

أعزائي الطلبة الكرام: أضع بين أيديكم شرح كامل للوحدة السادسة من المستوى الرابع وفقا لكتاب اللغة الانجليزية الجديد وقمت أيضا بوضع الاشتقاق للمستوى الرابع بأكمله وشرح قواعده.

لأي استفسار أو للحصول على باقي الملخصات يرجى إرسال رسالة على الإيميل الخاص بي

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العقبة

اللغة الانجليزية

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الوحدة السادسة والاشتقاق

(وفقا للكتاب الجديد)

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Module 4: Learning التعلم

Unit 6: Education today التعليم في هذه الأيام

The time we spend at school الوقت الذي نقضه في المدرسة

أعزائي الطلبة من المهم جدا حفظ الجدول الآتي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية مع إملاء الكلمات بالخط الغامق .

No.	Words	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	optional (adjective) option (noun)	left to choice, elective	اختياري
2	tuition (noun)	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم
3	academic (adj) academy (noun) academically (adverb)	connected with education, especially at college or university level.	أكاديمي، جامعي
4	developed nation (noun)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	أمة متقدمة
5	fluently (adverb) fluency (noun) fluent (adjective)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker.	بطلاقة
6	contradictory (adjective) contradict (verb) contradiction (noun)	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض، مختلف

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

قبل بضع سنوات، بدأت ما يصل الى 1000 مدرسة في مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل أعوام الدراسة أطول بإضافة ما يصل إلى عشرة أيام إضافية إلى العام الدراسي أو بجعل كل يوم دراسي أطول بنصف ساعة.

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(1). However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries likes Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

وكان هذا يعود لأنه تبين أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة كانوا يقضون أقل وقت في المدرسة، في عام دراسي بلغ معدله 187 يوما ويكون العام الدراسي النموذجي في الأردن أطول من ذلك. ومع ذلك، لا تعد أي من الأعوام الدراسية هذه تقريبا نفس مدة العام الدراسي في بلدان كاليابان وكوريا الجنوبية فالكوريون الجنوبيين يلتحقون بالمدرسة لمدة 220 يوما في السنة، و في اليابان يبلغ عدد أيام العام الدراسي 243 يوما.

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(2)** want to learn as much as **they(3)** can to ensure excellent exam grades. **They(4)** go to school for about nine hours, although this includes **optional** after-school **tuition** and activities. **They(5)** also spend about three hours on homework every day, **which(6)** is three times as much as many other countries. **Their(7)** high **academic** achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

وفقا لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية، تبين أن الطلاب في اليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون معظم وقتهم في الدراسة في العالم ويريدون أن يتعلموا بقدر ما يمكنهم لضمان درجات ممتازة في الامتحان ويذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات تقريبا على الرغم من أن هذا يشمل دروسا وأنشطة اختيارية بعد المدرسة ويقضي الطلاب أيضا حوالي ثلاث ساعات في أداء الواجبات البيتية كل يوم وهو بقدر ثلاثة أضعاف ما يقوم به الطلاب في العديد من البلدان الأخرى وتشير إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية السامية بأنه كلما درست أكثر كلما حققت نتائج أفضل في الامتحانات النهائية.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and **they(8)** attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other **developed nations**. Despite this, **they(9)** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages **fluently**.

وفي فنلندا، مع ذلك، عادة ما يتم منح الطلاب أقل من نصف ساعة للقيام بالواجب البيتية كل ليلة ، ويلتحق الطلاب بالمدرسة لأيام أقل عددا واقصر مدة مقارنة ب 85% من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى. وعلى الرغم من هذا، فإنهم يحرزون أعلى العلامات في المواد الدراسية كالرياضيات والعلوم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب يتحدثون لغتين على الأقل، وغالبا ما تكون ثلاث لغات، 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.

وتشير آراء متناقضة لهذه الدراسة بأن عدد أيام الدراسة وطول مدتها ليست هي العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سوف ينجحوا في المدرسة أم لا.

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.

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(1). 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(2) want to learn as much as they(3) can to ensure excellent exam grades. They(4) go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They(5) also spend about three hours on homework every day, which(6) is three times as much as many other countries. Their(7) 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(8) attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they(9) achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

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

Comprehension

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

- 1 What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
- 2 Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?
- 3 How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?

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

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

6 Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students?

Why/Why not? Justify your answer.

Answers

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

2 Students in Japan do more homework on average.

3 Most students attend school 187 days per year.

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

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

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

Additional Questions (أسئلة إضافية)

1. What do the underlined words refer to?
2. Find a word in the text which means "teaching, especially in small groups"
3. Find a word in the text which means "connected with education, especially at college or university level."
4. Find a word in the text which means "speaking a language very well, like a native speaker"
5. Find a word in the text which means "a rich country that has many industries comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government"
6. What does the underlined word "contradictory" mean?
7. What does the underlined word "optional" mean?
8. What does the underlined word "tuition" mean?
9. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of "compulsory".
10. There are two ways (procedures) by which schools in the United States made school years longer. Write them down.
11. Find a reason why one thousand schools in the USA started making school years longer.

12. There are two countries where students spend the least time at their schools. Mention these two countries.
13. What is the difference (distinction) between the school year in Jordan and the one in the USA and the UK?
14. The writer mentioned two countries where the school year is longer than the one in the USA and the UK. Write these two countries down.
15. How many days a year do the students in South Korea and Japan attend?
16. The writer gives three examples of countries where students spend the most time studying in the globe. Write down two of them.
17. What did the study of (OECD) reveal?
18. What does (OECD) stand for/represent?
19. Find a reason why students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world.
20. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do many tasks to get excellent grades in their exams. Write down two of these tasks.
21. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea have two options after school. Write these two options down.
22. There are two differences (distinctions) between students in Finland and students of other developed nations. Write these differences (distinctions) down.
23. School days in Finland have two qualities (features /characteristics). Mention them.
24. Students in Finland achieve top marks in two school subjects. Write these two subjects down.
25. Quote the sentence which indicates that the majority of students in Finland can speak more than one language very well.

Critical Thinking

1. A longer school day would result in better grades for most students. Think of this statement suggesting three ways to improve students grades.
2. The number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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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. developed nation
2. Is Maths a **subject that you have to do**? _____
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**. _____
4. Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend? _____
5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument** _____

Answers:

1 developed nation 2 compulsory 3 optional 4 tuition 5 contradictory

Grammar: Quantifiers to make comparisons**محددات الكمية لعمل صيغ المقارنة****❖ Use (function):**

- ❖ We can use (more / less ... than), (as ... as), (the most / the least) to compare **adjectives and adverbs.** (comparison)

❖ نستخدم (أكثر/أقل من، (بقدراً أو نفس)، (الأكثر/الأقل) أعلاه لمقارنة الصفات و الظروف في الانجليزية.

1. Short adjectives (one syllable) (الصفات القصيرة ذات المقطع الواحد)

Adjective type نوع الصفة	Comparative صيغة المقارنة	Superlative صيغة التفضيل
المنتهية بصوتين ساكنين نضيف لها <i>-er than</i> عند المقارنة و <i>the -est</i> عند التفضيل.	tall → <i>taller than</i> short → <i>shorter than</i>	<i>the tallest</i> <i>the shortest</i>
المنتهية ب (e) نضيف لها <i>-r than</i> عند المقارنة و <i>the -st</i> عند التفضيل	nice → <i>nicer than</i> large → <i>larger than</i>	<i>the nicest</i> <i>the largest</i>
المنتهية بصوت ساكن مسبق بصوت علة، نضاعف الحرف الساكن الأخير ونضيف <i>-er than</i> عند المقارنة و <i>the -est</i> عند التفضيل.	sad → <i>sadder than</i> big → <i>bigger than</i>	<i>the saddest</i> <i>the biggest</i>

2. Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) (الصفات الطويلة ذات المقطعين أو أكثر)

Adjective type نوع الصفة	Comparative صيغة المقارنة	Superlative صيغة التفضيل
ذات المقطعين المنتهية بالحرف y نقلب حرف y إلى i ونضيف لها <i>-er than</i> عند المقارنة و <i>the -est</i> عند التفضيل.	heavy → <i>heavier than</i> busy → <i>busier than</i>	<i>the heaviest</i> <i>the busiest</i>
صفات أخرى منتهية بمقطعين وأكثر نستخدم القاعدة الآتية عند المقارنة: <i>more/less + adjective + than</i> أما في حالة التفضيل فإننا نستخدم القاعدة أدناه: <i>the most+ adjective</i>	important → <i>more/less important than</i> honest → <i>more/less honest than</i>	<i>the most important</i> <i>the most honest</i>

3. Irregular adjectives (صفات شاذة)

Adjective type نوع الصفة	Comparative صيغة المقارنة	Superlative صيغة التفضيل
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little (amount)	less than	the least
much / many	more than	the most
far(place)	farther than	the farthest
far (amount)	further than	the furthest
late (time)	later than	the latest
late(order)	latter than	the last
old (people and things)	older than	the oldest
old (people)	elder than	the eldest

Examples: أمثلة

1. Which subjects are **the most** popular, and which are **the least** popular?
2. Do you think Geography **is more interesting than** History, or **less** interesting?
3. An e-reader is **more expensive than** a book.
4. An e-reader is **less expensive than** a laptop.
5. I think football is **the most exciting** sport.
6. I think golf is **the least exciting** sport.

❖ يستخدم هذا التركيب (as+adjective / adverb +as) للتعبير عن المقارنة المتساوية

1. Is Maths **as popular as** Science?
2. Mahmoud works **as hard as** his brother.
3. Your hands are **as cold as** ice.

❖ نستخدم (not) قبل هذا التركيب (as+adjective / adverb +as) للتعبير عن عدم المساواة

1. I can **not** run **as fast as** you.
2. This test was **not as difficult as** the last one.

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

❖ و تستخدم (as much / as many) لمقارنة الكميات و الاعداد بشكل متساوي.

Examples

1. There are not **as many** people in our class as in yours.
 2. I don't eat **as much** fast food as my brother.
- ❖ We can also use (as ... as) adverbially.

❖ كما و يمكننا استخدام (as ... as) بطريقة ظرفية.

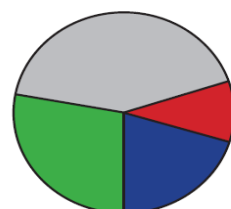
1. We practice our English **as often as** possible.
2. I don't like running **as much as** I like swimming.

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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

After-school classes



English Maths
Science Music and Art

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

Answers:

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

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Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it.

Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed.

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

earlier later less longer ~~the most~~ the least

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

Answers:

1. **the most** 2. longer 3. later 4. the least 5. earlier

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

Subject	Number of 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	108,10	- 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
 the most popular less popular than
 more popular not as many
 the fastest

1. Business studies is _____subject.
2. _____people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.

3. Physics isn't _____ Biology.
4. Law is _____ than Medicine and Dentistry.
5. _____ growing subject is Computer Science.
6. Engineering is _____ Visual Arts.
7. 11% _____ applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
8. The _____ subject on the list is Computer Science.

Answers:

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

AP. P.54 بعض الأمثلة التي وردت على موضوع المقارنة بطريقة إعادة كتابة الجمل في المراجعة نهاية الكتاب

Rewrite the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the one before it, using given the words between the brackets.

1. There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)

There isn't _____

2. The cheapest thing in the menu is orange juice. (the least)

The least _____

3. I have got less homework than my brother. (as much)

I haven't _____

4. My sister doesn't eat as much as I do. She always puts less in her plate than I do. (than)

I _____ my sister.

Answers:

- | |
|---|
| 1. There isn't as much information on the website as in the book. |
| 2. The least expensive thing in the menu is orange juice. |
| 3. I haven't got as much homework as my brother. |
| 4. I eat more than my sister. |

الأمثلة التالية وردت في دليل المعلم فقامت بصياغتها بطريقة إعادة كتابة الجمل :

1. This classroom is the same size as the classroom next door.

This classroom _____ as the classroom next door.

2. Khalid is taller than Tamer. (as.....as)

Khalid is not _____

Answers:

1. This classroom is as big as the classroom next door.

2. Khalid is not as tall as Tamer.

تمرين إضافي على موضوع المقارنة :

a- Complete the sentences with an appropriate comparative or superlative adjective using the adjectives in brackets.

1. Our new car is a little..... than our old one, but still fits easily into the garage.(**wide**)

2. Her latest speech was strong and confident, and some people now consider her to be the..... figure in British politics. (**confident**)

3. Now that they had both had their hair cut, the twins looked even..... than usual.(**alike**)

4. Scientists claim that oil pollution is now the..... cause of death among sea birds.(**common**)

5. It's been the..... day in London for 35 years.(**hot**)

b. Complete these sentences with **as...as or not as.....as**. Use the words in the brackets and add any other necessary words.

1. Since her accident, Mary has tried to lead..... possible, (**normal/life**)

2. It's..... I'd imagined, (**not/beautiful/house**)

3. Mr Truworth is..... his predecessor was. (**not/popular/president**)

4. The new motorway is..... it is in the countryside, (**not/major/issue/town**)

c- Rewrite each of the following sentences, so that it has a similar meaning to the one before it.

1. Amman is colder than Aqaba.

Aqaba isn't _____

2. You're nicer than the other doctor.

The other doctor isn't _____

3. I'm slimmer than my mother.

My mother is not _____

4. We're more careful than the Browns.

The Browns are not _____

5. Ahmad has \$ 200 and Majed has \$ 100.

Ahmad has twice as _____

6. Omar has 20 cousins, and Tareq has 10.

Omar has twice _____

7. Rashed eats 3 sandwiches everyday. Jaber eats 1.

Rashed eats three times as _____

8. Huda has 23 computer games and Asma has 25.

Huda has nearly as _____

9. Salma drinks 6 cups of coffee a day. Sara drinks 12.

Sara drinks twice _____

Salma drinks half _____

10. Rashed has 600 books, and Marwan has 600 too.

Rashed has just as _____

11. Nadia has a little free time. Nawal has a lot.

Nadia doesn't _____

-سؤالين مقترحين بطريقة نمط وزراي سابق

A-Study the following sentences carefully, and then answer the question that follows. Write the answer in **your ANSWER BOOKLET**.

1. I haven't got as much homework than my brother.

2. That company is considerably richest than that one.

3. Much less water flooded into the house than I expected.

4. There are less people here than promised to come.
5. This house is twice as big like the other one we saw.
6. Your dog is so friendlier than my one.
7. Maria is the elder of the four sisters.
8. Gold is most precious than silver.
9. A horse is usefuller than a car.
10. Cristiano is a best player in his team.
11. This is the most interest website for learning English.
12. This is the worstest town in England!
13. The quicker way to the library is through the car park.
14. The city is busier from the country.
15. Burj Khalifa is the taller artificial structure in the world, standing at 829.8 m.

-There is a grammatical mistake in each of the above sentences. Find out each mistake and correct it. Write the new sentence down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

B- Study the following sentences carefully, and then answer the question that follows. Write the answer in **your ANSWER BOOKLET**.

1. She is best singer in the world.
2. Russia is largest city in the world, followed by Canada.
3. Amman is one of oldest cities in the world.
4. Canada is considered to be smaller Russia.
5. The country is beautiful than the city.

-There is a missing word in each of the above sentences. Find it out and rewrite the new sentence down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

الإشتقاق للمستوى الرابع Derivation/Word Families

من المهم جدا في بداية موضوع الاشتقاق أن تكون قادرا على تمييز المقاطع التي تنتهي بها أقسام الكلام الأربعة (الفعل والإسم والصفة والحال) لكي تتمكن من معرفة القسم الذي تنتمي إليه كل كلمة في اللغة الإنجليزية من جهة وتطبيق قواعد الاشتقاق من جهة أخرى من خلال اشتقاق الكلمة وذلك بتحويلها إلى (صفة، فعل، اسم أو ظرف) حسب ما يفرضه موقعها في الجملة.

أولا: لواحق الإسم Noun Suffix

_____ ment	government, development, treatment,.....
_____ ness	happiness, sadness, sickness,.....
_____ ship	friendship, relationship, membership,.....
_____ ion	action, connection, collection,.....
_____ ation	organisation, examination, imagination,.....
_____ ian	mathematician, physician, historian,.....
_____ ance, ence, ancy, ency	performance, difference, expectancy, efficiency,.....
_____ age	storage, shortage, breakage,.....
_____ ure	closure, failure, pressure,.....
_____ dom	freedom, kingdom, wisdom,.....
_____ hood	childhood , neighbourhood , brotherhood ,
_____ ism	tourism , realism, terrorism ,
_____ ee	employee , refugee , payee,
_____ ant	assistant , inhabitant ,...
_____ ing	reading, writing, sightseeing,....
_____ er/ or	user, teacher, inventor, translator,.....
_____ ess	actress, hostess,....
_____ th	growth, health, length,.....
_____ some	handsome,foursome,....
_____ ist	scientist, artist, archaeologist, dentist,
_____ ity	community, activity, ability ,
_____ tude	attitude,

1. في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل ويكون بموقع فاعل حيث يمكن استبداله بضمير الفاعل (بشرط عدم وجود فاصلة بعد الفراغ)
 - **Technology** helps many people in all sides of their life.
2. بعد الفعل ويكون بموقع مفعول به في الجملة.
 - My city needs **development**.
3. بعد الصفة بموقع إسم موصوف.
 - Aqaba is a beautiful **city**.
4. بعد الكلمات الآتية وتشمل كل مما يلي:
 - أ. محددات الكمية (plenty of ,a lot of ,much ,all,many ,any ,some ,little ,few, no, other, another ,several) إذا لم يأتي بعد الفراغ إسم.
 - Many **schools** use computers to teach their students.
 - ب. الأرقام (one, two,three, four,) إذا لم يأتي بعد الفراغ إسم
 - One **doctor** says" I will talk about the benefits of complementary medicine"
 - ج. الترتيب العددي (first, second, third, fourth,fifth,) إذا لم يأتي بعد الفراغ إسم
 - The first **question** in our exam was not difficult.
 - د. أسماء الإشارة (this, that, these, those) إذا لم يأتي بعد الفراغ إسم
 - This **house** was far away from the city centre.
 - هـ. أدوات التعريف والنكرة (a,an,the) إذا لم يأتي بعد الفراغ إسم
 - Jaber Ibn Hayyan was a **chemist**.
 - و. بعد حروف الجر (in, on,from,under,over,through, for, of,at, after,before, with,without about, into, by, between,among) إذا لم يأتي بعد الفراغ إسم
 - The new computer system is in **operation**.
 - س. بعد ضمائر الملكية (his,her, its,my,our,their,your) وبعد (s') أو (s') الملكية. إذا لم يأتي بعد الفراغ إسم
 - The man's **medicine** was not effective.
 - He became famous because of his **talent** for music.
 - Many International students study in **Jordan**.
 - ر. بعد more أو most في بداية الجملة
 - More **businesses** support space schools.

ثانياً: لواحق الصفة Adjective Suffix

- _____ **ful** beautiful, successful, wonderful,.....
- _____ **ive** active, productive, sensitive,.....
- _____ **al** final, original, personal ,.....
- _____ **ent** different, permanent,excellent,

- _____ant reliant, expectant, pleasant,
- _____able/ible accessible, believable, comfortable ,....
- _____ic economic, allergic, Islamic ,
- _____less useless, careless, driverless,
- _____ous famous, nervous, infectious,.....
- _____ed exhausted, excited, committed,...
- _____ing exciting, interesting, amazing,....
- _____ish childish, selfish,British, Turkish,....
- _____ary contemporary, complementary,
- _____en broken, written, eaten,
- _____y cloudy, healthy, rainy,

موقع الصفة في الجملة الإنجليزية (لاحظ عزيزي الطالب الموقع المظلل في الجملة)

1. قبل الإسم

- Aqaba is a **beautiful** city.

2. بعد الكلمات الآتية: (very, so, too, quite, abit)

- This question is too **difficult** to answer.

3. بعد كلمة (more/less.....adj.....than) حيث تأتي الصفة في الفراغ في صيغة مقارنة الصفات وبعد كلمة **the most** عند التفضيل لصفة معينة. ويجب أن تكون كل من more/less/most مسبوقة بفعل من أفعال **be** ويكون كفعل رئيسي

- Chinese is more **difficult** than English.
- Movenpick is more **comfortable** than Kempinski.
- Some people think that Russian is the most **difficult** language.

4. بين as....adj.....as عند تساوي شيئين أو شخصين في صفة معينة

- Question Number 1 is as **important** as question number 2.

5. بعد ظروف الحال مثل (fairly, absolutely, extremely, definitely, certainly, surely,.....)

- This is an extremely **difficult** thing to do.
- He was completely **wrong**.

6. تأتي الصفة بعد (be) --- (is / are / am / was / were/been) أي عندما تكون فعل رئيسي .

- The weather is **beautiful** outside.

7. بعد الأفعال الآتية (seem,look,appear,sound,feel,taste,smell,become,stay,remain,keep,get)

- The student seems **optimistic** after his first exam.
- I felt **tired** because I hadn't slept enough.
- He became **famous** after his last football match.
- You look **tired**. What have you been doing?

ثالثاً: لواحق الظرف Adverb Suffix

ينتهي الظرف ب (-ly) مثل slowly, quickly, increasingly, completely, لاحظ أنه عند حذف المقطع (-ly) من الظرف تصبح الكلمة صفة.
موقع الظرف في الجملة الإنجليزية (لاحظ عزيزي الطالب الموقع المظلل في الجملة)

1. في بداية الجملة ويكون متبوعاً بفاصلة.
- **Finally**, we made it home after midnight.
2. بين فعل من أفعال الكينونة (be) والصفة.
- Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was **completely** free for UK citizens.
3. بين فعلين أولهما فعل مساعد والثاني فعل رئيسي.
- I have **successfully** received your last email.
- The food was **badly** cooked.
4. بين الفاعل والفعل.
- we **finally** made it home after midnight.
5. في آخر الجملة بعد الفاعل والفعل أو بعد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به.
- The roads were so busy, but we made it home **finally**.

رابعاً: الفعل Verb

موقع الفعل في الجملة الإنجليزية (لاحظ عزيزي الطالب الموقع المظلل في الجملة)

1. بعد (in order to) و (to) بمعنى (لكي)
- I want to **study** abroad to **get** a degree, **make** new friends and **know** about their culture.
2. بعد الفاعل
- Many students **choose** to study away from home.
3. بعد الأفعال المساعدة (Modal Verbs)
can-can't, could-couldn't, shall-shall not(shan't), should-shouldn't, may-may not-
might- might not, will- will not(won't)- would-wouldn't- must-mustn't, have to-has to-don't
have to- had to- didn't have to, need to-needn't to, be able to
- You must **study** hard in order to succeed.

4. بعد أفعال (do) المساعدة وهي (do, don't, does, doesn't, did, didn't) في حالة السؤال والنفي

- Where do these students **live**?
- I don't **know** what you mean.

3/ AB P31

فعل Verb(v.)	إسم Noun(n.)	صفة Adjective(adj)	ظرف Adverb(adv)
educate يعلم	education تعليم	educational تعليمي	educationally بشكل تعليمي أو تربوي
succeed ينجح	success نجاح	successful ناجح	successfully بنجاح
achieve ينجز	achievement إنجاز	achievable قابل للإنجاز	
organise ينظم	organisation منظمة	organised منظم	
develop يطور	development تطوير	developed متطور	

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

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

Answers:

1 education 2 succeed 3 achieve 4 organisation 5 development

8/ AB P36

فعل Verb(v.)	إسم Noun(n.)	صفة Adjective(adj)	ظرف Adverb(adv)
circulate يجري (الدم أو الهواء)	circulation جريان (الدم أو الهواء)		
dehydrate يجفف	Dehydration جفاف	dehydrated جاف	
advise ينصح	advice نصيحة		
revise يراجع	revision مراجعة		
concentrate يركز	concentration تركيز		

8. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

- 1-I'm confused. Could you give me some _____, please?
- 2- Before an exam, you must _____ everything you have 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.

Answers

1. advice 2. revise 3. dehydration 4. concentrate 5. circulate

3/ AB P44

فعل Verb(v.)	اسم Noun(n.)	صفة Adjective(adj)	Adverb(adv (ظرف))
qualify يؤهل (لعمل ما)	qualification مؤهل (جامعي مثلا)	qualified مؤهل (لوظيفة مثلا)	
recommend يوصي بـ	recommendation توصية		
	young شاب youth فترة الشباب	young صغير في السن youthful شاب	youthfully بحيوية
aware يدرك	awareness إدراك	aware مدرك	

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct qualifications.
2. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____ (recommend)
3. Congratulations on a very _____ business deal. (succeed)
4. We should always be ready to listen to good _____ (advise)
5. My father often talks about what he did in his _____ (young)
6. It's important to have an _____ of different countries' customs. (aware)

Answers :

1. qualifications 2- recommendation 3- successful 4- advice 5- youth 6- awareness

B/ AB P61

فعل Verb(v.)	إسم Noun(n.)	صفة Adjective(adj)	Adverb(adv) ظرف
particularise يخصص	particularity خصوصية	particular خاص	particularly خصوصاً
compete يتنافس	competence منافسة	competent /competitive تنافسي	competently بتنافس
know يعرف	knowledge معرفة	know معروف	knowingly بمعرفة
	idea مثل أعلى/فكرة	ideal مثالي	ideally بطريقة مثالية
create يبتكر	creation ابتكار	creative مبتكر	creatively على نحو خلاق
teach يعلم	teaching تعليم	taught معلم، مدرس	
	business عمل businesses أعمال		
economise يقتصد	economics علم الإقتصاد economy اقتصاد	economical اقتصادي	economically اقتصادياً/ باقتصاد
criticise ينتقد	critic الناقد	critical انتقادي	critically بشكل انتقادي

B Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line.

<p>Entrepreneur: A word meaning someone who sets up business. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is (1) _____ important among young people because of the (2) _____ job market. It is important to give young people the (3) _____ so that they can help themselves. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, (4) _____, generate jobs for others. (5) _____ have been set up to guide young people through the process of business (6) _____ . There are training courses and programmes to support this case. Universities in the</p>	<p>PARTICULAR</p> <p>COMPETE</p> <p>KNOW</p> <p>IDEAL</p> <p>ORGANISE</p> <p>CREATE</p>
--	---

region have started (7) _____ entrepreneurship courses to students. Even large (8) _____ now support young entrepreneurs. The common philosophy is as follows: give young people the opportunity to creat their own companies so that they can have control over their own (9) _____ futures. In the Middle East, it is a (10) _____ learning experience for young people.	TEACH BUSINESS ECONOMY CRITIC
---	--

Answers

1. particularly 2. competitive 3. knowledge 4. ideally 5. organisations
6. creation 7. Teaching 8. businesses 9.economic 10.critical

8/ SB P 53

فعل Verb(v.)	اسم Noun(n.)	صفة Adjective(adj)	Adverb(adv) ظرف
experience يجرب	experience تجربة	experienced مجرب	
dominate يسيطر	dominance سيطرة	dominant مسيطر	
depend يعتمد، يتكل	dependence اعتماد، اتكال	dependent اعتمادي / اتكالي	
repeat يتكرر، يعيد	repetition تكرار، إعادة	repeated متكرر، معاد	
correct يصلح، يصحح	correction تصحيح، إصلاح	correct سديد، صحيح	

8. Copy and complete this table. Then, choose the correct form of the corresponding words in the table to complete the sentences.

1-Have you had any _____ of 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 past _____ on the experience you had while you were learning it.

Answers:

1- experience 2- dominant 3- depends

3/ SB P 79

Adverb(adv) ظرف	Adjective(adj) صفة	Noun(n.) إسم	Verb(v.) فعل
	memorable جدير بأن يذكر ، لا ينسى	memory ذاكرة	memorise يحفظ عن ظهر قلب
	nutritious غذائي، مغذي	nutrition تغذية nutrient مادة غذائية	

3 choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1-The graduation ceremony was a very _____ occasion for everyone.

(memory/ memorising / memorable)

2- Nuts contain useful _____ such as oils and fats. (nutrients/ nutritious/ nutrition)

Answers:

1- memorable 2- nutrients

وفيما يلي جدول يتضمن جميع كلمات الاشتقاق لهذا المستوى ينبغي حفظها جيدا :

Adverb(adv) ظرف	Adjective(adj) صفة	Noun(n.) إسم	Verb(v.) فعل
أكاديميا academically	أكاديمي، جامعي academic	أكاديمية academy	
	مدرك aware	إدراك awareness	يدرك aware
	متناقض contradictory	تناقض contradiction	يتناقض contradict
	زراعي agricultural	زراعة agriculture	
	إداري managerial	إدارة management	يدير manage
		نصيحة advice مستشار، ناصح advisor	ينصح advise
	قابل للإنجاز achievable	إنجاز achievement	ينجز achieve
		جريان (الدم أو الهواء) circulation	يجري (الدم أو الهواء) circulate
		تركيز concentration	يركز concentrate
	جاف dehydrated	جفاف dehydration	يجفف dehydrate
	متطور developed	تطوير development	يطور develop
	خاص بالحمية dietary	حمية، رجيم diet	يلتزم بنظام حمية diet

Verb(v.) فعل	Noun(n.) إسم	Adjective(adj) صفة	Adverb(adv) ظرف
economise يقتصد	economics علم الاقتصاد economy اقتصاد	economical اقتصادي	economically اقتصاديا/ باقتصاد
engineer يصمم	engineer مهندس engineering هندسة		
enrol (يسجل) (في مدرسة مثلا)	enrolment (تسجيل) (في مدرسة مثلا)		
educate يعلم	education تعليم	educational تعليمي	educationally بشكل تعليمي أو تربوي
	fluencyطلاقة	fluent طلق اللسان	fluently بطلاقة
immerse ينغمس، ينهمك	immersion انغماس		
	Linguistics علم اللغة linguist شخص لغوي	linguistic لغوي	
market (يسوق) (بضاعة مثلا)	Marketing تسويق market سوق		
memorise يحفظ عن ظهر قلب	memory ذاكرة	memorable جدير بأن يذكر، لا ينسى	
	multilingualism تعدد اللغات	multilingual متعدد اللغات	
	nutrition تغذية nutrient مادة غذائية	nutritious غذائي، مغذي	
organise ينظم	organisation منظمة	organised منظم	
	Pharmacy صيدلية	pharmaceutical صيدلي، دوائي	
pioneer يستكشف، يرود	pioneer شخص رائد	pioneering الرائد	
	proficiency كفاءة، جدارة	proficiency ماهر	
	Psychology علم النفس	psychological نفساني	
qualify (لعمل ما) يؤهل	qualification مؤهل (جامعي مثلا)	qualified مؤهل (لوظيفة مثلا)	
recommend يوصي ب	recommendation توصية		

Verb(v.) فعل	Noun(n.) إسم	Adjective(adj) صفة	Adverb(adv) ظرف
succeed ينجح	success نجاح	successful ناجح	successfully بنجاح
simulate يحاكي	simulation المحاكاة simulator جهاز المحاكاة		
	Sociology علم الاجتماع	sociological متعلق بعلم الاجتماع	
tutor يعلم تعليم خصوصي	tutor معلم خصوصي tutorial درس خصوصي		
undertake يتعهد، يلتزم	undertaking التزام		
utter يتفوه ب، يفصح عن	utterance إفصاح، كلام		
	vocation مهنة، صنة	vocational مهني	
	young شاب youth فترة الشباب	young صغير في السن youthful شاب	youthfully بحياة
agree يتفق	agreement اتفاقية		
blame يلوم، يوبخ	blame لوم، توبيخ		
	corporation مؤسسة	corporate مشتركة	
	dialect لهجة	dialectal خاص بلهجة	
domesticate يجعله محليا	domesticity الحياة المنزلية	domestic محلي	
dominate يسيطر	dominance سيطرة	dominant مسيطر	
evolve يتطور تدريجيا	evolution تطور	evolutionary متطور	
export يصدر	export صادرات البضائع exportation تصدير		
extend يتسع		extensive موسع	extensively على نطاق واسع
extract يستخلص	extraction استخلاص ، خلاصة		
fertilise يسمد، يخصب	fertilisation تسميد، تخصيب fertiliser سماد	fertile خصب	
import يستورد	import/ importation استيراد	imported مستورد	
intend ينوي (فعل شيء)	intention نية، عمد، قصد	intentional متعمد	
	mineral معدن غذائي	mineral معدني	

Verb(v.) فعل	Noun(n.) إسم	Adjective(adj) صفة	Adverb(adv) ظرف
negotiate يتفاوض	negotiation مفاوضة	negotiable قابل للتفاوض	
replicate ينسخ طبقاً للأصل	replicate نسخة طبقاً للأصل		
reserve يدخر شيء	reserve ادخار، ذخيرة		
spill ينسكب (السائل)	spill كمية السائل المنسكب		
adapt يتكيف، يتأقلم	adaptation تكيف، تأقلم	adaptable متكيف	
	ambition طموح	ambitious طموح	
attribute يعزو سمة	attribute ميزة، سمة attribution صفة معزوة		
compete يتنافس	competence منافسة	competent تنافسي	competently بتنافس
	conscience ضمير	conscientious ذو ضمير حي	
enclose يحيط، يسيج		enclosed محصور، مسيج	
	enthusiasm حماس	enthusiastic متحمس، حماسي	
intern يتدرب	intern المتدرب internship فترة التدريب		
Interpret يترجم شفويا	interpreter مترجم شفوي Interpretation ترجمة شفوية		
refer يرجع إلى	reference مرجع		
revise يراجع	revision مراجعة		
reward يكافئ، يجزي	reward مكافأة، جزاء	rewarding مكافئ، مجزي	
	region إقليم، منطقة	regional إقليمي، منطقي	
secure يؤمن، يحمي	security أمن، حماية	secure آمن	
servey يسمح الأراضي	servey مسح الأراضي serveyor مساح الأراضي		
volunteer يتطوع	volunteer متطوع	voluntary تطوعي	
know يعرف	knowledge معرفة	know معروف	knowingly بمعرفة

Verb(v.) فعل	Noun(n.) إسم	Adjective(adj) صفة	Adverb(adv) ظرف
	idea مثل أعلى / فكرة	ideal مثالي	ideally بطريقة مثالية
criticise ينتقد	critic الناقد	critical انتقادي	critically بشكل انتقادي
create يبتكر	creation ابتكار	creative مبتكر	creatively على نحو خلاق
teach يعلم	teaching تعليم	taught مدرس، معلم	
	business عمل businesses أعمال		
experience يجرب	experience تجربة	experienced مجرب	
repeat يتكرر، يعيد	repetition تكرار، إعادة	repeated متكرر، معاد	
correct يصلح، يصحح	correction تصحيح، إصلاح	correct سديد، صحيح	
depend يعتمد، يتكل	dependence اعتماد، اتكال	dependent اعتماد / اتكالي	

سؤال وزاري على الاشتقاق 2016

1-kareem is a _____journalist; he has worked previously for many scientific journals.
(qualification)

2- Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat _____food as well.
(nutrients)

Answers :

1. qualified 2. nutritious

Pronunciation: Word stress: Page 45, exercise 7

7 Listen to the words in the box. How many syllables does each word have? In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word? Check your answers in a dictionary.

secondary compulsory organisation development

tuition achievement academic contradictory

Answers

The number of syllables is in brackets after the word. The syllable with the primary stress is highlighted in bold.

secondary (4)	/ˈsekəndəri/
compulsory (4)	/kəmˈpʌlsəri/
organisation (5)	/ɔːgənəˈzeɪʃən/
development (4)	/dɪˈveləpmənt/
tuition (3)	/tjuːˈɪʃən/
achievement (3)	/əˈtʃiːvmənt/
academic (4)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/
contradictory (5)	/ˌkɒntrəˈdɪktəri/

ملاحظة : العلامة بين القوسين (') تدل على وجود مقطع مشدد (stress) في الكلمة وقد يرد السؤال كما ورد في أسئلة الوزارة (المنهاج القديم) لسنوات سابقة بالنمط الآتي :

- **Study the following dictionary entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET**

The syllable that carries the main stress in the word **compulsory** is :

a) com b) pul 3) so 4) ry

compulsory /kəmˈpʌlsəri/ adj.

Answer: b) pul

- **Study the following dictionary entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET**

The syllable that carries the primary stress in the word **development** is :

a) de b) vel 3) op 4) ment

development /dɪˈveləpmənt/ (n.)

Answer: b) vel

3 Read the newspaper article and check your answers.

مدارس الفضاء Space Schools

أعزائي الطلبة من المهم جدا حفظ الجدول الآتي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية مع إملاء الكلمات بالخط الغامق .

No.	Words	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	pioneering (adjective) pioneer (verb and noun)	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	رائد، مبتكر
2	undertake (verb) undertaking (noun)	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it.	يلتزم، يتعهد
2	qualification (noun) qualify (verb) qualified (adjective)	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
3	trailer-made (adjective)	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا
4	Astrophysics (noun)	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
5	tutorials (noun) tutor (verb and noun)	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	أبحاث

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

مدارس الاستوديو هي المدارس الرائدة التي تتلقى تمويلا ودعما من شركات القطاع الخاص، وتسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على اتخاذ أقل شكل تقليدي للتعليم الثانوي. وغالبا ما تخصص هذه المدارس في مجال معين، في الوقت الذي تدرك فيه أن مجموعة واسعة من نفس المهارات والمؤهلات ينبغي أن تكون متاحة لجميع الشباب.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds **who** (3) 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**.

وفتحت مدرسة كهذه مؤخرًا لتعليم الطلاب الذين تتراوح أعمارهم من الرابعة عشر إلى الثمانية عشر عامًا والذين أولوا اهتمامًا خاصًا في العمل بصناعة الفضاء ويتبع الطلاب مناهج مصممة خصيصًا في المدرسة، بما في ذلك موضوعات كعلم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية.

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

وتكون الدروس عبارة عن مزيج من بحوث صف مدرسي صغير، مع مشاريع تحت إشراف الشركات الرائدة في كل من صناعات الفضاء والتكنولوجيا.

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in **their**(4) Maths and Science exams. When **they**(5) leave school, **they**(6) will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. '**They** (7) 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.'

ويتم دعوة أبرز العلماء والمهندسين كضيوف محاضرين، مع الطلاب الذين يهدفون إلى تحقيق أعلى العلامات في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم وعندما يغادروا المدرسة، سيكونوا في وضع يؤهلهم لإختيار أي عدد من مختلف المسارات الوظيفية. "لا يلزمهم أن يصبحوا رواد فضاء!" يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة. "إن العلامات الممتازة في مادتي العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح العديد من الأبواب وتقود إلى مجموعة متنوعة من الفرص الوظيفية".

Space Schools

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

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds **who** (3) have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a **tailor-made** curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics.

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

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their (4) Maths and Science exams. When they (5) leave school, they (6) will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They (7) 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.'

Comprehension

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

- 1 leading companies in the space and technology industries
- 2 prominent scientists and engineers

Answers

- 1 The companies supervise projects given to students.
- 2 The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers

Additional Questions

1. What do the underlined words refer to?
2. Find a word in the text which means " **introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time** "
3. Find a word in the text which means " **to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it** "
4. What does the underlined verb " **undertake** " mean?
5. Find a word in the text which means " **official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam** "
6. Find a word in the text which means " **the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them** "
7. Find a word in the text which means " **a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students** "
8. What does the underlined word " **trailer-made** " mean?

9. What does "Studio Schools" mean? /What is meant by" Studio schools"? Mention the definition of "Studio schools".
10. According to the text, studio schools get two things from private businesses. Write these things down.
11. There are many qualities (characteristics/features) of studio schools. Write down two of them.
12. Mention the purpose (aim/goal) of studio schools.
13. Write down the sentence which shows who the students of studio schools are.
14. Quote the sentence which shows the subjects that are made to fit studio schools exactly.
15. The writer gives two examples of the subjects taught in studio schools. Write them down. (There are two fields of study in studio schools. Write these fields down)
16. There are two types(kinds/sorts) of lessons provided by studio school. Write them down.
17. Quote the sentence which shows the kind of subjects that studio schools provide for their students.
18. Leading companies which are responsible for projects of studio schools are specialized in two fields. Write these two fields down.
19. There are two groups of lecturers in studio schools. Mention them.
20. There are two subjects which studio schools aim to get high marks in them. Write these subjects down.
21. Excellent grades in two school subjects will result in different chances for studio schools to get jobs. Write these two subjects down.
22. There are two advantages of getting excellent grades in science and technology subjects. Write them down.

Critical Thinking

1. Many people would like to attend studio schools. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view justifying your answer.
2. Private businesses can support space schools by a variety of ways. Think of this statement, suggesting three ways by which businesses can support such schools.

6 / SB page 47

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

Maths الرياضيات Dentistry طب الأسنان Arabic Language and Literature اللغة العربية وآدابها
 Pharmacy الصيدلة Marketing التسويق Geology علم الأرض Psychology علم النفس
 Translation الترجمة Visual Arts الفنون البصرية Chemistry الكيمياء Sociology علم الاجتماع
 Banking and Finance العلوم المالية والمصرفية History التاريخ Nursing التمريض
 Agriculture الزراعة Physics الفيزياء Engineering الهندسة Linguistics علم اللغة
 Economics الاقتصاد Business Management إدارة الأعمال Biology علم الأحياء
 Medicine الطب Geography الجغرافية

Sciences

Maths, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Geology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine.

Arts and Humanities

Arabic Language and Literature, Translation, Visual Arts, Sociology, History.

Business

Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management.

difficult to classify

Psychology, Nursing, Linguistics and Geography

7 / AB page 32

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

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 civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.

5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose _____. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

Answers:

1 Law	2 Linguistics	3 Physics	4 History	5 Banking and Finance
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3 / SB page 48

complete this paragraph with the appropriate words :

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

Answers:

1. prospects	2. proficiency	3. increasingly	4. abroad	5. global	6. lifelong
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A visiting student's blog post

منشور مدونة طالب زائر

أعزائي الطلبة من المهم جدا حفظ الجدول الآتي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية مع إملاء الكلمات بالخط الغامق .

No.	Words	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	colloquial (adjective)	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech.	عامي، دارج
2	put my back into it (verb phrase) [idiom]	to put a lot of effort into something	يبدل قصارى جهده

Two summers ago, **I(1)** spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As **my (2)** father is originally from Jordan, **I(3)** grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, **I(4)** had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for **me (5)** to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, **I(6)** didn't hesitate for one moment.

قبل صيفين، قضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية بالقرب من مادبا ولأن والدي أردني الأصل، فقد نشأت متحدثا باللغتين العربية و الألمانية. ومع ذلك، لم يسبق لي أن درست اللغة العربية رسميا، وعندما حانت لي الفرصة لقضاء سنة في الأردن لدراسة اللغة العربية، لم أتردد ولو للحظة واحدة.

I (7) have relatives in Jordan and **they(8)** arranged for **me(9)** to stay with a wonderful family **who(10)** live just outside Madaba. **I(11)** was amazed by the number of international students **there(12)**, **who(13)** were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of **them(14)** had studied Arabic to a high level. **I(15)**'m very familiar with **colloquial** Arabic, **which(16)** is what **my(17)** family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

لدي أقارب في الأردن ورتبوا لي بالبقاء مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. لقد أدهشني عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك، الذين لم يكونوا من ألمانيا فحسب، وإنما من جميع أنحاء العالم. فقد درس معظمهم اللغة العربية لمستوى متقدم. وأنا على معرفة جيدة بالعامية العربية، التي تتحدثها وتفهمها عائلتي. كانت حصة اللغة العربية، في اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة، تحديا، وخاصة النحو.

Every week, **we(18)** had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. **We(19)** covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve **my (20)** Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, **I (21)** could also practise **it(22)** at home. **I (23)** really **put my(24) back into it(25)**, and **I (26)** earned an A on the course.

في كل أسبوع، كان يجب علينا أن نتعلم قائمة مفردات تضم حوالي 50 كلمة. وقمنا بتغطية العديد من المواضيع. إن العيش مع عائلة ساعدني على تحسين مهارات تحدث اللغة العربية لأنه، في الوقت الذي كان فيه جميع الطلاب يسمعون اللغة العربية في قاعة الدراسة، والشوارع، كان بإمكانني أيضا أن أمارسها في المنزل. لقد بذلت قصارى جهدي فيها دون شك، و حصلت على (أ) في الدورة.

What impressed me(27) most about students in Jordan was their (28)behaviour and their(29) attitude to studying. All the students who(30) I (31)met appreciated the importance of their(32) university education and the opportunities it (33)would give them (34)to contribute to their(35) country's prosperity. They (36) also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they (37) disagreed with each other.

أكثر ما أعجبني عن الطلاب في الأردن هو سلوكهم وموقفهم من الدراسة فجميع الطلاب الذين التقيت بهم كانوا يقدرّون أهمية تعليمهم الجامعي والفرص التي سيمنحها لهم ليساهموا في ازدهار بلدهم. كما اظهروا قيما إيجابية جدا وكان الجميع صادقين، وناقش الناس المشاكل بدلا من الغضب إذا لم يتفقوا مع بعضهم البعض.

As someone who(38) enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I (39) have made in my(40) life. I (41) made many new friends. I (42)also improved my(43) Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My(44) dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as I (45)intend to return to Jordan as often as I(46) can, I(47) know I(48)'m going to make this dream a reality.

وكشخص يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ والأماكن الجميلة والناس اللطفاء والكرماء، فإن الدراسة في الأردن كانت إحدى أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. وفكت بتكوين العديد من الأصدقاء الجدد وقمت أيضا بتطوير مهاراتي العربية في المحادثة والكتابة و القراءة. إن حلمي هو أن أتحدث اللغة العربية بطلاقة ذات يوم – ولأنني أنوي العودة إلى الأردن بقدرما أستطيع، أعلم أنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة.

Two summers ago, I (1) spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my (2)father is originally from Jordan, I (3)grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, I (4) had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me (5)to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I (6)didn't hesitate for one moment.

I (7)have relatives in Jordan and they(8) arranged for me(9) to stay with a wonderful family who(10) live just outside Madaba. I(11) was amazed by the number of international students there(12), who(13) were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them(14) had studied Arabic to a high level. I(15)'m very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which(16) is

what **my**(17) family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

Every week, **we**(18) had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. **We**(19) covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve **my** (20) Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, **I** (21) could also practise **it**(22) at home. **I** (23) really put **my**(24) back into **it**(25), and **I** (26) earned an A on the course.

What impressed **me**(27) most about students in Jordan was **their** (28) behaviour and **their**(29) attitude to studying. All the students **who**(30) **I**(31) met appreciated the importance of **their**(32) university education and the opportunities **it** (33) would give **them** (34) to contribute to **their**(35) country's prosperity. **They** (36) also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if **they** (37) disagreed with each other.

As someone **who**(38) enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions **I**(39) have made in **my**(40) life. **I**(41) made many new friends. **I** (42) also improved **my**(43) Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. **My**(44) dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as **I** (45) intend to return to Jordan as often as **I**(46) can, **I**(47) know **I**(48) 'm going to make this dream a reality.

8 Read the blog again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
- 2 What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
- 3 What does the idiom in bold in the text mean?

Answers

- 1 Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. She also had family in Jordan who could help her.
- 2 Their behaviour and attitude to studying was very good. They fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country.
- 3 tried extremely hard.

Additional Questions

1. What do the underlined words refer to?
2. Find a word in the text which means " **used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech.**"
3. What does the underlined verb phrase(idiom) " **put my back into it**" mean?
4. Mention the location where Anita studied Arabic.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates the period Anita spent to study Arabic in Jordan.
6. Anita's classmates understood two significant matters. Write these matters down.
7. Find a reason why Anita could speak Arabic although she is not an Arab.
8. Anita speaks two different languages. Write them down.
9. The writer mentions two forms of Arabic. Write them down.
10. There are two things that impressed Anita about students in Jordan. Write them down.
11. Studying in Jordan has many benefits for Anita. Write down two of these benefits.
12. Find a reason why studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions Anita made in her life.

Critical Thinking

1. Studying abroad has many advantages. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
2. Studying abroad can help your degree mean more. Think of this statement, suggesting three ways for making your degree mean more by studying abroad.

1/ SB P 48

قد يرد هذا التمرين في الإمتحان كسؤال على التفكير الناقد

1- Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Why do you think they do this? Work in pairs to answer, listing as many reasons as you can.

Answers: هذه الأجوبة يمكن الاعتماد عليها لإجابة سؤالي التفكير الناقد (1،2) في القطعة أعلاه

- 1 increase employment prospects
- 2 build valuable job skills
- 3 study at top universities
- 4 understand own and other cultures; make friends
- 5 be self-confident, independent; learn about ourselves.

4 / SB page 48

What do you know about the German-Jordanian University? Work in pairs and guess the correct answers.

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

Answers

1 public 2 Madaba 3 2005 4 more 5 many other countries 6 14 7 German

6/SB P.48

Imagine that you are talking to foreign students studying at the German-Jordanian University. What do you think their experience of studying and living in Jordan has been like?

Answers:

- stayed with a wonderful family.
- found Arabic classes challenging.
- studied hard.
- enjoyed the culture of Jordan.
- improved skills in Arabic

After school ... بعد المدرسة

أعزائي الطلبة من المهم جدا حفظ الجدول الآتي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية مع إملأ الكلمات بالخط الغامق .

No.	Words	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	financial (adjective)	relating to money.	مالي
2	tuition (noun)	teaching, especially in small groups.	التعليم
	fees (noun)	costs, charges.	أجور، رسوم
3	degree (noun)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study.	شهادة، درجة علمية
4	debt (noun)	money you owe.	دين
5	motive (noun)	reason for doing something.	حافز، دافع
6	halls of residence (noun)	accommodation provided by a university or college.	سكن الجامعة أو الكلية
7	minority (noun)	not many ,the opposite of majority.	أقلية (عكس أغلبية)

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as **this(1)**. Twenty years ago, **it(2)** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it(3)** 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(4)** don't have to repay **it(5)** immediately. Instead, **they (6)** pay **it(7)** back slowly out of future earnings.

في إنجلترا، ما يقرب من 50 بالمئة من خريجي المدارس يواصلون التعليم العالي و لم يكن هذا الرقم بهذه النسبة العالية دائما فقبل عشرين عاما، كان أقرب إلى 30 بالمئة، وقبل ذلك بثلاثين عاما كان فقط حوالي 5 بالمئة. وثمة تغيير كبير آخر وهو التغيير المالي فقبل عام 1998 م، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجانا بالكامل لمواطني المملكة المتحدة. ومنذ ذلك الحين، تم إدخال الرسوم الدراسية. ويقوم معظم الطلاب باقتراض هذا المال من الحكومة. ولا يجب عليهم تسديده فورا. بل يدفعوه ببطء من مكاسبهم في المستقبل.

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(8)** studied for **their(9) 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(10)** **they(11)** don't have to pay rent? Most of **them (12)** say that **they (13)** want to move to the

university of their(14) choice, rather than the nearest one(15). 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(16) first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their (17) parents have bought for them(18). Most of them(19) need to learn to cook, do their (20) own washing and manage their(21) time and money.

وعلى الرغم من التكلفة العالية، فإن معظم الطلاب يختارون أن يدرسوا بعيدا عن المنزل حيث كشفت دراسة أجريت مؤخرا على 17000 طالب بأن نسبة 7 بالمئة منهم فقط أرادوا البقاء في المنزل بينما كانوا يدرسون للحصول على شهاداتهم. بالطبع بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب، إن العيش بعيدا عن المنزل يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يختار الطلاب أن يتجنبوا الدين من خلال البقاء في المنزل، حيث لا يلزمهم أن يدفعوا الإيجار؟ معظمهم يقولون إنهم يرغبون في الانتقال إلى جامعة من اختيارهم، وليس لأقرب جامعة. وهناك دافع قوي آخر وهو الرغبة بعيش ثقافة جديدة. أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلاب؟ لدى العديد منهم غرف في قاعات الإقامة، وخاصة في عامهم الدراسي الأول بينما يستئجر آخرون الشقق أو المنازل. وهناك أقلية محظوظة تعيش في الممتلكات التي قام والديهم بشرائها لهم. معظم هؤلاء الطلاب يكونون بحاجة إلى تعلم طهي الطعام، والقيام بأعمال الغسيل الخاصة بهم وإدارة وقتهم وأموالهم.

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

After school ... بعد المدرسة

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this(1). Twenty years ago, it(2) was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it(3) 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(4) don't have to repay it(5) immediately. Instead, they (6) pay it(7) back slowly out of future earnings.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they(8) studied for their(9) 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(10) they(11) don't have to pay rent? Most of them (12) say that they (13) want to move to the university of their(14) choice, rather than the nearest one(15). 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(16) first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in

property that **their** (17) parents have bought for **them** (18). Most of **them** (19) need to learn to cook, do **their** (20) own washing and manage **their** (21) time and money.

1 accommodation provided by a university or college: halls of residence

2 reason for doing something: _____

3 not many, the opposite of 'majority': _____

4 costs, charges: _____

5 money you owe: _____

6 relating to money: _____

Answers:

1 *halls of residence*

2 *motive*

3 *minority*

4 *fees*

5 *debt*

6 *financial*

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

1 The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years. _____

2 It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be.

3 University students have to pay before they study.

4 Most university students choose the cheapest option.

Answers:

1 T 2 T 3 F: They pay the government back out of future earnings.

4 F: Most students choose to study away from home.

10 Answer the following questions.

1 What does the word 'it' in **bold** refer to in the first paragraph?

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

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

Answers:

- 1 the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education
- 2 the change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%)
- 3 They borrow money from the government (lines 10–11)

Additional Questions

1. What do the underlined words refer to?
2. Find a word in the text which means " **a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study** "
3. Find a phrase in the text which means " **accommodation provided by a university or college** "
4. What does the underlined word "**financial**" mean?
5. What does the underlined word "**tuition**" mean?
6. What does the underlined word "**fees**" mean?
7. What does the underlined word "**debt**" mean?
8. What does the underlined word "**motive**" mean?
9. What does the underlined word "**minority**" mean?
10. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of "**majority**".
11. There were two huge changes of school leavers who go to university in England. Write these two changes down.
12. Quote the sentence which indicates that university students are not obliged to pay tuition fees at once.
13. The writer mentioned two reasons (motives/causes) that make students choose to study away from home. Mention these two reasons (motives/causes).
14. Write down the sentence which shows where students who study abroad live.
15. The writer mentioned many difficulties (challenges) faced by students who study abroad. Write down two of them.
16. Quote the sentence which indicates that some students who studies abroad are fortunate live in buildings belong to their fathers.
17. Quote the sentence which shows the date when education cost nothing in England.

Critical Thinking

1. Many students who study abroad face a lot of challenges and difficulties. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
2. Students who choose to study abroad face some difficulties. Think of this statement, suggesting three tips for them to overcome such difficulties.

مطلوب حفظ معاني المصطلحات المتعلقة بالجسد باللغة الإنجليزية ومعانيها باللغة العربية وإملاء كل منها.

Body Idioms مصطلحات الجسد			
No.	Idioms	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
1	get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يفتقد الثقة بشيء ما في اللحظة الأخيرة
2	get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يخبر بشيء مقلق
3	have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths / numbers	يكون عنده مقدرة حسابية
4	Keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement.	يبقى مبتهجاً في الاوقات العصيبة؛ تعبير عن التشجيع
5	play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يقرر كيفية التعامل مع حالة و هي تتطور

11 / AB page 34

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 _____

Answers:

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

فيما يلي ملخص لجميع مفردات هذه الوحدة:

No.	Words	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	academic(adj) academy(n) academically(adv)	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
2	compulsory (adj)	obligatory; required ×optional	إجباري (الزامي)
3	contradictory (adj) contradict (v) contradiction (n)	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different thus unable to both be true	متباين (مختلف) / متناقض
4	developed nation (n)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	أمة متقدمة
5	fluently(adv) fluency (n) fluent (adj)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
6	tuition (n)	teaching, especially in small groups	تعليم خاص (على شكل مجموعات)
7	tutorial (n) tutor (v) tutor (n) مدرس خاص	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	درس خصوصي
8	agriculture (n) agricultural (adj) agriculturally (adv)	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
9	Astrophysics (n)	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
10	business management (n) manage (v) managerial (adj)	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling,	إدارة الأعمال
11	degree (n)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	شهادة (درجة أكاديمية)

12	economics(n) economical (adj) economically (adv)	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	الاقتصاد
13	engineering (n) engineer (v) engineer (n)	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built	الهندسة
14	lifelong (adj)	continuing or existing throughout your life	مستمر مدى الحياة
15	linguistics(n) linguist(n) linguistic (adj)	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	علم اللغة
16	Marketing (n) market (v) / (n)	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق
17	pharmacy (n) pharmaceutical (adj)	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines.	الصيدلة
18	pioneering (n) pioneer (v) / (n)	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	رائد
19	proficiency (n) proficient (adj)	a good standard of ability and skill	كفاءة (اتقان)
20	psychology (n) psychological (adj)	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
21	qualifications (n) qualify (v) qualified (adj)	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
22	sociology(n) sociological (adj)	the study of societies and the behavior of people in groups	علم الاجتماع
23	tailor-made (adj)	custom made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا
24	undertake(v) undertaking (n)	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم بفعل شيء
25	colloquial (adj)	used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي
26	put (my) back into it (idiom)	to put a lot of effort into something	يبدل قصارى الجهد

كتابة رسالة بريد الكتروني غير رسمية Writing an informal email

الكتابة بشكل غير رسمي Writing informally

- In emails, we are less formal and tend to use *Hello [name], or Hi!*
- It is fine to use **abbreviations** such as *I'm*, and *don't*.
- We can **end emails** with *Best wishes/See you soon/Looking forward to hearing from you.*

تحية {Greeting}

Hello __إسم صديقك__,

الفقرة 1
مقدمة

{Introduction}

How are you and your family? It's been a long time since I last heard from you. I hope you are fine there.

الفقرة 2
موضوع الرسالة

{body}

This is just to let you know that _____

الفقرة 3
الخاتمة

{Conclusion}

Write soon!

Best wishes,

إسم المرسل (إسمك أنت)

* ملاحظة: قد يتم تحديد إسم مرسل في الإمتحان فيجب حينها ألا تكتب إسمك وإنما إسم المرسل المذكور في سؤال الرسالة وتجده

Your name is _____ بعد

10/SB. P.47

Read through the article on page 46 again. Imagine that you have just joined a space school. Write an email to your friend telling him or what it is like to study there. Write about 80 words.

- 1- Write an email of about 80 words to your friend Ali telling him about the subject that you are interested in studying at university.
2. Imagine that you are a student at the German-Jordanian University. Write an email of about 80 words to your friend Ahmad telling him about this university and the reason of choosing it.

Writing a blog post كتابة منشور مدونة الكترونية

عندما تريد كتابة مدونة الكترونية يجب مراعاة ما يلي:

1. أكتب عنوانا جذابا وإسم من قام بنشر المدونة.
2. الفقرة الأولى تكون المقدمة التي يجب أن تكتب في بدايتها ما يلفت انتباه القارئ كأن تقوم بتوجيه سؤال يكون بمثابة نصيحة.
3. الفقرة الثانية والثالثة تتضمن متن موضوع المدونة ويمكنك أن تطرح فيه أية مشاكل تواجهك بالتفصيل.
4. الفقرة الرابعة قم بإعادة طرح السؤال والموضوع بإيجاز وأطلب من القراء المشاركة

ملاحظات:

1. لا تنسى أن تخاطب القارئ شخصيا باستخدام ضمائر مثل (you, your, ...etc.)
2. تذكر أنك تريد جذب انتباه قراءك ومشاركتهم معك ولهذا أذكر لهم أسبابا مستخدما [because, so[that]

Decisions, decisions Posted by: Hiba

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 message me about your course. I'd love to hear about it – what you love, what you like, and of course what you don't like at all!

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

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!

AB. P. 34

12 Write a blog post about your early memories of school. Compare it with your experience of school in recent years.

SB. P. 49

9 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 after-school activities
free-time activities