _____



Space Schools

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

مدارس الاستديو هي مدارس رائدة تستقبل التبرعات وتدعم عن طريق الأعمال الخاصة والتي تشجع الشباب على سلسلة المهارات الواسعة والمؤهلات لابد أن تكون متاحة لجميع الشباب .

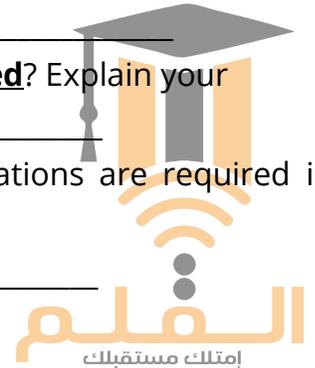
One such school has recently opened to educate **fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who** have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a **tailor- made** curriculum at the school, including subjects such as **Astronomy** and **Astrophysics**.

و مثل هذه المدرسة تم افتتاحها حديثاً لتعلم الطلاب من عمر 14 – 18 سنة الذين عندهم اهتمام في العمل في مجال الفضاء، حيث يقوم الطلاب باتباع مناهج مخصص في المدرسة ويضم مواد مثل الفلك و الفيزياء الفلكية.

Lessons are a mixture of small-class **tutorials**, with projects **supervised by** leading companies in both the space and technology industries. **Prominent** scientists and engineers are brought in as **guest lecturers**, with students aiming to achieve top grades in **their** Math and Science exams. When **they** leave school, **they** will be well-placed to take any number of different **career paths**. **They** don't have to become **astronauts!** says a **spokesperson** for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.

كما أن الدروس هي عبارة عن خليط من الدروس الصفية الصغيرة مع مشاريع يتم الإشراف عليها من قبل الشركات بارزة في مجال الفضاء و الصناعات التقنية. ويتم استضافة العلماء و المهندسين البارزين ليلقوا المحاضرات على مسامع الطلاب الذين يسعون لنيل علامات عالية في امتحانات الرياضيات و العلوم. و عندما يغادرون المدرسة فإنهم سيكونون قادرين و مؤهلين لمختلف الوظائف و الهن. "وليس من الضروري أن يصبحو فلكيين!" كما قال الناطق الرسم للمدرسة. "إن العلامات الممتازة في العلوم و مواد التكنولوجيا تفتح أبواباً و تتيح الكثير من فرص الوظائف.

- 1- According to the text, what are Studio Schools? _____
- 2- The writer says "**studio schools are pioneering schools**". **Is he justified?** Explain your Answer. _____
- 3- **Quote the sentence** which indicates that various skills and qualifications are required in Studio Schools. _____



4-Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention **two** examples of

Such subjects. _____

5- According to the text, leading companies, prominent scientists and engineers play vital in Studio

Schools examples of such subjects. Roles in space schools. Write down their **role**?

6-A spokesperson for the school says that the students in Space Schools don't have to become astronauts **How does he justify this?** _____

7-According to the text, why it is important that student's get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects? _____

8-Find a word in the text which means " the **study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them**" _____

9-Who supports studio schools? _____

10-Find out **a word** in the third paragraph which means "**well- known**". _____

11-How old are the students who attend the Studio schools? _____

12-What does the underlined pronoun '**they**' refer to? _____

13-What does the underlined pronoun '**which**' refer to? _____

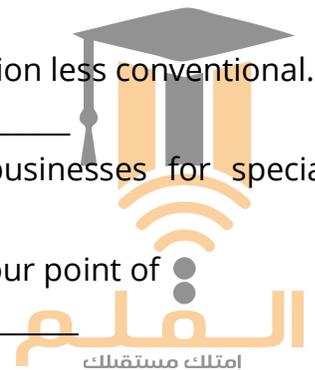
Critical Thinking

1-The writer states that Studio Schools encourage young people to undertake less conventional form

of secondary education. **Suggest three methods** to help making education less conventional.

2- Many schools receive funding as well as support from private businesses for special educational

purposes. **Think of this statement** and in two sentences write down your point of view. _____



After school ...

In England , almost **50%** of school leavers go on to higher education . **The figure** has not always been as high as **this** . Twenty years ago , **it** was closer to **30%** , and thirty years before money **that** , **it** was only about **5%**. Another huge change has been **financial** . Before **1998 CE** , higher charges 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 to repay (**earn**) **it** immediately. Instead, **they** pay **it** back slowly out of future **earnings**.

في إنجلترا، ما يقارب 50% ممن يغادرون المدرسة يستمرون بالتعليم الجامعي، إلا أن النسبة ليست دائماً بهذا الارتفاع، فقبل عشرين عاماً، كانت قريبة من 30%، وثلاثين سنة قبل ذلك كانت 5% تقريباً. حصل تغير كبير آخر، وهو تغير مالي، فقبل عام 1998م، كان التعليم الجامعي مجانياً - بشكل كامل - لجميع المواطنين في المملكة المتحدة، وبعد ذلك الحين، تم فرض الرسوم، ومعظم الطلاب يقترضون هذا المال من الحكومة، ولايلزمون بالسداد بشكل فوري، وبدلاً من ذلك، يدفعون المبلغ المستحق من غير عجلة من مكتسباتهم المستقبلية.

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 **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

وعلى الرغم من التكلفة الباهضة، يختار معظم الطلاب الدراسة بعيداً عن البيت، فقط أظهرت دراسة مسيحية حديثة تناولت 17000 طالباً و طالبة أن 7% أرادوا البقاء في البيت حال دراستهم لحصول على درجاتهم الأكاديمية، وبالطبع فإنه ومعظم الشباب فإن العيش بعيداً عن البيت يعني أرهاق حكومة أعباء مالية، لذا لماذا لا يتجنب الطلاب الذين بالبقاء داخل الوطن حيث لا يضطرون لدفع الإيجار؟ معظمهم يجب بأنه يريد أن يدرس في الجامعة التي يختارها، وليس الأقرب لمكان سكنه، وهناك حافظ آخر قوي هو الرغبة بالعيش في ثقافة أخرى. أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلبة؟ العديد منهم يعيشون سكنات الجامعات، لاسيما في سنتهم الأولى، وآخرون يقومون باستئجار شقق و منازل. وهناك ثلثه قليلة محظوظة تعيش في بيت ملك يقوم أولياء أمورهم بشراؤه لهم، ومعظمهم يحتاجون أن يتعلموا الطبخ والغسيل وإدارة الوقت و المال.

I- According to the text, there are **two** huge changes which occurred in higher education in England.

Write them down? _____



- 2- **Write down the sentence** which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once. _____
- 3- There are many **challenges** facing the students who choose to study abroad. **Mention two** of them _____
4. The writer mentioned **two reasons** that make students choose to study away from home, what are they? _____
- 5- Where do students who study abroad live? _____
- 6- Find a word in the text which is **opposite** to the word "**majority**". _____
- 7- Find a word in the text which means "**reason of doing something**". _____
- 8- What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" line two refer to? _____
- 9- **Write down the sentence** which indicates that most university students choose the costliest option. _____
- 10- The writer states that the government helps students financially to study abroad. **Is he justified? Explain** your answer. _____
- 11- Where do most of the students get the fees from? _____
- 12- **Mention** the **percentage** of the students who wanted to stay at home while they study for their degree? _____
- 13- What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to? _____
- 14- What does the underlined word "**motive**" mean? _____

Critical thinking

- 1- The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties, **suggest three tips** to make studying abroad less challenging.
- 2- Studying abroad has many **advantages and disadvantages**. **Think** of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.



A visiting student's blog post

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.

قبل فصلي صيف (قبل عامين)، أمضيت خمسة أشهر أدرس العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية بالقرب من مادبا، و لأن والدي بأصل من الأردن، فقد ترعرت و أنا أتكلم العربية و الألمانية، ولكني لم أتعلم العربية بطريقة رسمية، و عندما أتحت لي فرصة الإقامة في الأردن لدراسة العربية لم أتردد للحظة واحدة.

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.

لي أقارب في الأردن، وقد قاموا بترتيب إقامتي مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا، ولقد ذهلت بعدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك، ليس فقط من المانيا، ولكن من شتى أنحاء العالم، حيث أن معظمهم درسوا اللغة العربية لمستوى عالٍ، أما أنا فلا أعاني باللغة العربية العالمية (المحكية)، و التي يتحدث بها و يفهما أفراد عائلتي، أما حصص اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة ففما من التحدي مافها لاسيما القواعد (النحو).

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

كل أسبوع، يلزمنا أن نتعلم قائمة المعاني كاملة مكونة من 50 كلمة، و نتناول العديد من المواضيع، حيث أنا العيش مع العائلة يساعد في تحسين مهارات التكلم بالعربية، لأنه بينما يشجع جميع الطلاب العربية في غرف الصفية و الشوارع إلا أنه بإمكاننا التدريب علما في البيت، و في الحقيقة بذلت قصارى جهدي في تعلمها حتى حصلت على درجة (أ) في مادتها.

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

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

إن أكثر شيء أدهشني وأذهلني حول الطلاب في الأردن وهو سلوكهم وموقفهم تجاه الدراسة. فإن كل الطلاب الذين قابلتهم يقدرون قيمة وأهمية التعليم الجامعي والفرص التي يتيحها لهم ليساهموا في ازدهار بلدهم. كما يظهرون قيماً ومثلاً إيجابية. وكانوا كلهم أناساً صادقين، صدرهم رحب، يتقبلون النقاش، وإن خالفهم في الرأي.

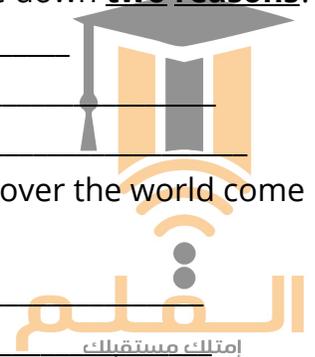
As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in **my** life. I made many new friends. I also improved **my Arabic** writing and reading skills. **My** dream is to be **fluent** in **Arabic** one day-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

وبصفتي شخص يحب الطعام الشهي ، والأماكن الجميلة والأشخاص الودودين وحسن الضيافة، فإن الدراسة في الأردن كانت الخيار الأفضل الذي اتخذته في الحياة، حيث أصبح عندي العديد من الأصدقاء الجدد، كما حسنت من مهارات التحدث والكتابة والقراءة بالعربية، فحلني أن أتحدث بطلاقة بالعربية يوماً ما، كما وأنوي الرجوع للأردن كلما سمحت لي الفرصة، فكلني يقين بأنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة .

- 1- Why was **Anitia** so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic? _____
- 2- **Anitia** states that living with a family helped to improve her Arabic speaking skills. How does she justify this? _____
- 3-What makes **Anitia** familiar with colloquial Arabic? _____
- 4- Several **aspects** about the Jordanian students impressed **Anitia**. Write down **two** of them.

- 5- Studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions **Anitia** has made. Write down **two reasons**?

- 6- What does the **idiom "put my back into"** mean? _____
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun **"their"** refer to? _____
- 8- **Write down the sentence** which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in the German Jordanian University. _____
- 9-**Anitia** can speak **two** languages. What are they? _____
- 10-Was **Anitia** good at her university? Why? _____



- 11- **Describe** the Jordanian students' attitude to their university education. _____

- 12- **Anitia** has got many **benefits** from studying in Jordan Write them down. _____

- 13- What is her ambition? _____
- 14- Find out a word which means "**affect strongly**" _____
- 15- What does the underlined pronoun '**it**' refer to? " _____
- 16- What does the underlined word "**fluent**" mean? " _____

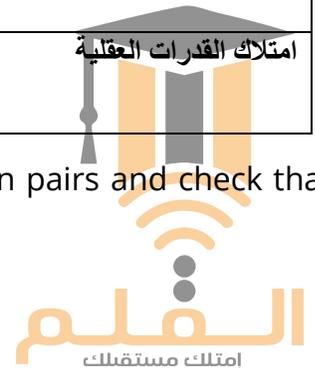
Critical thinking:

- 1- According to **Anitia's** blog, the Arabic class in Modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. **Suggest three ways** to improve learning a certain language.
- 2- Many students choose to go on an exchange program to study in another country **Think of this statement** and in two sentence write down your point of view
- 3- Students who choose to go on an exchange program may face a **cultural shock** **Explain this statement** giving two pieces of advice to help them adapt with a new life in a new country

Body Idioms

get it off your chest	To tell someone about what has been worrying about get.	الاعتراف بما يزعجك
get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute.	رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف
keep your chin up	To remain cheerful in difficult situations.	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة
play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops.	ترك القرار للظروف
have a head for figures	To have a natural mental ability for math / numbers.	امتلاك القدرات العقلية

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



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

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

Study the following sentences, answer the question that follows

- 1- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to **get it off your chest**. What does the underlined body idiom mean? _____
- 2- **Get cold feet!** I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
Replace the colour idiom in this sentence with the correct one. _____

Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words.

proficiency / prospects / lifelong / abroad / increasingly / global

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 organization.

Remember, it's never too old to study or change career direction. **Studying** is a (6) _____ **activity** - you're never too old to start.

words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
academic	connected with education , especially at college or university level.	أكاديمية
compulsory	obligatory ; required.	اجباري
contradictory	They are completely different and thus unable to both be true.	متناقض
Developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people.	منطور
fluently	Speaking a language very well.	بطلاقة امتلاك مستقبلك
drop	To stop studying a certain subject.	يسقط مادة

economics	The study of the way in which money and drop economics goods are produced and used.	اقتصادي
engineering	the study of how roads , bridges, etc.	هندسة
enrol	To officially arrange to join a school university or course .	يتسجل / يسجل
lifelong	Existing throughout your life .	مدى الحياة
agriculture	The science or practice of farming .	الزراعة
astrophysics	The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them.	
pharmacy	The study and practice of preparing drugs .	صيدلية
pioneering	Introducing new and better methods .	ريادي
proficiency	A good standard of ability and skill .	جودة / مهارة
psychology	The study of the mind and how it works.	علم نفس
qualifications	Official record of achievements .	مؤهلات
undertake	to commit yourself to do .	يلتزم / يتعهد
sociology	the study of societies and the behavior.	علم اجتماع
colloquial	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech.	عامي / دراج
tailor made	made to fit exactly .	وافي للشروط
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor.	درس خصوصي
Business management	an area of study which involves learning about running a company .	ادارة اعمال
linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages .	علم اللغويات
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university us or college.	غرف للإقامة
motive	reason for doing something.	حافز
minority	not many , the opposite of majority.	الاقليية
debts	money you owe .	ديون
fees	costs , charges .	اجور / رسوم
financial	relating to money .	امور مالية



Vocabulary (Unit Six)

secondary school	مدرسة ثانوية	nursing	تمريض
typical	نموذجي	physics	الفيزياء
ensure	يكفل	linguistics	علم اللغويات
cooperation	تعاون	business management	ادارة اعمال
optional	اختياري	biology	علم الاحياء
achievements	انجازات	medicine	الطب
factors	عوامل	geography	الجغرافيا
determining	محدد / معين	opportunity	فرصة
math	رياضيات	attitude	اتجاه / تصرف
dentistry	طب الاسنان	behavior	سلوك
marketing	تسويق	increasingly	بشكل متزايد
geology	علم الارض	prospects	احتمالات
chemistry	الكيمياء	global	عالمي
translation	ترجمة	abroad	خارج البلاد
visual arts	فنون بصرية	financial	امور مالية
sociology	علم الاجتماع	fees	اجور / رسوم
banking and finance	مالية ومصرفية	debts	ديون
history	تاريخ	motive	حافز

Vocabulary

Banking and finance	The study of economics.	مالية ومصرفية
Linguistics	The study of language.	علم اللغويات
History	The study of ancient and modern civilizations.	علم التاريخ
Law	The study of legal system.	القانون

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



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

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

Guess the meanings of these words and match them with their meanings.

- 1- **Accommodation** provided by a university or college. _____
- 2- **Reason** for doing something. _____
- 3- Not many, the **opposite of 'majority'** _____
- 4- **Costs**, charges. _____
- 5- **Money you owe**. _____
- 6- **Relating to money**. _____

Complete the following sentences with suitable words from the box:

ensure / determined / translated / compulsory / law

- 1- Please _____ that the door is locked before you leave.
- 2- Salma is studying _____ at the university and she wants to become a lawyer.
- 3- Ali _____ to give up smoking in the New Year.
- 4- This book has been _____ from Arabic into English.
- 5- Maths and physics are _____ subjects; Art and Music are optional.

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

linguistics / banking and finance / physics / law Fine Arts / history

- 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 subject with a clear career path, so I chose _____. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment .

Derivations

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
success	succeed	successful	successfully ينجح
education	educate	Educated /educational	educationally يعلم
organization/organizer	organize	organized	ينظم
developer/ development	develop	developed	يطور
achievement	achieve	achieved /achievable	يحقق / ينجز

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words between brackets:

- 1- It was a success) a _____ (**attempt** to climb Mount Everest.
- 2- Rich countries have **highly** _____ (develop) economy.
- 3- You have _____ (achieve) the success you deserve.
- 4- She works for a **voluntary** _____ (organize) helping homeless people.
- 5- She received an **excellent** _____ (educate).



Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
_____	academy	academic	academically	اكاديمي
_____	contradiction	contradictory	_____	تناقض
_____	fluency	Fluent	fluently	طلاقة
Economize	economics/ economy	economical	economically	اقتصاد
Engines	engineer/ engineering	_____	_____	يشغل
Enroll	enrollment	_____	_____	يسجل
_____	agriculture	agricultural	agriculturally	زراعة
_____	pharmacy	pharmaceutical	pharmaceutically	صيدلية
pioneer	pioneer	pioneering	_____	الريادي
_____	proficiency	a proficient	proficiently	الكفاءة
qualify	qualification	qualified	_____	يوهل
_____	psychology	psychological	Psychologically	علم نفس
undertake	undertaking	_____	_____	يلتزم
_____	sociology	sociological	sociologically	علم اجتماع

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

- 1- One of the most important things that we give children is a **good** _____. (educate)
- 2- If you work hard, I'm sure you **will** _____. (success)
- 3- Congratulations! Not many **people** _____. such high marks. (achievement)
- 4- My father works for **an** _____, that helps to protect the environment. (organize)
- 5- It's amazing to watch **the** _____ of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

Use the Following dictionary entry to complete the sentences with the correct form of words.

1. The _____ for the course will take place next week. (enroll)
2. The train service could be run more _____. (economical).

Vocabulary and speaking

Discuss the subjects that you are interested in studying **at university**.

Which subjects fit into the categories: Sciences, Arts and Humanities, or Business? Which are more difficult to classify?



Spelling

Maths, Dentistry, Arabic Language and Literature, Pharmacy, Marketing, Geology, Psychology, Translation, Visual Arts, Chemistry, Sociology, Banking and Finance, History, Nursing, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Linguistics, Economics, Business Management, Biology, Medicine, Geography

Sciences

Arts and Humanities

Business

Writing an open letter

Write an open letter telling a foreigner about living in Jordan in response to a previous letter.

food, shopping, eating out, language, meeting people, school, rules, public transport, money, travel, weather, sightseeing

1-Stage one:

Greeting: How are you? I miss you very much, I hope you are doing well.

2-Stage two:

Introduction: showing the way of living in Jordan

3-Stage three: Wishing

4-Stage four:

End the letter with: "Best wishes"



Sample: open letter

Dear friend,

Welcome to Jordan. I'm very glad to write to you to describe the life here, but what made me glad is that you will come and stay with us. **Life is very simple** here but there are some Jordanian people who not depend on **fast food or eating out**, food at home is the base, Mansaf is the traditional food here. **Shopping** here can be from small shops or supermarkets; you will feel excited of the hustle and bustle. **School rules** are not different but the language which is written from right to left and the shapes of the letters cause hardships to learners. If **you want to move from one place** to another you can take a taxi or a bus but for long distances, the plane is the best choice. **Meeting people is very special** in our community. Greeting people with **"Al Salam Alaicom"** and ends with **"Ma'a al Salamh"**. I hope you get interested in our way of living and persuaded of staying with us or with a host family.

Best wishes,

Sami

Sample: A blog post

Write a blog post about your decision to study medicine, psychology or linguistics to help people in such cases.

Do you know what you're going to study at university? I've come up with some ideas **but I really need your help!** Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me to make this life changing choice.

Firstly, I want to help people, but Science is not my strongest subject so I won't be able to do **Medicine**. I could study **Psychology** and follow a career path in that area but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology students, please do text-me about your course. I'd love to hear about it – what you love, what you like, and of course what you don't like about it!

Secondly, though, I'd really like to study something like **Linguistics**, because I've always been interested in languages. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career, it is interesting and academic, as well as a well-respected. degree. **Can you**

help me get a better picture of it? So, can you help me with my decision? We could start up a useful conversation about choosing paths for ourselves at this next exciting stage!

B-GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

جملتين: الأولى: تحتوي على العنوان مع كل النقاط (الأفعال في المربع) ما عدا الأخيرة.

الثانية: النقطة الأخيرة (الفعل الأخير)

According to the given information, there are (many /several)

_____ عنوان ,such as (verb +ing)(and) (verb+ ting)

(plus) (verb + ing).....

Likewise, another (اسم بدون s) عنوان is (verb + ing)...

إذا كان العنوان يبدأ بأداة سؤال: نستبدل العنوان بمعنى الأداة

What things / How ways / Why reasons),.

الذي نكتبه بعد (Many) هو نفسه بعد (another)

(many) / several = (another)

S + اسم

S اسم بدون

Read the information in the table below, and then write down two sentences using all the given notes about what one can do in a free time. Use the suitable linking words.

What one can do in a free time.....

- visiting cultural locations.
- exercising and playing a sport.
- going shopping



المعلم
إمتلك مستقبلك

Read the information in the table below, and then write down two sentences using all the given notes about how to improve education. Use the suitable linking words.

- How to improve education.....

- expand access to high-quality early childhood programs.
- focus on recruiting, training and supporting teachers.
- upgrade infrastructure to provide proper learning environments.
- encourage schools that show improvement

Expressions and phrasal verbs

look into	investigate	يستقصي/يبحث عن
come up with	produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged. Think of.	يبتكر حلاً
point out	to show me.	يوضح/يلفت الانتباه
get away with	do wrong without being discovered. not to be blamed.	يفلت من العقاب
leave out	don't have to include. Omit.	يستثني
look at	to examine something closely.	يفحص / يعاين
carry out	to do something.	ينفذ
come about	happen or take place.	يحدث/يقع
grow up	spend your childhood.	ينمو

make	a mistake
make	small talk
cause	offence
Earn	respect
Join	a company
shake	hands
Ask	questions



do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
do a subject	study	يدرس
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	اعداد جدول مواعيد
make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
make a difference	change	يؤثر او يحدث فرق
take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة

Gender - specific words	Gender - neutral words
<u>man</u> kind	<u>humans</u>
post <u>man</u>	postal <u>worker</u>
<u>stewards</u>	<u>flight attendants</u>
<u>his / her</u>	<u>their</u>
police <u>man</u> /policewoman	<u>officer</u>
chair <u>man</u>	chair <u>person</u>
sea <u>man</u>	<u>sailor</u>
space <u>man</u>	<u>an astronaut</u>

Blame / punish	<u>a person</u>	يلوم /
spill	<u>a drink</u>	أسأل
pop	<u>a balloon</u>	يفجر
recall	<u>an event</u>	يستذكر

Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one

- * If you send money to charity, you will do exercise to a lot to a lot of lives. _____
- * If you want to lose weight, you should **earn the respect** every day. . _____
- * The deadline is tomorrow, and you have done nothing! You really must **shake hands**. _____

Write a blog post for your school's website. Describe life in a Jordanian secondary school so that they will know what to expect. Write about 200 words. Choose a different topic for each paragraph from the list, or use your own topics.

family life / school subjects / school rules /
behaviour values / a typical school day / free-time /
after-school activities

Lifelong Learning

Before you begin

- 1- Work in pairs. How do you think the students in the photographs feel? How do you revise for exams? Can you share any tips with the class?
- 2- Read the words in the box. **Which are connected with the body, eating and drinking, or the mind?** Check the meaning of any word (s) that you do not know in the Glossary on pages 93-95 or in a dictionary.

circulation / concentration / dehydration / diet/memory / nutrition

- 3- This online article is about revising for exams. Listen and read. Check your answers to exercise 1

How to revise for exam?

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

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

أ: هل تعلم أنك متأخر جداً بالبداية بالمراجعة الآن؟

لا، إني لست بمتأخر جداً لبداية المراجعة، الأمر الأول الذي ينبغي أن أفعله هو وضع جدول مراجعة.

B- Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a 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**.

ب: هل لك أن تخبرني كيف بإمكان أن أضع جدولاً دراسياً؟

أنظر إلى كل المواد التي ينبغي أن تدرسها، وخصّص الموعّد الذي ينبغي عليك البدء بكل مادة منها، وإنها لفكرة جيدة أن تغيّر من ترتيب المواد في جدولك الدراسي لكل يوم، حاول دراسة شيئاً م اللغة الإنجليزية، وبعدها بعض الرياضيات، فالأحياء و هكذا. و بهذه الطريقة، التي فيها تغيير لمواطن التركيز في المراجعة، يبقى الذهن متوقداً.

إمتلك مستقبلك

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

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 **recover** and concentration to return.

ج: هل الأفضل الاستيقاظ باكراً للدراسة أم المراجعة في وقت متأخر من الليل؟

كلما بدأت الدراسة مبكراً في الصباح، كلما أنت أكلها مراجعتك (كانت نافعة)؛ لأنه الوقت الذي تشعر فيه باليقظة و تكون ذاكرتك بأفضل حالاتها. كما وينصح بأن تكون جلسة الدراسة الواحدة 30 دقيقة ثم أستراحة، فقد وجد أن التركيز يبدأ بالانخفاض بعد نص ساعة، لذا الاستراحة المتكررة ستساعد الدماغ على الانتعاش و تعيد التركيز.

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

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.

د: هل بإمكانك أن توضح لنا ماذا تقصد بالاستراحات المتكررة؟

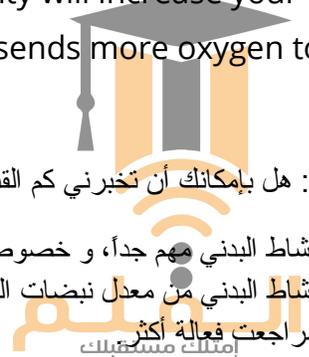
وبالاستراحة، فإننا نقصد أي تغيير في النشاط بعيداً عن الدراسة، مثل أن تقوم من مكان الدراسة وأن تستمع لشيء من الموسيقى أو المش لمدة عشر دقائق.

E- Do you tell me how much exercise I need?

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!**

هـ: هل بإمكانك أن تخبرني كم القدر الازم من التمارين الرياضية؟

النشاط البدني مهم جداً، و خصوصاً عندما تدرس، فإن التمارين ستصنع فرقاً كبيراً في طريقة الشعور التي تشعر بها، حيث سيزيد النشاط البدني من معدل نبضات القلب، الأمر الذي يحسن الدورة الدموية، كما و يقوم بإرسال المزيد من الأوكسجين للدماغ، و بتالي تكون المراجعة فعالة أكثر.



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

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.

و: هل لك أن تقدم لي بعض النصائح بخصوص الحماية الغذائية؟

التغذية أمر هام جداً للغاية ، و ينبغي لك أن تأكل فواكة و خضروات طازجة قدر الإمكان، من الأساسي ألا تصاب بالجفاف، لذا عليك بشرب الكثير من الماء.

1- There are many tips students could follow as a successful revision habit for exams. Write down

four tips. _____

2- According to the text, what should students do if they feel that they are too late to start revision

for their exams? _____

3- The writer states that it is a good idea to change the order of subject in time table the **Is he justified**? Explain your answer. _____

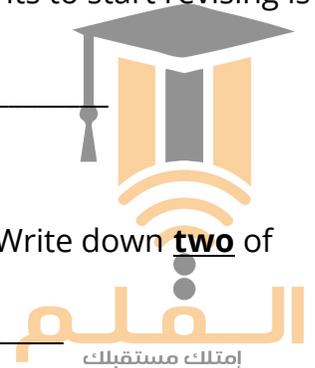
4- What is the importance of taking breaks from studying? _____

5- **Write down the sentence** which indicates that the best time for students to start revising is the

early morning. _____

6- There are some activities which can be done as a break from studying. Write down **two** of them?

7- How does exercise make students revise more efficiently? _____



8- **Write down the sentence** which indicates that drinking water prevents dehydration.

9- What does the underlined word "**one**" refer to? _____

10- **Find** a word in the text which means "**right kind of food for good health and growth**".

11- What does the underlined word '**dehydrated**' mean? _____

Critical thinking

1- The writer states that when students feel awake their memory will be at its best. **Suggest three other tips** to help students improve their memory power.

2- It is expected that students might face many difficulties while preparing for exams. **Think of this statement** and in two sentences write down your point of view.

