Al-Salim

منصة سين التعليمية

An English Course for Tawjihi level 4

Opportunities don't happen.
You create them.

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Unit Six : Education today
التعليم اليوم

كلمات يحتاجها الطالب لفهم أسئلة القطع

evidence / proof دليل
several عدة
impacts / effects آثار
Benefits فوائد
ways / methods طرق
Reasons أسباب
Results نتائج
Procedures / steps خطوات
Features / Factors / aspects جوانب/خصائص/عوامل
Purpose / aim / target / goal / seek to هدف

What ? ماذا
Why ? لماذا
How ? كيف
Where ? أين
When ? متى
how many ? } كم العدد
how much ? }
how long ? كم المدة؟
who ? من

writer كاتب
author

Mention اذكر
Quote اقتبس
Give أعطِ
Explain اشرح

سلبيات إيجابيات
Advantages ≠ disadvantages
سلبي إيجابي
Positive ≠ negative

- According to the text بناء على النص/المقالة
article
essay

Critical thinking
التفكير الناقد

The sentences الجملة Which states الجملة
indicates التي تدل
shows على

Point of view
رأيك
suggest
اقترح

Increase ↗ يزيد
Decrease / decline / reduce ↙ يقل

Unit Six : Education Today

Reading

1. The time we spend at school.
2. Space School.
3. After School.
4. Visiting student's blog post.

Grammar

1. Comparison / Superlative / Equal comparative.

Salsabeel Saleem

كلمات يحتاجها الطالب لفهم قطع الوحدة السادسة وتزيد من مخزونه للمعاني

1 - Education تعليم

2 – Secondary school مدرسة ثانوية

3 - Despite على الرغم من

4 - Change تغيير

5 – Opposite عكس

6 – Support دعم

7 – Career / Job / employment وظيفة

8 – Guest ضيف

9 – Curriculum منهاج

10 – Purpose / aim / goal / seek to هدف

11 – Space فضاء

12 – Figure عدد

13 – Percentage نسبة مئوية

14 – increase يزيد

15 – decrease – decline - reduce يقل

16 – Property عقارات

17 – German الألمانية

18 – Relatives الأقارب

19 – Standard اللغة الفصحى

Salsabeel Saleem

1 The time we spend at school (الوقت الذي نقضيه في المدرسة)

هناك (1000) مدرسة في الولايات المتحدة ، بدأت بجعل السنة الدراسية أطول بطريقتين :

1 إضافة (10) أيام .

2 زيادة اليوم الدراسي نصف ساعة .

السبب ؟؟ ← لأن المدارس في الولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا معدّل دوامهم 187 يوم

- العام الدراسي في الأردن أطول من 187 يوم
- أطول عام دراسي في اليابان 243 يوم ، وكوريا الجنوبية 220 يوم

دراسة

"منظمة التعاون والتنمية الاقتصادية" ← الطلاب في اليابان ، أندونيسيا ، كوريا الجنوبية يمضون أكثر وقت دراسة في العالم .

- يذهبون للمدرسة (9) ساعات من ضمنها أنشطة ودروس اختيارية .
- 3 ساعات في الواجبات ، وهذا يعادل (3) أضعاف البلدان الأخرى .

في فنلندة

الطلاب يقضون أقل من نصف ساعة في الواجبات .

ودوامهم أقل بـ 85% من الدول المتطورة .

على الرغم من هذا ← يحققون علامات أعلى ✓

ويتكلمون لغتين أو ثلاثة بطلاقة ✓

وجهات النظر المتناقضة تشير إلى أن :

"عدد وطول أيام الدوام ليست العامل الوحيد في تحديد إذا الطالب سينجح أم لا ."

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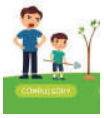
Academic	(adjective) connected with education, especially at college or university level academic , academy (noun) . - academically (adverb).	أكاديمي
Contradictory	(adjective) if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true. - contradiction (noun).	متناقض
Fluently	(adverb) speaking a language very well like a native speaker. Fluency (noun) – fluent (adjective) .	بطلاقة
Developed nation	(noun) A rich country that has many industries , comfortable living for most people , and usually an elected government.	دولة متطورة
Economic	(noun) The study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used. Economical (adjective) . economically (adverb).	علم الاقتصاد
Compulsory	Obligatory , required .	إجباري 
Tuition	(noun) teaching , especially in small groups.	تدريس

Salsabeel Saleem

❖ **Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.**

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. 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 organization for Economic co – operation and development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and south Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after – school tuition and activities.

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

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 nation. Despite this they achieve top marks in subjects like math 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.

Salsabeel Saleem

Questions

❖ **Read the article again and answer the questions:**

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

.....

2) Certain schools in the USA made their school years longer in two ways . write them down.

.....

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

.....

4) Write down the sentence which states that the average school year in Jordan is longer than 187 days.

.....

5) How many days a year do most students in Japan and south Korea attend school ?

.....

6) According to a study by (OECD) students from certain countries spend the most time studying in the world. Write down two of these countries.

.....

7) Is it compulsory to do after school activities in Japan and South Korea? Explain.

.....

8) Quote the sentence which shows that students in Japan do more homework than any country in world.

.....

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

.....

10) Quote the sentence which shows that students in Finland can speak more than one language.

.....

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

.....

12) What does the underlined pronoun "this" refer to ?

.....

13) Find a word from the text which means " speaking a language very well , like a native speaker".

.....

Salsabeel Saleem

Answers

1. They started making school years longer, because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the last time at school.

2. By adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

3. 187 days.

4. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this.

5. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan the school years numbers 243 days.

6. Japan , Indonesia.

7. No , it's not, they go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after – school tuition and activities.

8. They also spend about three hours on homework every day which is three times as much as many other countries.

9. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like math's and science and most students speak at least two and often three languages fluently.

10. In additions, most students also speak at least two and often three languages fluently.

11. No, I don't because 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.

12. 187 days.

13. Fluently.

Salsabeel Saleem

قطعة وزارية 2019

❖ **Read the following article carefully, and then answer all the question that follow. Your answers should be based in the article.**

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

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

According to a study by organization for Economic co – operation and development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and south Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after – school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries.

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 nation.

Questions

1) The study shows that students from certain countries spend the most times studying in the world. Write down two of these countries.

……

2) Certain schools in the USA made their school years longer in two ways. Write them down.

……

3) Quote the sentence which states that the average school year in Jordan is longer than 187 days.

……

4) Find a word from the study that means "teaching, especially in small groups" .

……

5) what does the underlined word "they" refer to?

……

2 Space School (مدرسة علم الفضاء)

- هي مدارس مبتكرة ، تتلقى الدعم من ← "شركات القطاع الخاص"
- هدفها ← "التعليم الثانوي بطرق أقل تقليدية" مع "إتاحة المهارات والمؤهلات لكافة الشباب"
- مدرسة جديدة للطلاب
  - عمرهم من ١٤ – ١٨ سنة .
  - اهتمام بالفضاء .

منهاجهم "وفي الشروط" مثل الفيزياء الفلكية وعلم الفلك .

"دور" ← الشركات الرائدة في العلوم والتكنولوجيا ← تشرف على الصفوف الصغيرة .

"دور" ← العلماء والمهندسين ← ضيوف محاضرين .

- عندما يتخرج الطلاب (ليس من الضروري أن يصبحوا روّاد فضاء) لديهم فرص عمل في مختلف الوظائف .

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Astrophysics	(noun) the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them .	الفيزياء الفلكية
Engineering	(noun) the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc, are built. Engineering (verb and noun).	هندسة
pioneering	(adjective) introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time pioneer (verb and noun).	الابتكار
Tailor - made	(adjective) custom – made to fit exactly.	واقع الشروط
Tutorial	(adjective) a period of intensive teaching.	درس
Qualifications	(plural noun) official records of achievements awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam qualified (adjective).	مؤهلات
Undertake	(verb) to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it undertaking . (noun)	يلتزم

Space School

Studio school 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 from secondary education.

These schools often specialize 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 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 bought in as guest lecture, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their math's 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".

salsabeelsaleem

1) Who support and funding studio schools ?

.....

2) What is the purpose of studio schools ?

.....

3) Quote the sentence which shows that all young people would have broad ranges of skills.

.....

4) Who can study at the school which has recently opened ?

.....

5) Describe the curriculum that students should follow ?

.....

6) How are leading companies in the space and technology industries involved in space schools?

مهم

.....

7) How are prominent scientists and engineers involved in space schools ?

مهم

.....

8) Write down the sentence which indicates that students are not supported to be astronauts.

.....

9) Quote the sentence which shows that studying in studio schools is very important to get a good job.

.....

10) What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to ?

.....

11) Find a word from the text which means " the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them".

.....

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1. studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses.

2. They seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional from secondary schools.

3. These schools often specialist in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualification should be made available to all young people.

4. To educate fourteen to eighteen years olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.

5. Students follow a tailor – made curriculum at the school including subjects such as astronomy and astrophysics.

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

7. Prominent scientists are brought in a guest lecture, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their math and science exams.

8. They don't have to become astronauts! Says a spokesperson for the school.

9. "Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.

10. Students.

11. Astrophysics.

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3 After School (بعد المدرسة)

في إنجلترا حدث تغييرين

1 زاد عدد خريجي المدارس الذين سيذهبون للتعليم العالي من 5% إلى 50%

2 تغيير مالي ← قبل 1998 كان التعليم مجاني ، بعدها فرضوا رسوم تعليم .

الطلاب يستقرضون المال من الحكومة (لا يجب إعادة المال فورا ، بل من ما يكسبوه في المستقبل) .

على الرغم من التكلفة العالية ← الطلاب يختارون الدراسة بعيد عن المنزل ، الدراسة بعيد عن المنزل يعني استقراض مال أكثر من الحكومة ، لماذا لا يتجنب الطلاب الدّين بالبقاء في المنزل ؟

ضمن دراسة (17,000) طالب ، (7%) فقط يريدون الدراسة في المنزل .

1 يريدون أن يلتحقوا بالجامعة التي يريدونها وليست القريبة منهم .

2 يريدون العيش في ثقافة مختلفة .

في السنة الدراسية الأولى ، لديهم غرف في السكن الجامعي ، الآخرون يستأجرون شقق .

"الأقلية المحظوظة"

هم الذين آباءهم اشتروا لهم عقارات ولكن عليهم أن يتعملوا الطبخ والغسيل وإدارة الوقت والمال .

Salsabeel Saleem

Degree	(Noun) a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study.	شهادة
Halls of residence	Accommodation provided by university or college.	سكن جامعي
Motive	Reason for doing something.	يحفز / دافع
Minority	Not many, the opposite of majority.	أقلية
Fees	Costs , charge	رسوم
Debts	Money you owe.	يستقرض
Financial	Relating to money.	مالي

Salsabeel Saleem

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 that, **it** was only 5%.

Another huge change has been **financial**. Before 1998, higher education in UK was completely free for UK citizen. Since then, **tuition fees** have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. **They** don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

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 form the government.

So why don't student choose to avoid **debt** by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of **them** say **they** want to move to the University of **their** Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong **motive** is the desire to live in a new culture.

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

Questions

❖ **Question Number one: are these statement true (T) or false (F)? WB:P33**

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 students. ( )

4) Most university students choose the cheapest option. ( )

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❖ **Question Number two: Answer the following questions:**

1) The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold **another huge change** what was the first huge change?

……

2) According to the text, write down the information which shows that number of school leavers has recently increased.

……

3) Describe how higher education changes financially?

……

4) How do students pay the money back to the government?

……

5) Quote the sentence which shows the percentage of students who wanted to stay at home.

……

6) How are students able to afford to leave home?

……

7) Students choose to study away from home for two reasons. Write them down.

……

8) Where do the students live?

……

9) who is the lucky minority?

……

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

……

11) Find a word from the text which means "not many, the opposite of majority".

……

Salsabeel Saleem

قطعة وزارية 2021

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. They don't have to repay **it** immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future savings.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. For most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't' have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; other tent flats or houses. A luck 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.

1. The text states three different places that students may live in when studying away from their homes. Write them down. **(6 points)**

2. Students who study away from their home should do some of the daily skills. Write down two of these skills. **(6 points)**

3. What does the underlined word (**it**) refer to? **(4 points)**

4. Find a word in the text which means "**teaching, especially in small groups**". **(3 points)**

5. Students who choose to study abroad face different cultural challenges. Suggest three possible ways they can do to cope up with these challenges. **(6 points)**

Salsabeel Saleem

Answers

Question Number one:

1. T

2. T

3. F (they pay the government back out of future earnings).

4. F (they choose to study away form home).

Question Number Two:

1. The change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on the higher education increasing by ten times. Form (5-50%).

2. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30% and thirty years before that it was only about 5%.

3. Before 1998 higher education in the UK was completely free since, then tuition fees have been introduced.

4. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

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

6. Most students borrow this money from the government.

7. Most of them say they want to move to the university of their choice rather than nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

8. Many have rooms in halls of residence, others rent flats or houses.

9. Who live in property that their parents have bought for them.

10. The percentage of school leavers going on the higher education.

11. Minority.

Salsabeel Saleem

(4) visiting student's Blog Post

منشور لطالبة زائرة لفتاة تدعى Anita

فتاة تدعى Anita كتبت منشور عن زيارتها للأردن

والدها من الأردن ووالدتها من ألمانيا، كبرت وهي تتحدث اللغتين، العربية والألمانية، لكنها لم تتعلم اللغة العربية بشكل رسمي (الفصحى)، فجاءت لها الفرصة لتقضي عام تدرس اللغة في الأدرن في الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية (قرب مأدبا).

لديها أقارب في الأردن وهم رتبوا لها لتقيم مع عائلة أخرى.

تقول أنها اندهشت بعدد الطلاب الأجانب الذين لم يكونوا من ألمانيا فقط، بل من جميع أنحاء العالم.

- لديها فكرة عن اللغة العامية (التي يتحدث بها والدها)، لكنها تتعلم العربية الفصحى، كل أسبوع يجب أن تتعلم ٥٠ كلمة.
- تقول أن العيش مع عائلة عربية ساعدها في تطوير مهارات اللغة لديها، لأن باقي زملائها يمارسون اللغة في الصف أو في الشارع، بينما هي تستطيع ممارسة اللغة في المنزل.

أعجبها في الطلاب في الأردن: سلوكهم وموقفهم من التعليم.
أعجبها في الأردنيين: صادقين، يتناقشون المشاكل، لا يغضبوا، طعام لذيذ، ناس مضياف.

- **تقول أن الدراسة في الأردن من أفضل القرارات:**

١) لأنها كونت أصدقاء جدد.
٢) طورت مهارات اللغة لديها.

حلمها ← أن تعود للأردن وأن تتحدث العربية بطلاقة.

GJU
الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية
German Jordanian University

Salsabeel Saleem

(4) Visiting Student's Blog Post:

المعاني المطلوب حفظها انجليزي – انجليزي

الكلمة	المعنى بالإنجليزية	المعنى
Colloquial	(adjective) used mainly in informal conversation rather than in writing or formal speech.	عامي (باللغة الدارجة)
Put (my) back into it	(verb phrase) to put a lot of effort into something.	يبذل جهد

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. 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 weren't only form Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to high level. I am very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what may family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

Every week we had to learn a vocabulary list of around50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in 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. What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behavior and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other. 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 news friends. I also improved my Arabic – speaking, writing and 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 am going to make this dream a reality.

Salsabeel Saleem

❖ **Question Number one: read the blog again and answer the questions:**

1) Where did Anita study Arabic?

……

2) Anita grew up speaking two languages. Write these two languages down.

……

3) Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?

……

4) What did Anita's relatives do for her?

……

5) Quote the sentence which shows that German – Jordanian university has students from other countries?

……

6) Why is she very familiar with colloquial Arabic?

……

7) Quote the sentence which shows the number of words Anita and other students had to learn weekly?

……

8) What does Anita mean by saying "living with a family improves my Arabic speaking"?

……

9) What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?

……

10) According to the text, why did Anita consider that studying in Jordan was one of the best decision?

……

11) What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?

……

12) Find a word from the text which means "used mainly in informal conversations, Rather than in writing".

……

SalsabeelSaleem

Question Number one:

1. At the German – Jordanian university near Madaba.

2. Arabic as well as German.

3. Because, her father is originally from Jordan, and she had never studied Arabic formally.

4. They arranged for her to stay with a wonderful family, who live just outside, Madaba.

5. I was amazed by the number of international students there who weren't only from Germany, but from all over the world.

6. Because it is which her family speaks and understands.

7. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list around 50 words.

8. Because, while all students heard Arabic in classroom and streets, she could also practice it at home.

9. Their behavior and their attitude to studying, all students appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity.

10. Because she mad many new friends and improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.

11. Her relatives.

12. Colloquial.

Salsabeel Saleem

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

DATE: Saturday 14th of July, 2018 **TIME: 1 hour and a half**

ملحوظات: 1- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. 2- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية (جامعات)
3- عدد الأسئلة (١) وعدد الصفحات (١)

Question Number one (points)

Read Anita's blog post carefully, and then in your answer booklet answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the blog post. (points)

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. 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 weren't only form Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to high level. The Arabic class, in modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

Every week we had to learn a vocabulary list of around50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in 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.

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. 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 am going to make this dream a reality.

1. Anita grew up speaking two languages. Write these two languages down. **(2 points)**

2. Anita was impressed by some aspects of her fellow students at the university write down two of these aspects. **(4 points)**

3. Quote the sentence which shows the number of words Anita and other students has to learn weekly. **(3 points)**

4. Find an idiom from the blog post that means "to put a lot of effort into something". **(3 points)**

5. What does the underlined word "**they**" refer to? **(2 points)**

Salsabeel Saleem

قطعة وزارية 2023

A) Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German. Jordanian university near Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students **there**, who weren't only form Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to high level. The Arabic class, in modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

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. They also showed extremely positive values.

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 news friends. I also improved my Arabic – speaking, writing and 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 am going to make this dream a reality.

1. There are three reasons that made Anita decide to study in Jordan. Write them down. **(6 points)**

2. Different aspects impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university. Write down two of these aspects. **(6 points)**

3. Write down the sentence which states Anita's dream and her insistence to make this dream come true. **(3 points)**

4. What does the underlined pronoun "**There**" refer to? **(3 points)**

5. Students who study abroad and live with foreign families might have positive impacts on their academic performance. Think of this statement and, in tow sentences, write down your point of view. **(6 points)**

Prepared by: Salsabeel Saleem

Subjects you can study at university
مواد يمكن دراستها في الجامعة

Math	رياضيات	Banking and finance	مصرفية ومالية
History	تاريخ	Dentistry	طب الأسنان
Physics	فيزياء	Geology	(علم الأرض) جيولوجيا
Chemistry	كيمياء	Biology	علم الأحياء
Geography	جغرافيا	Engineering	هندسة
Pharmacy	صيدلة	Psychology	علم النفس
Marketing	تسويق	Sociology	علم الاجتماع
Translation	ترجمة	Visual art	الفنون البصرية
Nursing	تمريض	Fine art	فنون جميلة
Medicine	طب	Law	قانون
Economics	علم الاقتصاد	Linguistics	لغات
Business management	إدارة الأعمال	Arabic language and literature	اللغة العربية وآدابها

"Abroad خارج البلاد"

"Global عالمي"

"life long طول الحياة"

"Increasingly بازدياد"

"Proficiency كفاءة"

"Prospects مجالات"

Salsabeel Saleem

أسئلة الكتاب وأسئلة الوزارة على الوحدة السادسة

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.

(History , Physics , Law , Fine arts)

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.

(chemistry , physics , History , linguistics)

3. Math has always been my strongest subject and I feel that by studying …….. I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.

(law , History , physics , Economics)

4. …….. is a subject that I've always been interested in learning about ancient and modern civilization is fascinating studying at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.

(History , law , Banking and finance , biology)

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

(Medicine , Banking and finance , physics , law)

6. **Abroad , increasingly , Global , proficiency , life long , prospects**

If you do a degree in medicine or law, you will find that your job …….. better than if you do a more general degree. However, language …….. becoming …….. important for anyone who wants to travel or work …….. for a large …….. company or organization. Remember it is never too late to study or change career direction studying is a …….. activity you're never too old to start.

7. Replace the words and phrase in bold:

Compulsory , Contradictory , developed nation , tuition , optional , fluently

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

8. In Jordan, per-school and kindergarten education is optional while basic education is free and ……...

(developed nation , compulsory , contradictory , astrophysics)

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9. The new courses will give the beginners personal……..in all types of outdoor photography.

(pioneering , global , contradictory , tuition)

10. Zaid justified the main……points between the two sides in the debate.

(tuition , life long , contradictory , academic)

11. Meeting new people and developing…….… friendships around the world are some benefits of studying abroad.

(fees , life long , academic , optional)

12. The main feature of a …… is that it is socially and economically advanced.

(developed nation , law , prospects , History)

13. Dr. Zaid explains the…….views of the study to his students.

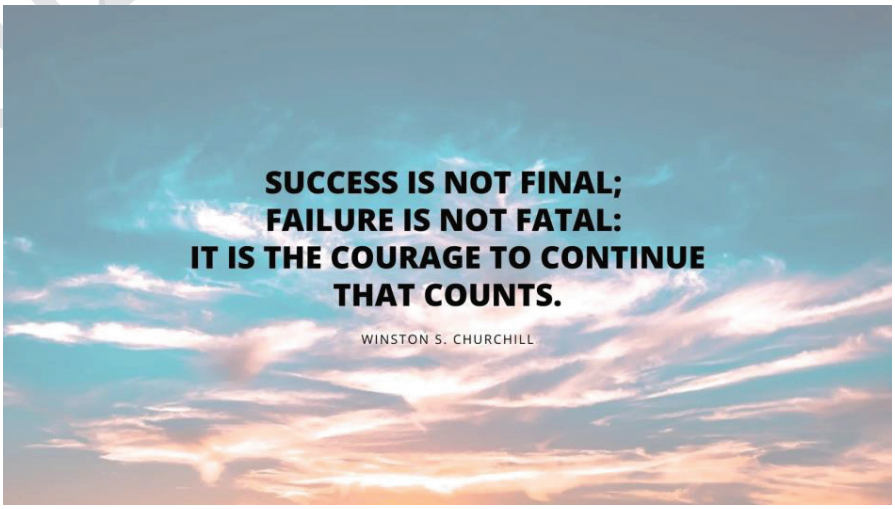
(compulsory , global , contradictory , tuition)

14. You can increase your employment. …… by having an international degree.

(life long , academic , prospects , compulsory)

Answers

1. law **2.** linguistics **3.** physics **4.** History **5.** Banking and finance
6. prospects , proficiency , increasingly , abroad , global , life long
7. a) developed nation **b)** compulsory **c)** tuition **d)** optional **e)** contradictory
8. compulsory **9.** tuition **10.** contradictory **11.** Life long
12. developed nation **13.** contradictory **14.** prospects



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Body Idioms
رموز الجسم

Get cold **feet**:	To lose your confidence (الثقة) at the last minute.	الخوف والتراجع في أخر لحظة
Get it off (your) **chest**:	To tell someone about something.	الاعتراف بما يزعجك
Have a **head** for figures:	To have ability for math/numbers.	امتلاك قدرات عقلية
Keep your **chin** up:	To remain cheerful in difficult situations.	التفاؤل في أصعب الظروف
Play it by **ear**:	To deal with a situation.	ترك القرار للظروف

أسئلة الكتاب

1 complete the sentence with the following body idioms:

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 will be warm enough to have a barbecue, we will have to……..…

أسئلة وزارية سابقة

2 Choose from (a, b, c or d) the correct answer:

1- Even if things have been difficult for you, always …….. everything will be normal soon.
a) play it by ear **b)** have a head for figures
c) keep your chin up **d)** get cold feet

2- Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that be will **lose his confidence at the last minute**. **Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom**:
a) get cold feet **b)** keep your chin up
c) play it by ear **d)** get it off chest

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3- I'm not sure if it will be warm enough to have a barbecues. We will have to **keep our chin up**. **Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom**:

a) play it by ear **b)** get cold feet
c) have a head for figures **d)** get it off chest

4- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really **get cold feet**. **Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom**:

a) keep your chin up **b)** play it by ear
c) have a head for figures **d)** get it off chest

Answers

1 **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

2 **1. c** **2. a** **3. a** **4. c**

Salsabeel Saleem

Comparison / Superlative / Equal comparative
المقارنة / التفضيل / المقارنة المتساوية

Note

❖ الصفة القصيرة: هي الصفة التي تتكون من مقطع واحد مثل:

tall – short – late – big - happy

❖ الصفة الطويلة: هي الصفة التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع مثل:

interesting – active – popular - difficult

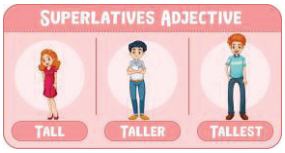
1 Comparison المقارنة

than

(شخص وشخص)
(شيء وشيء)
→ مقارنة بين طرفين

R
- er للصفة القصيرة
- more أكثر - less أقل للصفة الطويلة

2 Superlative التفضيل



the

(شخص على مجموعة أشخاص)
(شيء على مجموعة أشياء)
→ تفضيل طرف واحد

S
- est للصفة القصيرة
- most أكثر least أقل للصفة الطويلة

3 Equal Comparative المقارنة المتساوية

as ------- as

بشرط

(be) as ..... as (صفة مجردة)
(فعل عادي) as ..... ly ..... as

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❖ قد تأتي أسماء معدودة وغير معدودة فقط مع (as) (as) باستخدام:

Much / often → غير معدود

Many → معدود

as much as as often as as many as

as much information as as many people as

❖ الاسم المعدود: هو الاسم الذي له مفرد وجمع مثل:

Child → Children Person → people

❖ الاسم غير المعدود: هو الاسم الذي ليس له مفرد وجمع مثل:

money – information – milk

Note

١) عند مقارنة الأفعال مثل:

Like --------- don't like

Interested ----------

Practice ----------

Don't eat ----------

نستخدم:

as much as بقدر ما أو as often as على قدر

٢) تأتي هذه القاعدة ضع دائرة أو Rewrite: في جمل أعد الكتابة يجب فهم الجملة والحل حسب الفهم، وحفظ فقط:

The cheapest → the least expensive

الأرخص الأقل سعرا

Salsabeel Saleem

أسئلة الكتاب والأسئلة الوزارية

1) English is the ……. studied subject.
(much , more , most , many)

2) …….. studied subjects are Music and Art.
(the much , more , the most , many)

3) Math is …….. than science.
(popular , are popular , more popular , most popular)

4) There are ……. students studying science as Maths.
(not as much , not as many , more , the most)

5) students don't like doing Music and Art ……. they like doing Maths.
(More , as Many as , as Much as , most)

6) Neither Maths not science is as ……. as English.
(More popular , popular , most popular , popularly)

7) Portuguse children have to go to school for ……. than children in Japan.
(more long , longer , most longest , long)

8) In Jordan, children start school a year ……. than English children.
(most late , latest , later , late)

9) …….. people applied for law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
(not as many , not as much , the most , more)

10) …… growing subject is computer science.
(faster , the fastest , fast , fastest)

11) I haven't got as much homework …….. my brother.
(so , than , as , like)

12) My sister doesn't eat as ……. as I do.
(many , more , most , much)

13) she always puts …….. on her plate than I do.
(least , the most , less , little)

14) I'm tired today because I went to bed ……. than usual last night.
(more late , latest , most late , later)

15) In fact , it was the ……. interesting story I've ever read I didn't enjoy it.
(more , least , less , most)

16) The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little ……
(more long , longest , more long , longer)

Salsabeel Saleem

17) I'm not interested in football as ……. as you.
(many , more , much , less)

18) They want to interview as …… candidates as possible for the new position.
(much , many , the most , more)

19) The lunch is not ready yet. We'll have to wait a little ……...
(long , the longest , the longer , longer)

20) Yahya didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was …… interesting story he has ever read. (the less , the least , the more , the most)

21) Mr. khalil's novels are ……. ones this year, many people like them.
(the more attractive , most attractive , the most attractive , more attractive)

22) We practice music in our free time ……. Possible.
(as many as , as more as , as often as , as few as)

23) Jordanian children can leave school one year ……... than English children.
(earlier , the earliest , early , the earlier)

24) The salesman said that ……. sold items in his shop were chocolate and chips.
(less , the least , least , less than)

25) Yahya doesn't like running ……. he likes swimming.
(as much as , as few as , as more as , as many as)

26) Ibrahim doesn't like playing Volleyball ……. he likes playing tennis.
(as hard as , as much as , as often as , as popular as)

27) Which university is ……. existing educational institution in the world?
(older , older than , the oldest , oldest)

28) The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
a. The less expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
b. The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
c. The more expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
d. The most expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.

29) There's less information on the website than there is in the book.
a. There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
b. There isn't as many information in the book as on the website.
c. There isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
d. There isn't as many information on the website as in the book.

30) students don't like doing music as much as doing Math.
a. students like doing math less than doing music.
b. students like doing math as much as doing music.
c. students like doing math more than doing music.
d. students like doing music more than doing math.

Salsabeel Saleem

31) Neither Egypt nor Syria are as far as America .
a. America is farther than Egypt and Syria.
b. Egypt is farther than America and Syria.
c. America is the farthest in the world.
d. America isn't farther than Egypt and Syria.

32) Neither Math nor Science are as popular as English.
a. English is the most popular subject.
b. Math is more popular than science and English.
c. English is more popular than Math and science.
d. English isn't more popular than Math and science.

33) Manar is not as active as khaleda.
a. khaleda is more active than Manar.
b. khaleda isn't more active than Manar.
c. khaleda is as active as Manar.
d. Manar is more active than khaleda.

34) Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.
a. Watching a movie is more interesting than Reading a novel.
b. Watching a movie is an interesting as Reading a novel.
c. Watching a movie is the most interesting.
d. Reading a novel is the least interesting.

35) Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
a. Learning English is less difficult than learning Chinese.
b. Learning Chinese isn't more difficult than learning English.
c. Learning English is as difficult as learning Chinese.
d. Learning English is the most difficult.

36) Neither Math nor Biology is as interesting as English.
a. English is less interesting than Math and Biology.
b. Math and Biology are more interesting than English.
c. English is not as interesting as Math and Biology.
d. Math and Biology are less interesting than English.

37) Learning medicine is more difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
a. Learning biology and chemistry is more difficult than learning medicine.
b. Learning medicine is less difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
c. Learning biology and chemistry is not as difficult as learning medicine.
d. Learning medicine is as difficult as learning biology and chemistry.

Salsabeel Saleem

38) Doing regular exercise in the morning is more enjoyable than in the evening.
a. Doing regular exercise in the morning is as enjoyable as in the evening.
b. Doing regular exercise in the evening is more enjoyable than in the morning.
c. Doing regular exercise in the evening is less enjoyable than in the morning.
d. Doing regular exercise in the morning is less enjoyable than in the evening.

39) Reading detective stories is more impressive than reading plays.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is .....
a. Reading plays is more impressive than reading detective stories.
b. Reading detective stories is not as impressive as reading plays.
c. Reading plays is less impressive than reading detective stories.
d. Reading detective stories is as impressive as reading plays.

40) Neither Physics nor Chemistry is as interesting as Maths.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is .....
a. Physics and Chemistry are not as interesting as Maths.
b. Maths is less interesting than Physics and Chemistry.
c. Physics and Chemistry are more interesting than Maths.
d. Maths is an interesting as Physics and Chemistry.

Answers

1	most	2	the most	3	more popular	4	not as many
5	as much as	6	popular	7	longer	8	later
9	not as many	10	the fastest	11	as	12	much
13	less	14	later	15	most	16	longer
17	much	18	many	19	longer	20	the least
21	the most attractive	22	as often as	23	earlier	24	the least
25	as much as	26	as much as	27	the oldest	28	b

29	a	30	c	31	a	32	c	33	a	34	a
35	a	36	d	37	c	38	c	39	c	40	a

Salsabeel Saleem

Free writing

❖ تعلم كيفية كتابة موضوع تعبير عن موضوع إيجابي مثل:
(Education , Exercise , online learning)

العنوان وسط الصفحة
ويبدأ بـ Capital

مسافة We all agree that العنوان -------- is one of the most important things in our life nowadays, and we all admit the necessity of العنوان ---------- in all aspects of everyday life. In this essay, I am going to discuss العنوان ---------- from its all sides.

First of all, no wonder if we say that العنوان ---------- has its great and positive effects on us because it brings progress and development to our society. Really it is worth discussing, Also, it has made great changes in our life which has become easier and more comfortable.

More over
In addition, it increases our knowledge and culture in life, it is important not only for individuals but also for all our society, therefore it gives the power to brighten our gloomy life and solve most of the problems.

It appears that, العنوان ---------- is necessary for the development of any nation, and it can be considered on of the most important aspect of progress and culture of nation all over the world.

Salsabeel Saleem

Unit Seven : Life long learning

Reading

1. How to revise for exams.
2. Learning a foreign language.
3. Education in Jordan.
4. Learn English fast.

Grammar

1. Indirect Question.
2. Impersonal passive.

Salsabeel Saleem

كلمات يحتاجها الطالب لفهم قطع الوحدة السابعة وتزيد من مخزونه للمعاني

1 – Time table جدول

2 – physical activity نشاط بدني

3 - Brain العقل

4 - Revise يراجع

5 – Subjects مواد

6 – Foreign language لغة أجنبية

7 – Mother - tongue اللغة الأم

8 – Decision - making اتخاذ القرار

9 – Multitask متعدد المهام

10 – MOE وزارة التربية والتعليم

11 – Pre - school حضانة

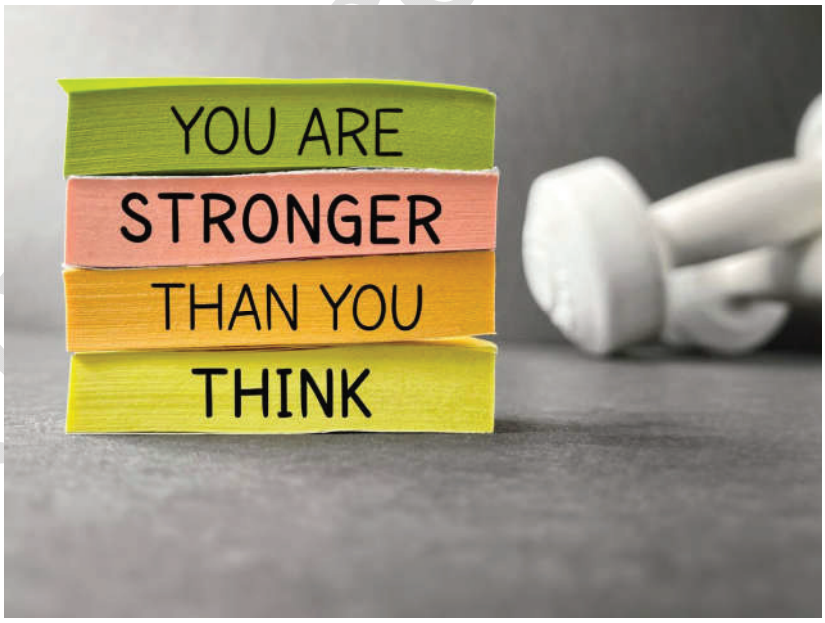
12 – Kindergarten روضة

13 – Education تعليم

14 – Experiences - Experiment تجربة

15 – Cultural activities أنشطة ثقافية

16 – responsible مسؤول



1 How to revise for exams (كيف تراجع للامتحانات)

أول خطوة للمراجعة قبل الامتحان هي إعداد جدول :

1 انظر للمواد التي يجب مراجعتها . 2 حدّد وقت لكل مادة .

* فكرة ← أن تغير ترتيب المواد ، مثلا تراجع الإنجليزي ثم الرياضيات ثم الأحياء ، لتجعل دماغك مفعم بالحيوية .

- كلما بدأت مبكرا كلما كانت مراجعتك مفيدة أكثر ، لأنك تستيقظ نشيط ، وتكون الذاكرة في أفضل حالاتها .
- يجب أن تكون مدة الدراسة (30) دقيقة ثم استراحة ، لأن التركيز يقل بعد نصف ساعة لذلك الاستراحة ستنعش المخ ويعيد التركيز .
- الاستراحة مثل أن تنهض من المقعد ، الاستماع للموسيقى ، المشي لمدة (10) دقائق .
- النشاط البدني مهم ، فهو يزيد من نبضات قلبك وبالتالي يزيد الدورة الدموية ويرسل مزيد من الأكسجين للدماغ .
- حاول أن تأكل فواكه وخضراوات ، وأن تشرب الكثير من الماء حتى لا تصاب بالجفاف .

Circulation	(noun) the movement of blood around the body , when it is pumped by the heart, also air the movement of air circulate (verb) .	الدورة الدموية
Concentration	(noun) attention , or attention span concentrate . (verb)	تركيز
Dehydration	(noun) the state of having drunk too little water . Dehydrate (verb) – dehydrated (adjective) .	جفاف
Diet	(noun) the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day (verb) – dietary (adjective).	نظام غذائي / حمية
Memory	(noun) someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences memories (verb) – memorable (adjective).	ذاكرة
Nutrition	(noun) the process of getting the right kind food for good health and growth nutritious (adjective).	التغذية

Salsabeelsaleem

How To Revise For Exams:

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 a revision timetable.

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 math's, then biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision you keep your mind fresh.

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

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.

E. Could 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!

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 be become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

Salsabeel Saleem

❖ **Read the article again and answer the questions:**

1) What is the first thing you have to do to start revising?

……

2) How should you draw up a time table?

……

3) According to the text, what is the purpose from changing the order of subjects?

……

4) Quote the sentence that explain why revision in the morning is more beneficial than late at night?

……

5) Write down the sentence which shows the benefit from taking a break?

……

6) The writer suggests several ways to get a break. Write down three of them.

……

7) Physical activity is very important especially when you are studying. Explain.

……

8) How can we avoid dehydration?

……

9) What does the underlined pronoun "you" refer to?

……

10) Find a word from the text which means " the state of having drunk too little water" .

……

Salsabeel Saleem

1. The first thing you have to do is to draw up a revision time table.

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

3. By changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

4. Because when you feel most awake and you memory is at its best.

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

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

7. Exercise will make a huge different 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 receive more efficiently.

8. By drinking lots of water.

9. The reader.

10. Dehydration.

Salsabeel Saleem

2 Learning a Foreign language (تعلم لغة أجنبية)

1 تعلم لغة أجنبية يحسن وظيفة المخ ، كيف ؟
1. تعلم معاني جديدة .
2. تعلم قواعد جديدة .

"تمرين للمخ" ← وبالتالي يحسن الذاكرة .

2 تعلم لغة أجنبية يقدم للدماغ " تحديات "
1. إدراك أنظمة اللغة .
2. طرق للتواصل بهذه الأنظمة .

هذه المهارات تحسن من فرص النجاح في حل المشكلات

الطلاب الذين يتعلمون لغة أجنبية يحصلون على علامات أعلى في الرياضيات والقراءة والمفردات من الطلاب الذين يمتلكون لغة الأم فقط .

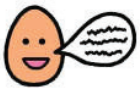
دراسة في الولايات المتحدة ← Results ← متعددي اللغات قادرين على التبديل بين :
1. نظامين من اللغة .
2. بين مهمات مختلفة .

تجربة قيادة محرك وأن يقوموا بمهمات أخرى ← Results ← "متعددي اللغات أقل تشتت وأقل أخطاء" .

3 تعلم لغة أجنبية يحسن اتخاذ القرار . "Decision making"

4 تعلم لغة أجنبية يحسن من استخدام اللغة الأم . "Mother - tongue"

Salsabeel Saleem

Utterance	**(noun) something that is said, such as statement utter (verb).**	قول 
Multilingual	**(adjective) speaking , reading or writing in more than two languages multilingualism (noun).**	متعدد اللغات
Simulator	**(noun) any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine simulate (verb) – simulation – (noun)**	المحاكي

Learning a Foreign Language

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

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania state university, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quiet easily. It has been proved that **they** are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.

One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision – making skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made.

This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which judgments is called for, and decisions have to be made.

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

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

Q1: Read the essay again and explain how learning a foreign language improves your:

1) Memory : .....
.....

2) Problem solving skills: .....
.....

3) Use of your mother tongue: .....
.....

4) Ability to multitask: .....
.....

5) Decision – making skills: .....
.....

Q2: answer the following questions:

1) Learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges. Write them down.
.....

2) Write down the sentence which shows that students who study foreign language do better than other students.
.....

3) What is the result from the study which carried out by Pennsylvania state university?
.....

4) Write down the result from the experiment.
.....

5) What does the underlined pronoun "who" refer to ?
.....

6) Find a word from the text which means " speaking, reading or writing more than two languages".
.....

Salsabeel Saleem

Answers

Question Number one:

1. It exercise the brain and so improves your memory.

2. It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognizing different languages system and communicates within these systems.

3. As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works which helps you to understand your own language better.

4. Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily.
This Transfers to other activities making multilingual people more able to multitask.

5. When you speak a foreign language, you have to constantly decide between differences in language, this decision making skill is transferred to other situations.

Question Number Two:

1. These include recognizing different languages systems and ways to communicate within these systems.

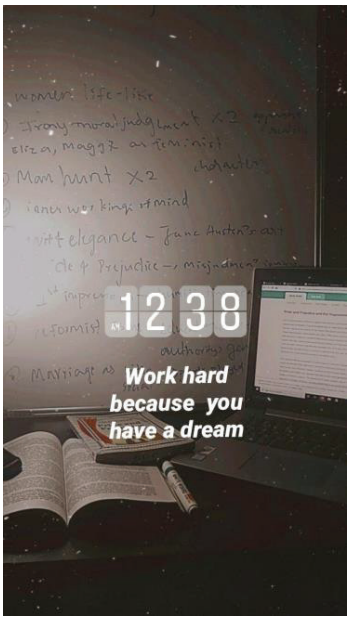
2. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better on the whole in general tests in math's reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

3. Multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing and structure quite easily, and they are able to switch easily between completely different tasks.

4. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

5. Students.

6. Multilingual.



Salsabeel Saleem

Question Three: (30 points)

A) Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text. (24 points)

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. **These** include recognizing different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. It also showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks.

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

1. The study that was carried cut by Pennsylvania State University came out with three main findings about multilingual people, write them down. **(9 points)**

2. The text mentions different benefits of learning new vocabulary and grammar rules. Write down two of them. **(4 points)**

3. Write down the sentence which states the effect of the skills one gains from learning a foreign language. **(3 points)**

4. What does the underlined pronoun "**These**" refer to? **(2 points)**

5. Speaking English confidently is an important goal for many students. Suggest three possible ways to improve students' speaking skill. **(6 points)**

Salsabeel Saleem

(3) Education In Jordan

التعليم في الأردن

الأردن لديها مستوى عالي من التعليم بسبب أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضروري.

❖ الحضانة والروضة اختياري، يتبعهم ١٠ سنوات من التعليم الإجباري المجاني.

يذهب الطلاب للجامعات إما لأغراض أكاديمية أو مهنية.

- لدينا ١٠ جامعات حكومية و١٩ جامعة خاصة.
- الطلاب في الجامعات يدرسون للحصول على شهادة البكالوريس ← "undergraduates"

أو طلاب دراسات عليا للحصول على الماجستير أو الدكتوراة أو الدبلوم العالي ← "postgraduates"

❖ ثلاث جامعات لديها عدد كبير من الطلاب:-

١) الجامعة الأردنية "عمان".
٢) جامعة اليرموك "إربد".
٣) جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية "السلط".

- أحدث جامعة ← الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية، تأسست 2005
- للطلاب الراغبون في إكمال تعليمهم العمل ممكن أن يسجلوا في برامج التعلم عن بعد.

★JORDAN★

Salsabeel Saleem

(3) Education In Jordan:

المعاني المطلوب حفظها انجليزي – انجليزي

الكلمة	المعنى بالإنجليزية	المعنى
Diploma	(noun) either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course.	شهادة دراسية
Master's degree	(noun) a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a bachelor's degree.	درجة الماجيستير
Online distance learning	(noun) a formalized teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication.	التعليم عن بعد على الإنترنت
PhD	(noun) a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty.	الدكتوراة
Postgraduate	(noun) someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a master's or a PhD; degree a second degree of master's or PhD level.	طالب دراسات عليا
Private university	A university not operated by a government.	جامعة خاصة
Public university	(noun) a university that is funded by public means, through a government.	جامعة حكومية
Undergraduate	(noun) someone who has not yet completed their first degree.	طالب جامعي
Vocational	(adjective) used to describe a particular job and the skills involved vocation (noun).	مهني
Enroll	(verb) to officially arrange to join a school, university, or course enrolment (noun)	يسجل

Salsabeel Saleem

Education in Jordan

Our country has a high standard of education. this is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.

All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the ministry of education (MOE). Pre – school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses. Students can attend one of ten public universities or nineteen private universities.

A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. these are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a master's degree, a PhD-or a higher diploma.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the university of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk university in Irbid and Balqa' applied university in Salt. These are all public universities.

An example of a newer university is the German – Jordanian university in Amman, **which** was set up in 2005 CE. **It** collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's federal ministry of education and research, and it follows German's model of education in applied sciences.

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

❖ **Question Number one: read the essay again, then answer the following questions:**

1) Write down the reason which made education in Jordan to be considered a high standard.

……

2) Who is responsible for schools in Jordan?

……

3) Which stages of education in Jordan are optional? And which are compulsory?

……

4) Students enter university for two reasons. Mention them.

……

5) What can a postgraduate students study in university?

……

6) There are three universities with the most undergraduates. Mention them.

……

7) When was the German – Jordanian university founded?

……

8) Mention the features of the German – Jordanian university.

……

9) How can students continue studying while working at the same time?

……

10) What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" refer to?

……

11) Find a word from the text which means "used to describe a particular job and the skill involved".

……

Answers

Question Number one:

1. This is mainly due to fact that the government considers education a necessity.

2. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the ministry of education (MOE).

3. Pre – school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education.

4. Either for academic or vocational courses.

5. Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

6. The University of Jordan in Amman. Yarmouk University in Irbid and al Balqa applied university in Salt.

7. In 2005 CE.

8. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's federal ministry of education and research, and it follows Germany's model of education in applied sciences.

9. You can enroll into online distance learning programmers.

10. German – Jordanian university.

11. Vocational.

Salsabeel Saleem

Text Two: (25 points)

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

Jordanian universities have an excellent reputation among the regional ones. Students can attend a public university or a private university. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as forging students from all over the world.

These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a master's, a PhD-or a higher diploma. For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enroll onto online distance learning programmers. In the future, **this option** will become available in many other universities.

1. What are the educational stages that students go through before doing their first degree? **(6 points)**

2. Jordanian universities grant their postgraduates three different degrees. Write down these three degrees. **(6 points)**

3. Why does Jordan have a high standard of education? **(4 points)**

4. What do the underlined words "**this option**" refer to? **(3 points)**

5. It is said that studying abroad can help your degree mean more. Think of this statement and, in two sentences. Write down your point of view. **(6 points)**

Salsabeel Saleem

(4) Learn English Fast

تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية بسرعة

أفضل طريقة لكسب اللغة هي "أن تغمس نفسك فيها" وهذا ما يوفره برنامج "Extreme English"

ممكن أن تنضم لمجموعة طلاب في نفس مرحلتك أو أن تطلب "دورة متخصصة"

مثل ← دورة أكاديمية: لشهادة البكالوريس أو دراسات عليا.
← دورة مهنية: لتساعدك في وظيفتك.

١) في الصباح: ٣ ساعات من التعليم المكثف.
٢) بعد الغداء: زيارة أماكن، التسوق أو الرياضة.
٣) في المساء: أنشطة ثقافية (مسرح أو احتفال) أو أن تبقى في المنزل تتحدث الإنجليزية.

- أينما تكون، سيكون المعلم معك كمرشد ومعلم وصديق.
- بعض الأشخاص يأتون لأسبوعين، ثلاث أو أربع أسابيع، هذا يرجع لك.

---

(4) Learn English Fast:

"المعاني المطلوب حفظها انجليزي - انجليزي"

الكلمة	المعنى بالإنجليزية	المعنى
Immerse	(verb) to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it immersion (noun).	يغرق في

Salsabeel Saleem

Learn English Fast

1) Learn English fast – the natural way!

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

2) What exactly do you mean by "total immersion"?

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

3) What will I be doing?

In the morning, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports etc. In the evening, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

4) How long are the courses?

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

❖ **Question Number one: read the essay again, then answer the following questions:**

1) According to the text, what is the best way to acquire a language?

……

2) Where will the students stay? And what will they do there?

……

3) Students may require two courses. Mention them.

……

Salsabeelsaleem

4) The text says that students will be living "as a family" give two examples from the text that illustrate this.

……

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

……

6) What do you think "a tailor – made course" means?

……

7) What will students do after lunch?

……

8) Mention two examples of cultural activates.

……

9) How long are the courses?

……

10) What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?

……

Answers

Question Number one:

1. The best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it.

2. They will stay in one of our beautiful apartments, they will hear and speak English all day long.

3. In academic English to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies or vocational course to help you with your career.

4. The students eat and socialize together.

5. The morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition.

6. A course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual.

7. They will visit local places, go shopping, take part in sport.

8. The theatre or a concert.

9. Some people just come for a week, others come for two or three even four weeks, it's up to you.

10. people.

Salsabeel Saleem

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

DATE: Sunday 21th of July, 2018

TIME: 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: 1- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. 2- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية (جامعات)
3- عدد الأسئلة ( ) وعدد الصفحات ( )

Question Number one (points)

Read the following study carefully, and then in your answer booklet answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text. (points)

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

You have to determine two things before attending such a course; the duration of the course you wish to attend and the course whether academic or vocational.

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

In the mornings m after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table, you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc…. in the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

1. In the evening, students at extreme English can practice some activities. Write down two of these activities

2. Before arriving to carry out a course at extreme English, students have to make two decisions. Write down these two decisions.

3. Quote the sentence which shows the how teachers can support their students at extreme English.

4. Find a word in the text that means "to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it".

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

6. Learning a foreign language comes up with different kinds of struggles and obstacles. Write down three possible obstacles a person may face while learning a foreign language.

Salsabeel Saleem

Collocations المتلازمات

Do exercise	Keep fit	يتمرن
Do a subject	Study	يدرس
Make a start	Begin	يبدأ
Make a difference	Change something	يؤثر
Take a break	Relax	يأخذ استراحة
Draw up a timetable	Write a schedule	يُعد جدول

Q1: Write the collocations in the correct gaps next to the definitions:

1) Write a schedule : ……
2) Keep fit : ……
3) Begin : ……
4) Relax : ……
5) Study: ……
5) Change something: ……

Q2: Use the collocations from exercise "1" to complete the sentences:

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

Answers

Q1:

1. Draw up a time table.
2. Do exercise.
3. Make a start.
4. Do a subject.
5. make a difference.

Q2:

1. Do exercise.
2. make a start.
3. Make a difference.
4. take a break.
5. Draw up a time table.

أسئلة الكتاب وأسئلة وزارية سابقة على معاني الوحدة السابعة

1) I used to eat too much junk food , but now I have a much healthier ……
(circulation - dehydration - diet - beneficial)

2) It's …….. to take regular breaks when revising.
(circulation - dehydration - diet - beneficial)

3) It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid ……
(circulation - dehydration - diet - beneficial)

4) Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your ……..
(circulation - dehydration - diet - beneficial)

5) Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her …….
(concentration - memory - dehydration - nutrition)

6) Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing …….
(concentration - memory - dehydration - nutrition)

7) I'm confused. Could you give me some …….. please?
(circulate - advice - concentrate - revise)

8) Before an exam, you must …….. everything you've learnt.
(circulate - advice - concentrate - revise)

9) In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ……
(circulate - dehydration - revise - concentrate)

10) Don't talk to the driver. He must ……
(circulate - dehydration - revise - concentrate)

11) How quickly does blood …….. round the body ?
(circulate - dehydration - revise - concentrate)

12) After Nasser completes his first degree, hes hoping to do a …… degree.
(academic - postgraduate - vocational - undergraduate)

13) Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in ……. Subjects like history, Arabic and math's.
(academic - postgraduate - vocational - undergraduate)

Salsabeel Saleem

14) My brother has just left school. Now he's a university…….
(academic - postgraduate - vocational - undergraduate)

15) My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university he did a ……. Course at a local training college.
(academic - postgraduate - vocational - undergraduate)

16) Taha's organized participation in the seminar ….. and activites everyone there.
(take a break - do exercise - makes a difference – do a subject)

17) Students need to …… a revision time table to organize their time better.
(do exercise - take a break - draw up - make a difference)

18) would you prefer to do an academic or a …… course when you finish school .
(postgraduate - vocational – master's degree - diploma)

19) If you send money to chairity, you will ……. a difference to a lot of livers.
(take - do - make - draw up)

20) Some universities offer …… courses that suit different individual needs.
(tailor made - motive - increasingly - postgraduate)

21) ……. means " speaking , reading or writing in more than two languages.
(simulator - participants - experiment - multilingual)

22) Good ……. is essential if patients are to make a quick recovey .
(nutrition - circulation - dominance - concentration)

23) Lina worked hard in her school, her strong …….. was the desire to win the award.
(fees - motive - tuition - minority)

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❖ **Find the best course or institution for the following people:**

[preschool or kindergarten] [public university] [private university] [on line distance learning]

1) A child who is too young to start primary school ……
2) An undergraduate who wants to get a first degree ……..
3) someone who wants a degree from a university with lower fees……..
4) A post graduate with a first degree, who wants to study further ……
5) A postgraduate with a master's degree , who wants to study further ……
6) someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree……

Answers

1. diet.	**2.** beneficial.	**3.** Dehydration	**4.** circulation.
5. Concentration.	**6.** memory.	**7.** advice.	**8.** revise.
9. dehydration.	**10.** concentrate.	**11.** circulate.	**12.** postgraduate.
13. academic.	**14 .** undergraduate.	**15.** vocational.	**16.** makes a difference.
17. draw up.	**18.** vocational.	**19.** make.	**20.** tailor made.
21. multilingual.	**22.** nutrition.	**23.** fees.	

1. preschool or kindergarten.
2. public or private university.
3. public university.
4. public or private university.
5. online distance learning.

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Grammar

1 Indirect Question (قاعدة المقص) – السؤال الغير مباشر–

❖ تُستخدم هذه القاعدة عندما نريد السؤال بأدب أو بشكل رسمي .

* Could you tell me ..... ? هل يمكن أن تخبرني .... ؟
* Could you explain ..... ? هل يمكن أن تشرح .... ؟
* Do you know ..... ? هل تعرف .... ؟
* Could you mind + (V.ing) ..... ? هل تمانع .... ؟

Helping verb

❖ ما هي الأفعال المساعدة

1. verb to be (is , am , are , was , were).
2. verb to do (do , does , did).
3. verb to have (have , has , had).
4. Modals (will , can , shall , may , must).

❖ السؤال في اللغة الانجليزية يأتي على طريقتين :

- Yes , No question.
  - هي التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد
- Wh / question.
  - أدوات الاستفهام
    - What ..... ?
    - When ..... ?
    - how ..... ?
    - how much sleep ?
    - how many days ?

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❖ قاعدة المقص :

When should I revise for exams?

Do you know when I should ..... ?

wh كما هي

(wh) (فاعل) (مساعد) .....?

Are we allowed to take break?

Do you know if we are allowed ..... ?

(whether) ← إذا كان بالجملة
"or"

(if) (فاعل) (مساعد) .....?
(whether)

أفعال Do حالة خاصة

"نحذفها وندمجها مع الفعل المجرد"

Do + فعل = فعل مجرد

Does + فعل = فعل + "s"

Did + فعل = "v_2"

* Does the exam start at ten ?

Do your know if the exam starts at ten?

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1- How can I get to queen Alia Airport by public transport?
a) Could you tell me How could I get to queen Alia Airport by public transport?
b) Could you tell me How can I got to queen Alia Airport by public transport?
c) Could you tell me How I could get to queen Alia Airport by public transport?
d) Could you tell me How I can get to queen Alia Airport by public transport?

2- Is there a connection between TV people watch and how fit they are?
a) Could you tell me If there is a connection between TV people watch and how fit they are?
b) Could you tell me If there had been a connection between TV people watch and how fit they are?
c) Could you tell me If there was a connection between TV people watch and how fit they are?
d) Could you tell me If is there a connection between TV people watch and how fit they are?

3- Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the exam?
a) Could you tell me If students were allowed to navigate the internet during the exam?
b) Could you tell me If students are allowed to navigate the internet during the exam?
c) Could you tell me If were students allowed to navigate the internet during the exam?
d) Could you tell me If are students allowed to navigate the internet during the exam?

4- Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
a) Could you tell me The bell does ring at eight or half past eight?
b) Could you tell me Whether the bell rings at eight or half past eight?
c) Could you tell me Whether does The bell does ring at eight or half past eight?
d) Could you tell me whether the bell ring at eight or half past eight?

5- What can't we bring onto the exam?
a) Could you tell me what we can't bring onto the exam?
b) Could you tell me what we couldn't bring onto the exam?
c) Could you tell me If we can't bring onto the exam?
d) Could you tell me what we can't brought onto the exam?

6- How I can fix this smart phone?
a) Could you tell me How could I fix this smart phone?
b) Could you tell me How can I fixed this smart phone?
c) Could you tell me How can I fix this smart phone?
d) Could you tell me How I could fix this smart phone?

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

a) Could you tell me How much sleep teenagers of our age needed?
b) Could you tell me How much sleep teenagers of our age do need?
c) Could you tell me How much sleep teenagers of our age needs?
d) Could you tell me How much sleep teenagers of our age need?

8- How much does the cotton shirt cost?

a) Could you tell me How much the cotton shirt costs?
b) Could you tell me How much the cotton shirt cost?
c) Could you tell me How much the cotton shirt does cost?
d) Could you tell me How much does the cotton shirt costs?

9- Did she attend the meeting yesterday?

a) Could you tell me If she attends the meeting yesterday?
b) Could you tell me If she attend the meeting yesterday?
c) Could you tell me If did she attended the meeting yesterday?
d) Could you tell me If she attended the meeting yesterday?

10- Could you tell me …… these new chairs cost, Please?

a) how many. b) who. c) how. d) how much.

11- How can I record these events chronologically?

a) Could you explain how I can record these events chronologically?
b) Could you explain how I could record these events chronologically?
c) Could you explain how can I record these events chronologically?
d) Could you explain how could record these events chronologically?

12- Could you tell me …… revise for the exam, Please?

a) Where shall I. b) Where should I. c) Where I shall. d) Where I should.

13- Is it possible to improve your memory?

a) could you explain if is it possible to improve your memory?
b) could you explain if it was possible to improve your memory?
c) could you explain if it is possible to improve your memory?
d) could you explain if it had been possible to improve your memory?

14- what do you mean by "mnemonics"?

a) could you tell me what you means by "mnemonics" ?
b) could you tell me what you meant by "mnemonics" ?
c) could you tell me what you do mean by "mnemonics" ?
d) could you tell me what you mean by "mnemonics" ?

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15- can we take a water into the exam?

a) Do you know if we can take a water into the exam?
b) Do you know if can we take a water into the exam?
c) Do you know if we could take a water into the exam?
d) Do you know we can take a water into the exam?

16- How much does this book cost, please?

a) could you tell me how much this book does cost, please?
b) could you tell me how much this book cost, please?
c) could you tell me how much this book costs, please?
d) could you tell me how much does this book costs, please?

17- why does the sky sometimes look red?

a) Do you mind explaining why the sky sometimes looks red?
b) Do you mind explaining why does the sky sometimes looks red?
c) Do you mind explaining why the sky sometimes look red?
d) Do you mind explaining why the sky does sometimes look red?

18- can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

a) Do you mind suggests a healthy breakfast?
b) Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?
c) Do you mind suggested a healthy breakfast?
d) Do you mind suggest a healthy breakfast?

Note

Do you mind بعد دائما "ing" ثم باقي الجملة.

19- please help me to plan my revision.

a) Do you mind helps me to plan my revision.
b) Do you mind helping me to plan my revision.
c) Do you mind helped me to plan my revision.
d) Do you mind help me to plan my revision.

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

a) Do you know whether the exam start at ten or half past ten?
b) Do you know whether the exam does start at ten or half past ten?
c) Do you know whether the exam started at ten or half past ten?
d) Do you know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten?

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21- " How can I translate theses texts into English ?"

a) could you explain how I can translates these texts into English?
b) could you explain how could I translates these texts into English?
c) could you explain how I could translates these texts into English?
d) could you explain how can I translates these texts into English?

22- Is it possible to improve one's memory?

a) Do you know if it is possible to improve one's memory?
b) Do you know if is it possible to improve one's memory?
c) Do you know if it was possible to improve one's memory?
d) Do you know if was it possible to improve one's memory?

23- Do you know ..... my brother has passed the practical driving test or not?

a) when. b) unless. c) whether. d) even if.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d	a	b	b	a	c	d	a	d	d	a	d
13	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	
c	d	a	c	a	b	b	d	d	a	c	

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(2) The Impersonal passive

المجهول الغير شخصي

"قاعدة الأفعال التسعة" (٣×٩)

V1	V3
Say Think Know	Said Thought Known
Suppose Assume	Supposed Assumed
Believe Prove	Believed Proved
Claim Consider	Claimed Considered

تذكير

لقاعدة "passive" في (١):-

V_1 (S / V_1) → is / am / are + V_3

V_2 → was / were + V_3

has / have + V_3 (جاهز) → has / have + been + V_3

had + V_3 (جاهز) → had + been + V_3

M + فعل مجرد → M + be + V_3 (كما هي)

انتبه

قد نبدل بين has / have حسب مفرد / جمع

V1	V2	V3
say	said	has / have said
is / am / are said	was / were said	has / have been said

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❖ يكون حل هذه القاعدة على طريقتين:-

(It) → "passive" + "that" ---------- الجملة كما هي

(obj) → "passive" + to (be) is – am – are

(مجرد) V1 → s / xs

(have+V3) V2/has

Impersonal Passive تدريبات

تذكر

(ing) نعتبرها مفرد دائما حتى لو الاسم الذي بعدها جمع

Learning languages

Eating fruits

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

a) Eating almonds are believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.

b) Eating almonds has believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.

c) Eating almonds have been believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.

d) Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart disease.

2- They assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success.

a) It is assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success.

b) It has been assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success.

c) It was assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success.

d) It was assumed that the last Olympic games have been a great success.

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

a) Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach.

b) Eating fresh vegetables have been proved to be good for the stomach.

c) Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to have been good for the stomach.

d) Eating fresh vegetables has proved to be good for the stomach.

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

a) English clubs are says to be essential for learning.

b) English clubs is said to be essential for learning.

c) English clubs are said to be essential for learning.

d) English clubs have been said to be essential for learning.

5- Linguistics have proved that learning some languages is helpful.

a) Learning some languages has been proved to be helpful.

b) Learning some languages have been proved to be helpful.

c) Learning some languages is proved to be helpful.

d) Learning some languages has been proved that is helpful.

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6- Teachers believe that working in groups improve student's awareness.
a) Working in group's are being believed to improve student's awareness.
b) Working in group's is believed to have been improved student's awareness.
c) Working in group's is believed to improve student's awareness.
d) Working in group's are believed to improve student's awareness.

7- People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.
a) The heavy rainfall is believed to have caused the devasting of the dam.
b) The heavy rainfall is believe to be caused the devasting of the dam.
c) The heavy rainfall has believed to have caused devasting of the dam.
d) The heavy rainfall have believed to have caused devasting of the dam.

8- People think that success comes from hard work.
a) Success is thought to have come from hard work.
b) Success is thought to be come from hard work.
c) Success is thought to come from hard work.
d) Success has been thought to come from hard work.

9- Experts have proved that enough amount of water is good for the immune system.
a) Enough amount of water have been proved to be good for the immune system.
b) Enough amount of water has been proved to be good for the immune system.
c) Enough amount of water have proved to be good for the immune system.
d) Enough amount of water has proved to be good for the immune system.

10- We …… to only use a small percentage of our brain power.
a) has thought. b) was thought. c) are thought. d) is thought.

11- It …… that kids only use a small percentage of their potentials.
a) has believed. b) is believed. c) had believed. d) are believed.

12- Fresh meals …… to be good for concentration.
a) has been proved. b) have proved. c) have been proved. d) had proved.

13- Nowadays, many doctors ……. homoeopathy a viable option for some diseases.
a) were considered. b) are considered. c) consider. d) had considered.

14- The say that fish is good for the brain.
a) Fish are said to be good for the brain.
b) Fish has said to be good for the brain.
c) Fish is said to be good for the brain.
d) Fish have said to be good for the brain.

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15- People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain.
a) It was thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain.
b) It has been thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain.
c) It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain.
d) It have thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain.

16- They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
a) It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
b) It was claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
c) It is claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
d) It has claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

17- People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
a) Solving puzzles are believed to keep the brain active.
b) Solving puzzles is believed to keeps the brain active.
c) Solving puzzles has believed to keep the brain active.
d) Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

18- Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
a) Exercise has proved to be good for concentration.
b) Exercise have proved to be good for concentration.
c) Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.
d) Exercise have been proved to be good for concentration.

19- Solving different kind of puzzles ---------- to keep the brain active.
a) are believed b) has believed c) is believed d) believes

20- Linguistics have proved that repetition is good for learning a new language.
a) It has proved that repetition is good for learning a new language.
b) It had been proved that repetition were good for learning a new language.
c) It has been proved repetition is good for learning a new language.
d) It had proved that repetition was good for learning a new language.

21- Teacher think that solving mathematical puzzles actively simulates the brain.
a) Solving mathematical puzzles was thought actively simulates the brain.
b) Solving mathematical puzzles are thought actively simulates the brain.
c) Solving mathematical puzzles were thought actively simulates the brain.
d) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought actively simulate the brain.

Answers

1	d	**2**	c	**3**	a	**4**	c	**5**	a	**6**	c	**7**	a	**8**	c	**9**	b	**10**	c	**11**	b
12	c	**13**	b	**14**	c	**15**	b	**16**	a	**17**	d	**18**	c	**19**	a	**20**	c	**21**	d		

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Free writing

❖ تعلم كيفية كتابة موضوع تعبير عن موضوع سلبي مثل التدخين، قلة التمارين، التلوث:
(Smoking , lack of exercise , pollution)

العنوان وسط الصفحة
ويبدأ بـ Capital

مسافة There is no doubt that العنوان ---------- is one of the most dangerous problem in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays. In this essay, I am going to clarify its effects on us.

It is worth mentioning that العنوان ---------- is really serious and harmful nowadays therefore it stands for an obstacle in our progress so we should put an end to it. In addition, one should unite, cooperate, and shoulder to shoulder against it.

Moreover, the government must try to overcome this serious problem by finding the best solutions. For example, all members of the Society must participate in putting an end to this serious problems. Also, we should do our best to get rid of this problem by spreading awareness and working hard.

It appears that العنوان ---------- has a lot of disadvantages which we can't count, so the government and the individuals should stand together to fight against this problem.

Salsabeel Saleem

Unit Nine : The World of Business

Reading

1. Doing Business in China.
2. Our country's imports and exports.
3. Business today / how to make a sales pitch.

Grammar

Wish - if only

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كلمات يحتاجها الطالب لفهم قطع الوحدة التاسعة وتزيد من مخزونه للمعاني

1 – Youth الشباب

2 – Company شركة

3 - Compromise حل وسط

4 - Respect احترام

5 – Offence إساءة

6 – Director مدير

7 – medicine دواء

8 – Competition منافس

9 – Customers زبائن

10 – confident ثقة

11 – Sell بيع

12 – Product منتج

1 Doing Business in China (القيام بعمل تجاري في الصين)

- السيد غانم رجل أعمال يقيم في عمان غالبا ما يزور الصين ، أول رحلة كانت في عام ٢٠٠٤ ولم تكن ناجحة ، لماذا ؟

1. كان يعمل لدى شركة كمبيوتر صغيرة وجديدة (لم يكن للشركة أي خبرة ولا أي انجازات) .
2. كان صغير (لم يكن لديه أي خبرة) .

- الصينيون يحترمون العمر والخبرة أكثر من الشباب .

بعدها ... انضم لشركة أكبر وهم أرسلوه لدورة تعلم الثقافة الصينية .

❖ النصائح (Recommendations / Advice) :

1. أخذ نصائح من عملاء سابقين .
2. إرسال المؤهلات وبطاقة الأعمال باللغة الصينية .

❖ آخر مقابلة كانت ناجحة لعدة أسباب :

1. وصل على الموعد .
2. صافح المدير .
3. صوته واضح .
4. لم يُلقِ نكتة .
5. كان مستعد لجميع الأسئلة .

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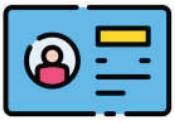
Negotiate	(verb) to discuss something in order to reach an agreement , especially in business or politics .	يتفاوض مع
Shake hands	(verb) to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting .	يُصافح
Tell a joke	(verb) to say something to make people laugh.	يُخبر نكتة
Track record	(noun) all of a person's or organization past achievements successes or failures which show how well they have done something.	منجزات
Give a business card	(verb phrase) to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details.	 إعطاء بطاقة أعمال
Make a small take	(verb phrase) to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation .	محادثة غير رسمية
Be able to answer Detailed questions	(verb phrase) to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	إجابة الأسئلة بتفاصيلها
Do a deal	(verb) to arrange an agreement in business.	صفقة / عقد

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Doing Business in China

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

Why was it not successful? I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to china when I was still quite young. If only the company had realized that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!

Did you make any mistakes on that visit? Yes! I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in china, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could no talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.

When did you learn how to be successful in china? I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to china, it felt as If I hadn't known anything on my first visit!

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China? Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients, I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.

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

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

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❖ **Read the interview again and answer the questions:**

1) Who is Mr. Ghanem, and when did is start doing business with china?

.....

2) Why was Mr. Ghanem's first business trip to china was not successful?

.....

3) According to the text, Chinese respect two things mention them.

.....

4) Mr. Ghanem did many mistakes on his first trip. Write them down.

.....

5) Mention the advice that Mr. Ghanem gave to people who want to do business with china.

.....

6) How did Mr. Ghanem act in his last meeting?

.....

7) Why was the last meeting successful?

.....

8) What does the underlined pronoun "his" refer to ?

.....

9) Find a word from the text which means " to discuss something in order to reach an agreement especially in business or politics".

.....

Salsabeel Saleem

1. Mr. Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visit china, he had been doing business with china for many years, his first trip was in 2004.

2. Because, he worked for a small company in Amman , and they sent him to china when he was still young.

3. Chinese respect age and experience more than youth.

4. He wishes he had researched Chinese culture before he visited the country, Chinese business people will always ask about a company's success in the past, and he worked for a new company, he couldn't talk about its track record.

5. Before I visit a company , I send recommendation, from previous clients, I also send my business card translated into Chinese.

6. He arrived on time, shook hands, began the meeting my making small talk, he made sure that his voice and body language were calm, and he never told a joke.

7. The director had researched my business before the meeting, so he was prepared for his detailed questions.

8. The director.

9. Negotiating.

Salsabeel Saleem

2 Our country's Imports and Exports
(واردات وصادرات الأردن)

تقرير ← يبحث في الدول التي تتاجر معها الأردن ، وما هي البضائع التي تصدرها وتستوردها .

❖ الأردن غنية بالمعادن : البوتاس، الفوسفات ← لذلك أكبر صادرات الأردن : المواد الكيميائية، الأسمدة

الدواء يشكل (30%) من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي و (75%) يتم تصديرها .

(65%) من اقتصاد الأردن ← السياحة، السفر

❖ الأردن تصدر : العراق، أميركا، الهند، السعودية

❖ تستورد الأردن : 1 النفط والغاز . 2 السيارات . 3 الأدوية . 4 القمح .

عام ٢٠١٣ ← (23.6%) ربع واردات الأردن كانت من السعودية .
← (17.6%) كانت من الاتحاد الأوروبي .

❖ اتفاقيات تجارية حرة مع : 1 أميركا 2 كندا 3 ماليزيا .

Salsabeel Saleem

Our Country's Imports and Exports

المعاني المطلوب حفظها انجليزي – انجليزي

الكلمة	المعنى بالإنجليزية	المعنى
Agreement	(noun) an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organizations agree (verb)	موافقة
Goods	(plural noun) things that are produced in order to be sold.	السلع
Gross domestic product	(noun) the value of a country's total output of goods and services.	الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
Import	(noun) goods bought from other countries import (verb0 – importation (noun) – imported (adjective)	بضائع مستوردة
Pharmaceutical	(plural noun) companies which produce drugs and medicine pharmaceutical (adjective)	الصناعات الدوائية
Export	(noun) goods sold to another country export (verb) – exploration.	تصدير
Extraction	(noun) the process of removing and obtaining something from something else extract (verb).	استخراج
Minerals	(noun) a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth mineral (adjective).	معدن
Fertilizer	(noun) a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow fertilize (verb) – fertilization (noun) – fertile (adjective)	سماد
Reserve	(noun) something kept back or set aside, especially for future use reserve (verb).	احتياطي

Salsabeel Saleem

Our country's Import and Exports

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

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas servers. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat.

In 2013 CE. 23.6% of Jordan's imports were form Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU m with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from china and the United States. Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and **it** trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada, and Malaysia.

Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE.

In 2011 CE. another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

❖ **Question Number one: read the report again and answer the questions:**

1) What does the report talk about?

……

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

……

3) Mention two things that Jordan exports to other countries.

……

4) Write down the percentage of pharmaceuticals that represents Jordan gross domestic products and which Jordan exports.

……

Salsabeel Saleem

5) Economy of Jordan dominated by two things write them down.

.....

6) Quote the sentence which indicates the countries that Jordan exports from.

.....

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

.....

8) Mention two goods that Jordan imports.

.....

9) Mention the countries which Jordan trades freely with them.

.....

10) What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" refer to?

.....

11) Find a word from the text which means "things that are produced in order to be sold".

.....

Answers

Question Number one:

1. About the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports.

2. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, that's why Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers.

3. Chemicals and fertilizers.

4. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's domestic product and 75% Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported.

5. The majority 65% of the economy is dominated by services mostly travel and tourism.

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

7. Unlike some other counties in the Middle East, Jordan doesn't have large oil or gas reserves.

8. Cars, medicine, wheat.

9. Jordan trades freely with many countries including the USA, Canada and Malaysia

10. Jordan.

11. Goods.

Salsabeel Saleem

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

DATE: Sunday 15th of January, 2017

TIME: 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: 1- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. 2- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية (جامعات)
3- عدد الأسئلة ( ) وعدد الصفحات ( )

Question Number one (points)

Read the following article carefully, and then in your answer booklet answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article. (points)

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

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's 30% of Jordan's gross domestic product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

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

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

1. Most of Jordan's exports mainly go to four countries. Write them down. **(4 points)**

2. Many of Jordan's fertilizers are made mainly of two minerals. Write these two minerals down. **(2 points)**

3. Quote the sentence which indicates the country that supplied Jordan with nearly a quarter of its imports in 2013. **(2 points)**

4. Find a word in the text which means "things kept back or set aside, especially for future use". **(2 points)**

5. What does the underlined word "**It**" refer to? **(2 points)**

Salsabeel Saleem

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

DATE: Thursday 8th of August, 2019

TIME: 1 hour and a half

ملحوظات: 1- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. 2- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية (جامعات)
3- عدد الأسئلة ( ) وعدد الصفحات ( )

Question Number one (points)

Read the following article carefully, and then in your answer booklet answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article. (points)

Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's gross domestic product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism.

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

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE.

1. The text states the main goods that Jordan has to import from different countries. Write down three of these main goods. **(12 points)**

2. Jordan trades freely with different countries. Write down two of these countries. **(8 points)**

3. Quote the sentence which indicates the country that supplied Jordan with nearly 25% of its imports in 2013. **(5 points)**

4. Find a word in the text which means "goods sold to another country". **(5 points)**

5. What does the underlined word "**Its**" refer to? **(6 points)**

6. Many of Jordan's fertilizers are made from two minerals. Write down these two minerals. **(6 points)**

7. Although we need to import certain goods, we can support our national economy in different ways. Suggest three possible ways to support the national economy. **(6 points)**

8. It is said that Jordan's trade with certain countries is likely to grow. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down point of view. **(6 points)**

Salsabeel Saleem

(3) Business-Today / How to make a sales pitch

أياً كان المنتج الذي تبيعه، يجب أن يكون لديك مهارة "البيع".

1 البحث عن:
- ١) المنتج
- ٢) السوق المستهدف (العمر، الدخل)
- ٣) المنافس (الذي يبيع نفس المنتج في السوق)

❖ إذا كنت تتحدث مع شخص من الطبقة الوسطى، اشرح له أن منتجك يناسب الأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم الكثير من المال.

2 تدرب جيداً:

فكرة جيدة أن يكون لديك قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية، في حال قاطعك أحدهم أو أنك متوتر.

3 كن محترفاً:

ابدأ بالتعليقات الودية، اجعل خطابك بسيط وقصير، كن واثق، انظر حول الغرفة مع تواصل بصري مع الجمهور، رحب بالأسئلة.

❖ إذا كنت لا تعرف الإجابة، لا تتظاهر، اشكر السائل وأعده بأن تبحث عن إجابة.

Salsabeel Saleem

Business-Today (sales / how – to – make – sales – pitch)

المعاني المطلوب حفظها انجليزي – انجليزي

الكلمة	المعنى بالإنجليزية	المعنى
Target market	People who are identified as possible customers.	الزبائن المختارة
Age group	A set of people of similar age.	مجموعة من نفس العمر
Department store	A large shop that sells many different types of things.	سوق
Package holiday	An organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food).	الرحل المخطط لها
Sales pitch	(noun) the statement and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something.	الترويج للسلع

Salsabeel Saleem

Business – Today / sales / how – to – make – a – sales - pitch

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

1. Do your research:

Don't come away from a **sale pitch** wishing you had been better **prepared**. It is essential to know everything about your product.

- **Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced?**

  You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market.

- **Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?**

  In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, it they represent middle – class department store in a humble neighborhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money.

- **What makes your product perfect for them?**

  Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use **it**!

2. Prepare and practice:

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

3. Be professional:

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to **them**, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

Salsabeel Saleem

❖ **Question Number one: read the text again, and answer the following questions:**

1) What is the most important thing you need to know if you are selling things?

……

2) What do you need to know about your product?

……

3) The text suggests two important things about your target market. Write them down.

……

4) According to the text. How can you deal with a middle class customer?

……

5) Quote the sentence which shows that you should believe in your product.

……

6) Give a reason why we should have a list of the main points.

……

7) What are the steps that make your presentation simple?

……

8) What should we do if we don't know the answers?

……

9) What is the last step. When you finished your presentation?

……

10) What does the underlined pronoun "**them**" refer to?

……

11) Find a word from the text which means "people who are identified as possible customers".

……

Salsabeel Saleem

Question Number one:

1. You need to know how to make a sales pitch.

2. It is essential to know everything about your product, when it was developed, and where it is produced.

3. The age group or income of the people who might buy it.

4. Be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money.

5. You need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it.

6. In case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves.

7. Start with some friendly comments, speak slowly and clearly, don't keep your head down. Look round the room, make eye contact, and invite questions.

8. Don't' pretend, thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer.

9. Have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out.

10. Hosts.

11. Target market.

Salsabeel Saleem

Question Number Three: (33points)

A) Read the following text carefully, and then in your answer booklet answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text. (27 points)

It is important to know some tips if you want to make a sales pitch

1. Do your research:

Don't come away from a sale pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others? In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are.

2. Prepare and practice:

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read **it** word by word, use notes or memorize it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or simply freeze with nerves.

3. Be professional:

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident.

1. There are certain essential points one should research about a product before making a sales pitch. Write down three of these points. **(9 points)**

2. The text states two examples of friendly comments. Write them down. **(3 points)**

3. What does the underlined word "**it**" refer to? **(3 points)**

4. write down the sentence which indicates the importance of listing the main points when doing a presentation, no matter how it is performed. **(3 points)**

5. The body language of a person who makes a sales pitch is helpful for increasing the sales. Suggest three possible gestures one can make to be successful in the field. **(6 points)**

Salsabeel Saleem

Collocations المتلازمات

Ask questions	يسأل أسئلة	Make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
Join a company	ينضم لشركة	Make small talk	إجراء حوار قصير
Shake hand	يصافح	Earn respect	يكسب احترام
Cause offence	يسبب إساءة		

أسئلة الكتاب وأسئلة وزارية سابقة على معاني الوحدة التاسعة

1- …….. a mistake.
(ask , earn , make , join)

2- …….. questions.
(ask , earn , make , join)

3- …….. hands.
(make , shake , ask , join)

4- …….. respect.
(earn , make , ask , shake)

5- …….. a company.
(join , ask , make , do)

6- …….. offence.
(ask , cause , do , make)

7- …….. small talk.
(ask , cause , do , make)

8- Be very careful when answer the questions, and try not to ……..
a) cause offence
b) ask question
c) join a company
d) make a mistake

9- If you are polite, you won't …….. or upset anybody.
a) earn respect
b) join a company
c) cause offence
d) make a mistake

Salsabeel Saleem

10- Before the serious discussion starts, we always …….. it's often about the weather.
a) make a mistake b) make small talk
c) cause offence d) shake hand

11- Nasser has applied to …… the …… where his father works.
a) shake hand b) cause offence
c) join a company d) make a mistake

12- In business when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to……
a) join a company b) shake hand
c) make small talk d) make a mistake

13- After the talk, there will be chance for you to …… about anything you don't understand.
a) ask questions b) make small talk
c) cause offence d) shake hand

14- By working hard, you will …… the …… of your boss.
a) do exercise b) join a company
c) ask questions d) earn respect

15- When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you ……
a) patient b) conflict c) negotiate d) prepared

16- When you are ready for something, you are ……for it.
a) patient b) conflict c) negotiate d) prepared

17- When you can prove that you have experience, you have a ……
a) patient b) track record c) prepared d) conflict

18- When two sides disagree and argue, there is……
a) compromise b) track record c) conflict d) previous

19- When each side change their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to ……
a) conflict b) compromise c) patient d) prepared

20- When you stay calm and take you time, you are being ……
a) previous b) patient c) negotiate d) conflict

21- Jordan had …… many products to the UE before the 1997 trade an agreement was made.
a) exported b) imported c) minerals d) extraction

22- The chart shows goods that Jordan …… to EU in 2011.
a) gross domestic product b) exported c) fertilizer d) imported

Salsabeel Saleem

23- Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery were …… to the EU.
a) imported b) minerals c) exported d) goods

24- Huda's …… indicates that she has the needed expertise for the required job.
a) conflict b) track record c) patient d) compromise

25- Tourism is one of Jordan's biggest contributors to ……
a) minerals b) goods c) gross domestic product d) exports

26- Parents should encourage their children to …… between what they want and what others want.
a) compromise b) patient c) track record d) import

27- Saleem began the meeting by making …… about his interesting experiences in Egypt.
a) company b) questions c) a mistake d) small talk

28- Rashed has applied to …… the company where his father works.
a) earn b) join c) ask d) make

29- In order to work in finance, you need to be a very …… person.
a) patient b) conflict c) previous d) compromise

30- Knowing everything about similar products on the market refers to the ……
a) competition b) value of product c) target market d) age group

31- When you can prove that you have experience, you have a ……
a) sales pitch b) package holiday c) target market d) track record

32- Many employers are looking for people with a recognized …… in a particular area of work.
a) energy grid b) track record c) career advisor d) bounce back

33- …… means relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries.
a) reserve b) conflict c) domestic d) machinery

Answers

1	make	**2**	ask	**3**	shake	**4**	earn	**5**	join	**6**	cause	**7**	make	**8**	d
9	c	**10**	b	**11**	c	**12**	b	**13**	a	**14**	d	**15**	c	**16**	d
17	b	**18**	c	**19**	b	**20**	b	**21**	a	**22**	b	**23**	c	**24**	b
25	c	**26**	a	**27**	d	**28**	b	**29**	a	**30**	a	**31**	d	**32**	b
33	c														

Salsabeel Saleem

Grammar

Wish – if only

التمني – الندم

ضع دائرة

تميز القاعدة بوجود if only أو wish بالجملة

قاعدة الرجوع

V1 → V2 → had / hadn't V3

الأفعال:-

- يشعر feel
- جائع hungry
- يندم regret

نعتبرهم دائماً V2 ويكون حلهم ← had / hadn't + V3

❖ في هذه القاعدة فقط ممكن أن يأخذ المفرد were مش was

WARNING

Rewrite أعد الكتابة

had

V1 V2 V3 يكون حل القاعدة على المعني وبالرجوع للماضي

أي ممنوع اختيار أي إجابة بالمضارع ✗

حفظ

تحذف	~~Regret~~	→ hadn't V3
تحذف	~~Should~~	→ had V3
تحذف	~~Shouldn't~~	→ hadn't V3

Salsabeel Saleem

Wish / If only

1) I am going to be busy, I wish I …….. come to the park next week.
a) can b) will c) could

2) I made you angry. I wish I …… shouted at you.
a) amn't b) hadn't c) haven't d) had

3) he is really handsome ! if only I ……. be ten years younger.
a) will b) am c) could

4) my computer isn't working. if only this computer …… working.
a) works b) had c) were d) hadn't

5) I don't have pens. I wish I …… them.
a) will buy b) bought c) don't buy

6) I can't go to your wedding next week. I wish I ……
a) won't b) can't c) could

7) I haven't more money. If only I …… more.
a) has b) had c) was d) hadn't

8) You are not here. I wish you …….. be here.
a) could b) won't c) have

9) Sara didn't get a good grade. She wishes she …….. harder.
a) works b) worked c) had worked d) hadn't worked

10) Tom likes football very much. he wishes he …….. a professional football player.
a) become b) became c) had become

11) He was running very fast, if only he …….. run so fast.
a) was b) didn't run c) hadn't d) had

12) She is keen on computers, she wishes she ……. computer science.
a) study b) studied c) had studied

13) I stayed late at work and missed the bus. I wish I……. at work late.
a) hadn't stayed b) stay c) stayed d) had stayed

14) Ali didn't pass him exams. If only he ……. harder yesterday.
a) had studied b) don't study c) hadn't studied d) studied

SalsabeelSaleem

15) Zaid didn't know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to china. He wishes he …… a cultural awareness course.

a) hadn't done b) did c) does d) had done

16) It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it …… cooler.

a) wasn't b) hadn't been c) weren't d) had been

17) I feel ill. I wish I …….. so many sweets.

a) had eaten b) would eaten c) hadn't eaten d) ate

18) Zaid is not very good at basketball. He wishes he …… taller!

a) is b) were c) will be

19) I can't do this exercise. I wish I …….. it.

a) understood b) understand c) understanding

20) Mr. haddad doesn't understand the Chinese businessman. If only he …… Chinese.

a) speak b) spoke c) had spoken

21) Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it …… larger oil reserves.

a) has b) had c) had had

22) I couldn't understand anything …….. only I'd studied Chinese.

a) if b) wish c) had d) hadn't

23) Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I …… listened to him.

a) if b) wish c) had d) hadn't

24) I ……. I'd known more about the company.

a) if b) wish c) had d) hadn't

25) If …… I'd done some research.

a) wish b) only c) had d) hadn't

26) I am very hungry! I wish I …… eaten before I went to the conference.

a) was b) had c) were let d) hadn't

27) I regret the deal now, I wish we ……. done it.

a) was b) had c) were d) hadn't

28) Our flat is very small, if only we …… in a big house.

a) lives b) lived c) had lived

Salsabeel Saleem

29) Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car, he wishes he …….. order.

a) is b) were c) had

30) My brother and I never want to watch the TV program.
I wish we …… the same thing.

a) like b) liked c) had liked

31) My cousins don't live near here. I wish they …….. so far away.

a) aren't b) weren't c) hadn't

32) I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo, if only I …… a camera with me.

a) has b) have c) had

33) I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well if only I …… have a headache.

a) didn't b) hadn't c) hasn't

34) I always have to get home early, I wish my parents ……. me stay out later.

a) lets b) won't let c) would let d) will let

35) I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I ……. early.

a) wakes up b) wake up c) had woken up d) have waken up

36) Zaid didn't know about Chinese culture. He wishes he ……. a book about it.

a) has read b) reads c) had read d) have read

37) I'm sorry I made you angry last night. I wish I ……. at you.

a) hadn't shouted b) hasn't shouted c) am not shouting d) don't shout

38) Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he …… A professional player.

a) becomes b) will become c) become d) had become

39) Rasha could not find her way round the city very easily.
- If only she …… a map.

a) has b) have had c) had had d) had

40) I can't do this exercise. I wish I …… it.

a) understand b) had understood c) understood d) have understood

41) I regret the deal now. I wish we ……it.

a) hadn't done b) has done c) haven't done d) have done

Salsabeel Saleem

42) It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it …….. cooler.
a) have been b) had been c) has been d) have

43) Kareem wishes he ……. older to drive his father's car.
a) were b) had c) is d) has been

44) If only it ……. the summer holidays. (but it isn't – I'm at school).
a) is b) are c) was d) be

45) I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I …….. late.
a) didn't stay b) stayed c) hadn't stayed d) had stayed

46) Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. I wish she ……. to come.
a) able b) has been c) is able d) had been able

47) Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I …… I had listened to him.
a) only b) wish c) if d) if only

48) Sawsan did not travel with her family. If only she …… her passport.
a) hasn't lost b) have lost c) has been lost d) hadn't lost

49) I didn't bring a coat, and now I'm cold.
a) If only I don't bring a coat. b) If only I hadn't brought a coat.
c) If only I had brought a coat. d) If only I wouldn't bring a coat.

50) We didn't get up earlier, and now we're late.
a) If only we had got up earlier. b) If only we don't get up earlier.
c) If only we hadn't got up earlier. d) If only we would get up earlier.

51) I feel ill because I ate so many sweets.
a) I wish I had eaten so many sweets. b) I wish I didn't eat so many sweets.
c) I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets. d) I wish I don't eat so many sweets.

52) Fadi keeps loosing his wallet. he should be more careful.
a) I wish he had been more careful.
b) I wish he shouldn't have been more careful.
c) I wish he hadn't been more careful.
d) I wish he didn't be more careful.

53) I've broken my watch because I dropped it.
a) I wish I had dropped it. b) I wish I didn't drop it.
c) I wish I hadn't dropped it. d) I wish I don't drop it.

Salsabeel Saleem

54) Sultan forgot to do his science homework.
a) If only he had forgotten to do his science homework.
b) If only he hadn't forgotten to do his science homework.
c) If only he didn't forget to do his science homework.
d) If only he wouldn't forget to do his science homework.

55) Our team didn't play very well yesterday.
a) If only they hadn't played very well yesterday.
b) If only they don't play very well yesterday.
c) If only they had played very well yesterday.
d) If only they shouldn't have played very well yesterday.

56) Sameera regrets being angry at breakfast time.
a) If only she didn't be angry at breakfast time.
b) If only she hadn't been angry at breakfast time.
c) If only she had been angry at breakfast time.
d) If only she should have been angry at breakfast time.

57) I hadn't concentrated in class today.
a) I wish I had concentrated in class today.
b) I wish I would concentrate in class today.
c) I wish I didn't concentrate in class today.
d) I wish I should concentrate in class today.

58) Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.
a) If only he doesn't prepare well for the exam.
b) If only he hadn't prepared well for the exam.
c) If only he had prepared well for the exam.
d) If only he should have prepared well for the exam.

59) I didn't do much work for my exam.
a) I wish I have done much work for my exam.
b) I wish I had done much work for my exam.
c) I wish I haven't done much work for my exam.
d) I wish I don't do much work for my exam.

60) Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time.
The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:
a) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.
b) If only Maha hasn't been angry at breakfast time.
c) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.
d) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

Salsabeel Saleem

61) I wish we had got up earlier. This means:
a) We didn't get up earlier, and now we are not late.
b) We don't get up earlier, and now we were late.
c) We didn't get up earlier, and now we are late.
d) We don't get up earlier, and now we aren't late.

62) My brother didn't carry out much research for his final project.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
a) If only he had carried out more research for his final project.
b) If only he hadn't carried out more research for his final project.
c) If only he hasn't carried out more research for his final project.
d) If only he has carried out more research for his final project.

63) I wish I had done more work for my exam.
The sentence means that …….
a) I didn't do much work for my exam.
b) I did much work for my exam.
c) I had done much work for my exam.
d) I do much work for my exam.

64) Yaser has lost his wallet.
The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is……
a) If only he had been more careful.
b) If only he hadn't been more careful.
c) If only he had more careful.
d) If only he be more careful.

65) I don't know how to use this machine.
The sentence above can be rewritten as ……..
a) If only I had known how to use this machine.
b) If only I didn't know how to use this machine.
c) If only I know how to use this machine.
d) If only I knew how to use this machine.

66) Haneen shouldn't have been careless with her essay. She got a low grade.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is ……..
a) Haneen wishes she hadn't been careless with her essay.
b) Haneen wishes she has been careless with her essay.
c) Haneen wishes she had been careless with her essay.
d) Haneen wishes she hasn't been careless with her essay.

67) I wish we attended the same university.
This sentences indicates ……
a) wishes about the past that are unlikely to happen
b) wishes about the present that are likely to happen
c) wishes about the past that are likely to happen
d) wishes about the present that are unlikely to happen

Salsabeel Saleem

68) My parents didn't save enough money to buy a new house in Aqaba.
This sentence which has a similar meaning is ……
a) if only they have saved enough money to buy a new house in Aqaba
b) if only they hadn't saved enough money to buy a new house in Aqaba
c) if only they had saved enough money to buy a new house in Aqaba
d) if only they haven't saved enough money to buy a new house in Aqaba

69) My friend and I feel lonely. If only we attended the same university.
This sentence indicates ……
a) wishes about the present that are likely to happen
b) wishes about the past that are unlikely to happen
c) wishes about the past that are likely to happen
d) wishes about the present that are unlikely to happen

Answers

1	c	2	b	3	b	4	c	5	b	6	c	7	b	8	a	9	c	10	b
11	c	12	b	13	a	14	a	15	d	16	d	17	c	18	b	19	a	20	b
21	b	22	a	23	c	24	b	25	b	26	b	27	d	28	b	29	b	30	b
31	b	32	c	33	a	34	b	35	c	36	c	37	a	38	d	39	c	40	c
41	a	42	b	43	a	44	b	45	c	46	d	47	b	48	d	49	c	50	a
51	c	52	a	53	c	54	b	55	c	56	b	57	a	58	c	59	b	60	d
61	c	62	a	63	a	64	a	65	d	66	a	67	d	68	c	69	d		

Advantages and disadvantages

Free writing

Negative and positive effects

❖ تعلم كيفية كتابة موضوع تعبير عن موضوع "إيجابيات و سلبيات" مثل:

(Technology , studying abroad, video games, social media)

العنوان وسط الصفحة
ويبدأ بـ Capital

مسافة We are sure that opinions are different when we talk about ----------العنوان, and everyone has his own point of view, some people are with ----------العنوان but others are completely against the idea. In this essay, I am going to write about the advantages and disadvantages of ----------العنوان

In my opinion ----------العنوان has its great and positive effects on us because it brings progress and development to our society. Also, it has made great changes in our life which has become easier and more comfortable.
In addition to that, it gives the power to brighten our gloomy life and solve the problems.

On the other hand
However أو , it has negative effects such as, it stands for an obstacle in our progress as well as it costs us a lot of money, and when people misuse it, it will harm them. Also, it wastes our time.

To sum up, the advantages and disadvantages of ----------العنوان is purely depend on the way in which it is applied. If it uses for goodness then it gives good results.

Unit Ten : Career choices

Reading

1. My Job as an interpreter.
2. Curriculum Vitae (CV).
3. Stepping into the business world.

Grammar

1. if أدوات
2. If clause.

Salsabeel Saleem

كلمات يحتاجها الطالب لفهم قطع الوحدة العاشرة وتزيد من مخزونه للمعاني

1 – translater = interpreter مترجم

2 – satisfaction الشعور بالرضا

3 - conferences مؤتمرات

4 - responsible مسؤول

5 – Advertising إعلان

6 – career advisor مستشار مهني

7 – Job – career – position وظيفة

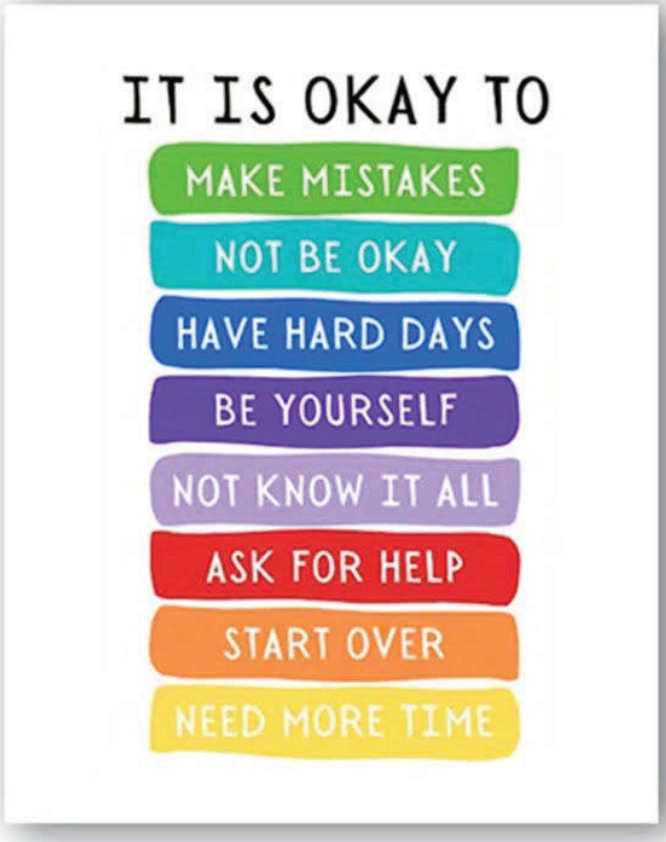
8 – interest اهتمام

9 – Work experience خبرة عمل

10 – Personal attributes صفات شخصية

11 – skills مهارات

12 – Achievements إنجازات



1 My Job as an interpreter (وظيفتي كمترجمة)

فاطمة موسى ← تعمل كمترجمة منذ (5) سنوات .

- اختارت تخصص الترجمة
  - والدها كان يسافر إلى بلدان مختلفة وكانت محبة للغات .
  - كانت جيدة باللغة الانجليزية في المدرسة .
- تذهب إلى مؤتمرات وندوات حول العالم (أي أنها تسافر كثيرا) .
- تقول أن الصعوبات (difficulties)
  1. اللغة الانجليزية تختلف من بلد لآخر .
  2. معرفة اللغة المتخصصة .
- إذا لم كن لديك شهادة جامعية لن تصبح مترجما .
- إذا كان لديك شهادة في الدراسات العليا فسوف تحصل على الوظيفة أسرع .
- في المقابلة عليك أن تظهر بعض المهارات :
  - مهارات استماع .
  - صوت واضح .
  - التفكير بسرعة .
  - التركيز لفترات طويلة .
- هي وظيفة تحتاج مسؤولية كبيرة .

Salsabeel Saleem

Regional	(adjective) relating to a particular region or area region (noun).	إقليمي
Rewarding	(adjective) giving personal satisfaction reward (verb and noun).	عمل مجزي
Headphones	(plural noun) a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio , music , etc ...	سماعتين على الأذنين
Interpreter	(noun) someone who translate spoken words from one language into another interpret (verb) – interpretation (noun)	مترجم
Seminar	(noun) a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training.	ندوة
Secure	(adjective) safe, free from danger secure (verb) – security (noun).	مطمئن
Fond of	(adjective) having an affection or liking for someone or something.	محب لـ

Salsabeel Saleem

My Job as an Interpreter

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an Interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply. I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. at school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter. My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference . I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting this means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

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

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

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need as show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries . it is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

Salsabeel Saleem

❖ **Read the interview again and answer the questions:**

1) What is the reason that made Fatima musa talked about her job?

……

2) There are many reasons that made Fatima to choose to become as an interpreter. mention two reasons.

……

3) Quote the sentence which states that Fatima's job need to travel to other countries.

……

4) Describe Fatima's job as an interpreter?

……

5) There are some difficulties interpreter may face. Write down two of them.

……

6) English is not the same in all English speaking countries. Explain.

……

7) In the interview for a job you need to show some abilities. Mention them.

……

8) Why working as interpreter is a very responsible job ?

……

9) Find a word from the text which means " a class on a particular subject, usually give as a form of training".

……

Salsabeel Saleem

1. Many students have emailed her about her work because they want to know what it would be like to do her job.

2. She has always been fond of languages, her father worked in many different countries, she usually travelled with him.

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

4. She listens to what they say through head phones, she then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking.

5. English is not the same in all English – speaking countries as well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language.

6. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK the USA or Australia.

7. If you get a job will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice, you will also need to show that you can think quickly.

8. If you translate thing badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.

9. Seminars.

SalsabeelSaleem

2 Curriculum Vita (CV) (السيرة الذاتية)

الوظيفة ← باحث في شركة الأدوية.

1 طارق الحكيم : لديه شهادة في :
- ❶ الكيمياء ← عمل مساعد في صيدلية.
- ❷ الصحافة ← عمل في مجلة علمية.

❖ في وقت فراغه يساعد كبار السن.

2 هشام الخطيب : لديه شهادة في الفيزياء ← عمل في المبيعات لشركة أدوية.

❖ يحب القراءة والتخييم والسفر.

Salsabeel Saleem

Curriculum Vitae

المعاني المطلوب حفظها انجليزي – انجليزي

الكلمة	المعنى بالإنجليزية	المعنى
Attributes	(noun) a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person) attribute (verb) – attribution (noun).	خاصية/ صفة
Adaptable	(adjective) able to adapt to new conditions or situations adapt (verb) – adaptation (noun).	قابل للتكيف
Curriculum Vitae	(noun) cv a short, written description of a person's qualification, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers.	السيرة الذاتية
Reference	(noun) a person who provides information about your character and abilities refer (verb).	مرجع
Competent	(adjective) having enough skill or knowledge to do something to satisfactory standard competence (noun).	كفء/ مقتدر
Conscientious	(adjective) showing a lot of care and attention (to a task) conscience (noun).	واعي ومدرك
Enthusiastic	(adjective) showing a lot of interest and excitement about something enthusiasm (noun).	متحمس
Keen	(adjective) having or showing eagerness or interest.	شديد الاهتمام
Work Experience	(noun) a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place.	خبرات في العمل
Enclosed	(adjective) surrounded, especially by a fence or wall enclose (verb).	مرفق

Salsabeel Saleem

Curriculum Vitae

1- **name**: Tareq hakim
2- **Contact details**: 5 north street, Ajloun
3- **Work experience: 2009-2012**: shop assistant at a chemist's, 2012-2014: reporter for medicine today, 2014-now: editor at a scientific journal.
4- **Qualifications and training:** degree in chemistry (graduated 2008); certificate in journalism (2011).
5- **Skills and achievements:** captain of school basketball team voluntary work for a charity that helps elderly people.
6- **Personal attributes:** I am a **conscientious** worker and I am very **enthusiastic** about working in pharmaceuticals.
7- **Reference:** Osama Hayek, chemistry teacher at my secondary school.

Dear sir / madam,

I would like to apply for the **position** of researcher at your **pharmaceutical company**. as can be seen from the **enclosed** **curriculum vitae** that I have a degree in chemistry.

Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's so I know a lot about this industry. I also have a **qualification** in **journalism** and have worked previously for a scientific journal.

I have excellent research skills. In my spare time, I help elderly people, and I can see the difference that medicines can make to **their** lives.

I am very **keen** to join a company that can really help people. I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application.

Yours faithfully,
Tareq hakim

Salsabeel Saleem

1- **name**: Hisham Khatib
2- **Contact details**: 22 east way, Irbid
3- **Work experience:** 2010-now sales representative for a large pharmaceutical company.
4- **Qualifications and training:** degree in physics (graduated 2009)
5- **Skills and achievements:** I won salesperson of the year award in 2013.
6- **Personal attributes:** I am a very competent worker, I am also adaptable.
7- **Reference:** Samira Rahall, the director in my current job.

Dear Mr Rahhal,

I would very interested in the **position** of researcher at your pharmaceutical company.

You will see from the **enclosed curriculum vitae** that I have worked in sales for a large **pharmaceutical company** for many years. I have been very successful in this job and I was salesperson of the year in 2013 ce.

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

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

I like reading and camping. I also like travelling. **Reference** are available on request. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,
Hisham khatib

Salsabeel Saleem

❖ **Question Number one: read the report again and answer the questions:**

1) Write down the purpose of writing a curriculum vitae.

……

2) Does Tareq have any work experiences? What are they?

……

3) Quote the sentence which indicates the qualifications that Tareq has.

……

4) What does Tareq like to do in his spare time?

……

5) Hisham has some work experience. Mention them.

……

6) Quote the sentence which shows the personal attributes of Hisham.

……

7) What does Hisham like to do in his spare time?

……

8) What does the underlined Pronoun "their" to?

……

9) Find a word from the text which means "able to adapt to new conditions situations".

……

Question Number one:

1. To apple for the position of researcher at pharmaceutical company.
2. Yes he has, he worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, also he worked previously for a scientific journal.
3. He has a degree in chemistry. He also a qualification in journalism.
4. In his spare time, he help elderly people.
5. He worked in sales for a large pharmaceutical company for many years and he was salesperson of the year in 2013.
6. Would now like a new challenge and adaptable worker.
7. He likes reading and camping. Also travelling.
8. Elderly people.
9. Adaptable.

Salsabeel Saleem

(3) Stepping into the business world
الدخول في عالم الأعمال التجارية

- تخصص "إدارة الأعمال" تخصص شائع في المملكة المتحدة

❖ بعد التخرج يذهب البعض للدراسات والبعض الآخر للتوظيف.

- تقدم بعض الشركات الكبرى (برامج تدريب).

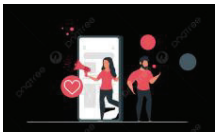
"ريكي"، ٢٢ سنة، على وشك التخرج.

- كم مدة دراسته؟ ٤ سنوات، ودورتين، كل دورة ٦ أشهر.
- ماذا درس؟ رياضيات، محاسبة المالية والاقتصاد، التسويق والمبيعات.
- ما هي الدورات؟ ١) دورة الإدارة: التوظيف، إدارة الموظفين، حل النزاع.
  ٢) دورة في الاعلان والتكنولوجيا: لأن مهارات الكمبيوتر مهمة.

- عمل في شركة توفر المنتجات المالية مثل الادخار والمعاشات التقاعدية، وتدقيق الحسابات.
- عمل في قسم المبيعات: متابعة الاستفسارات.

Business-Today (sales / how – to – make – sales – pitch)

المعاني المطلوب حفظها انجليزي – انجليزي

الكلمة	المعنى بالإنجليزية	المعنى
Pensions	Money you save over your lifetime to pay for you old age.	رواتب تقاعدية
Web enquiries	Online questions.	استفسارات عن طريق النت
Calculations	Maths work with numbers.	حسابات
Recruiting	Finding suitable employees.	تعيين موظفين جدد
Marketing	Promoting your product finding customers.	تسويق
Marketing	(noun) the study of selling product to the appropriate customer market (verb and noun).	التسويق 

Salsabeel Saleem

Stepping Into the Business World

Business studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating some go on to further study but most of then take up employment many large companies offer graduate training schemes which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty – two – year old Ricky miles who is about to graduate in the subject.

How long have you been studying business studies, Ricky?

It's four – year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year.

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, accounting, finance and economics. Oh yes, marketing and sales, too. I also did a course in management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and course in advertising. We all had to do it, too, because computer skills are essential.

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae. One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if hadn't had that job!

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

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions mostly. At first I just shadowed different people, watching what they were doing then I did quite a lot of checking for **them** – you know, checking **their** calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

What are you planning to do next?

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

Salsabeel Saleem

❖ **Question Number one: read the text again, and answer the following questions:**

1) After graduating, students have two options, write them down.

……

2) What is the name of Ricky's degree?

……

3) How long has Ricky been studying?

……

4) Write down the sentence which shows the subjects that Ricky studied.

……

5) What did Ricky learn in management course?

……

6) How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student?

……

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

……

8) What was Ricky's job as sales department?

……

9) What is he waiting to find out?

……

10) What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" refer to?

……

11) Find a word from the text which means "finding suitable employees"?

……

SalsabeelSaleem

Answers

Question Number one:

1. Some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment.

2. Business studies.

3. Four years including two periods of work experience.

4. maths accounting, finance and economics, marketing and sales.

5. Recruiting and managing stuff, how to deal with conflict.

6. In work experience.

7. It was a company that provides financial products – saving and pensions, he shadowed different people and checking their calculations.

8. Follow up web enquiries and send out further information to possible clients.

9. He will just have to wait and see if he get an interview.

10. People.

11. Recruiting.

What comes easy won't last
What lasts won't come easy

OurMindfulLife.com

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2019
GENERAL ENGLISH

DATE: Sunday 13th of January **TIME: 1 hour and a half**

ملحوظات: 1- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. 2- المتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية (جامعات)
3- عدد الأسئلة ( ) وعدد الصفحات ( )

Question Number one (points)

Read the following article carefully, and then in your answer booklet answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article. (points)

Business studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating some go on to further study but most of them take up employment many large companies offer graduate training schemes which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty – two – year old Ricky miles who is about to graduate in the subject.

How long have you been studying business studies, Ricky?

It's four – year course, including two periods of work experience.

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, accounting, finance and economics. Oh yes, marketing and sales, too. I also did a course in management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and course in advertising.

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

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions mostly. At first I just shadowed different people, watching what they were doing then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking **their** calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

1. Ricky Miles studied several courses at the university to get a degree in Business studies. Write down two of these courses. **(2 points)**

2. Students in the United Kingdom choose one of two paths after graduation. Write these two paths down. **(4 points)**

3. Quote the sentence which shows the type of company that Ricky Miles worked for last summer. **(2 points)**

4. Find a word in the text which means "finding suitable employees". **(2 points)**

5. What does the underlined word "**their**" refer to? **(2 points)**

6. Certain companies prefer to conduct official interviews before hiring their new employees. Suggest skills an employee should have to pass a job interview. **(3 points)**

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قطعة وزارية

Business studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating some go on to further study but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty – two – year old Ricky miles who is about to graduate in the subject. Ricky has been studying Business Studies, which is a four – year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but **they** weren't in the same year. Ricky has studied Maths Accounting, Finance and Economics, Marketing and Sales over those four years. He also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict.

Ricky most enjoyed the work experience. He learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on his curriculum vitae. One of the companies offered him paid work last summer so he managed to get even more experience that way. It provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly. He just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing, and did quite a lot of checking for them – checking their calculations. When he went back in the summer, he was in the sales department. His job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients.

1. Ricky Miles studied different courses to get a degree in Business studies. Write down three of these courses. **(6 points)**

2. Ricky Miles job in the sales department required doing two tasks. Write these two tasks down. **(4 points)**

3. What does the underlined word "**they**" in the text refer to? **(4 points)**

4. Students in the United Kingdom choose one of two paths after graduation. Write these two paths down. **(4 points)**

5. There are so many benefits of work experience for students. Suggest three of these benefits. **(6 points)**

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حروف الجر prepositions

Work (as)	يعمل ك	Decided (on)	يقرر
Translate (into)	يترجم إلى	Good/bad (at)	جيد/ سيء في
Talk (about)	يتحدث عن	Ask (about)	يسأل عن

أسئلة الكتاب وأسئلة وزارية سابقة على الوحدة العاشرة

1) would you like to work …….. a teacher in a big school?
a) in b) at c) as d) into

2) We need to decide …… a place to meet.
a) in b) on c) at d) into

3) Can you translate this Arabic quotation …… English for me, please?
a) in b) into c) as d) at

4) I'd like to talk …… the film I've just seen, it was brilliant!
a) in b) on c) into d) about

5) The teacher asked us …… our favorite books.
a) in b) on c) into d) about

6) My sister is really good …… drawing and painting.
a) in b) on c) about d) at

7) Please listen to the music through ……, so that you don't disturb anybody.
a) seminar b) headphones c) interpret d) translation

8) I have just read a …… of a book by a Japanese author.
a) interpret b) career c) regional d) translation

9) In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also ……..councils around the country.
a) rewarding b) translation c) regional d) career

10) My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to …….. for us during conversations with foreigners.
a) seminar b) rewarding c) interpret d) translation

11) Nada made a successful presentation at a …….. in Irbid last month.
a) seminar b) regional c) career d) interpret

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12) Doing volunteer work can be a very …….. experience.

a) translation b) rewarding c) seminar d) career

13) Ali is thinking of …….. a course in agriculture.

a) having b) taking

14) I get a feeling of …….. after a hard day's work.

a) satisfaction b) secure

15) Make sure your online passwords are ……..

a) secure b) rewarding

16) In order to work in finance, you need to be a very …….. person.

a) successful b) responsible

17) My friend has just got a …….. at our local bank.

a) job b) work

18) After a long ……., we managed to do a deal.

a) agreement b) meeting

19) Fatima Khaled, Arabic teacher at my secondary school.

In a curriculum vitae, the above given information about Fatima represents one of the following headings:

a) personal attributes b) contact details c) reference d) work experience

20) I have got a huge feeling of …….. after a hard work in graduation project.

a) satisfaction b) secure c) rewarding d) conscientious

21) It is clear from the enclosed …….. that Abeer has worked in sales for a large pharmaceutical company for many years.

a) work force b) infant mortality c) sales pictch d) curriculum vitae

22) ……. means relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries.

a) reserve b) conflict c) domestic d) machinery

Answers

1	c	**2**	b	**3**	b	**4**	d	**5**	d	**6**	d	**7**	b	**8**	d	**9**	c	**10**	c	**11**	a
12	b	**13**	b	**14**	a	**15**	a	**16**	b	**17**	a	**18**	b	**19**	c	**20**	a	**21**	d	**22**	c

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Grammar

أدوات if

If = provided that إذا
When عندما
as long as طالما
even if حتى لو
unless إذا لم

هي أدوات تحل محل "if" لكل منهم معنى محدد حسب معنى الجملة.

إذا كانت if + provided that في الخيارات معاً نحذفهم لأنهم نفس المعنى.

تدريبات على أداة If

1) **When / unless** you heat water to 100C , it boils.
2) You will not pass your exams **as long as / unless** you study hard.
3) **If / unless** you don't water the plants, they will die.
4) Do you usually go home or meet your friends **when / provided** that school finishes?
5) Your new computer will last a long time as long as / even if you are careful with it.
6) Daring Ramadan, we eat …… the sun sets.
(even if / When / unless)
7) I'll phone you …….. I miss the bus so that you pick me.
(unless / if / even if)
8) We'll go to our favorite restaurant on Friday …… it's closed.
(unless / if / provided that)
9) I will take the job offer …….. it's part - time , I haven't finished my university studies yet.
(unless / provided that / although)
10) We have to go to school …… we're tired.
(if / even if / provided that)
11) Ice cream melts ……..…... it gets warm. (when / unless)
12) We need umbrellas …….. it rains. (when / unless)
13) The teacher will be pleased …….. I write a good essay. (unless / if)
14) Our team will celebrate …… they win the match. (unless / if)

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15) ……... everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams (unless / if)

16) Babies are usually happy ……... they're hungry or cold. (as long as / unless)

17) We should always be polite …….. we feel tired. (even if / unless)

18) During Ramadan Muslims eat …… the sun sets.
(as long as / unless / when / even if)

19) I couldn't climb Mount Everest …… someone carried my equipment for me.
(as long as / provided that / even if / if)

20) ……. you stop smoking, you will have serious health problems.
(even if / unless / if / provided that)

21) you can't borrow my car …….. you drive carefully.
(provided that / unless / if / as long as)

Grammar

If conditional clause

توجد هذه القاعدة في المستوى الثالث والرابع : في المستوى الثالث يتعرف الطالب على أول (3) أنواع .

Type Zero — Type One — Type Two

وفي المستوى الرابع يتعرف على أدوات " If "
Type Three

❖ تتكون " If " الشرطية من شقين :

يجب أن تحتوي على " If "

If clause (جملة الشرط) , main clause (جواب الشرط)

قد نعكس الطرفين ولا يؤثر على المعنى .

Type Zero	1 one	If V_1 (S) V_1 , V_1 (S) V_1
Type One	will	If V_1 (S) V_1 , will + فعل مجرد
Type Two	Would	If V_2 , would + فعل مجرد
Type three	3	If had+V_3 , would have V_3

على الشق الكامل " المحلول "

$V_1 \leftarrow V_1$

$V_1 \leftarrow$ will

$V_2 \leftrightarrow$ would

had $V_3 \rightarrow$ would have V_3

Note

قد يطلب نفي

نفي V_1 ← فعل مجرد + don't / doesn't

نفي V_2 ← فعل مجرد + didn't

نفي will ← فعل مجرد + won't

نفي would ← فعل مجرد + wouldn't

If V_1 (كاملة) , V_1 / will ?

في حال تم تخيرك بين Will / V_1

V_1 يكون التفريق بالمعنى إذا كانت الجملة تتحدث عن حقيقة بشكل عام إذا

will إذا كان معنى الجملة بشكل خاص أو لشخص محدد إذا

- If it rains (V_1) , the grass gets (V_1) wet . (حقيقة بشكل عام)

- If you stay (V_1) out in the rain too long , you will get sick . (بشكل خاص)

- Choose the correct form of the verbs:

1) If Ali ---------- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friends computer.
(has , will have , have , had)

2) Salma ---------- the milk if she looked in the fridge.
(would have found , found , is found , would find)

3) If you ---------- in this lake, you will shiver from cold.
(swim , didn't swim , swam , would swim)

4) The door ---------- if you press the green button.
(would have unlocked, will unlock , unlocked , would unlocked)

5) I ---------- the office if I were you.
(will call , calls , are calling , would call)

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6) If it ---------- , the grass gets wet.
(rain , raining , didn't rain , rains)

7) If you mix red and blue , you ---------- purple.
(would have got , would get , get , gets)

8) I would send her an invitation if I ---------- her address.
(have found , had found , found , finds)

9) Ice ---------- if you heat it.
(would melt , would have melted , melt , melts)

10) You will miss the bus if you ----------
(didn't hurry , won't hurry , don't hurry , doesn't hurry)

Giving Advice
إعطاء نصيحة

Type Two

حفظ

If I were you , I would / wouldn't + مفرد / جمع

1) I think you should send a text message.
If I were you, I would send a text message.

2) I think you should continue working until it is done.
If ……

3) I think you should study hard.
If ……

4) I think you shouldn't give the baby a lots of sweets.
If ……

5) I think you should stay in bed.
If ……

6) I think you should practice the presentation several times.
If ……

7) I think you shouldn't worry so much.
If ……

8*) Press that button to make the picture move. **(moves)**
……

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Answers

1. had
2. would find
3. swim
4. will unlock
5. would call
6. rains
7. get
8. found
9. melts
10. don't hurry

1. If I were you, I would send a text message.
2. If I were you, I would continue working until it is done.
3. If I were you, I would study hard.
4. If I were you, I wouldn't give the baby lots of sweets.
5. If I were you, I would stay in bed.
6. If I were you, I would practice the presentation several times.
7. If I were you, I wouldn't worry so much.
8. If you press that button, the picture moves.

Rewrite

Type three

$had + V_3$, $M + have + V_3$

الخطوة الأولى

❶ إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ← نختار $hadn't + V_3$

إذا كانت الجملة منفية ← نختار $had + V_3$

الخطوة الثانية

❷ انظر للشق الثاني $(M, have + V_3)$ وحسب معنى الجملة

الأسئلة الوزارية السابقة على (If Clause)

1) If a city ……everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.
(would recycle , recycles , recycle)

2) The bus is late. If it……soon, we will get a taxi.
(doesn't arrive , didn't arrive , don't arrive)

3) I think you should check the spelling of the new words in dictionary.
If ……

4) I think I should see a doctor.
If ……

5) If one presses that button, the picture ……
(moved , moves , would move)

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6) I think you should look for a job in foreign countries.
If …….
7) I think I should get up early every morning.
If …….
8) I think you should join a study group.
If …….

9) If it……, we will have a picnic next week
(didn't rain , doesn't rain , would rain)

10) Plants die if they ……enough sunlight.
(didn't get , doesn't get , don't get)

11) Rawan always takes her mobile if she ……
(goes out , would go , went)

12) Ali will be upset, if you ……him to your party.
(don't invite , doesn't invite , won't invite)

13) If Ali ---------- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friends computer.
(has , will have , have , had)

14) Salma ---------- the milk if she looked in the fridge.
(would have found , found , is found , would find)

15) If you ---------- in this lake, you will shiver from cold.
(swim , didn't swim , swam , would swim)

16) The door ---------- if you press the green button.
(would have unlocked, will unlock , unlocked , would unlocked)

17) I ---------- the office if I were you.
(will call , calls , are calling , would call)

18) If it ---------- , the grass gets wet.
(rain , raining , didn't rain , rains)

19) If you mix red and blue , you ---------- purple.
(would have got , would get , get , gets)

20) I would send her an invitation if I ---------- her address.
(have found , had found , found , finds)

21) Ice ---------- if you heat it.
(would melt , would have melted , melt , melts)

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22) You will miss the bus if you ----------
(didn't hurry , won't hurry , don't hurry , doesn't hurry)

23) provided that it ---------- we will have a picnic next week.
(didn't rain , wouldn't rain , don't rain , doesn't rain)

24) plants die if they ---------- enough sunlight.
(don't get , doesn't get , wouldn't get , didn't get)

25) Rawan always takes her mobile when she ---------- (go out).
(goes out , will go out , went out , would go out)

26) Ali will be upset, if you ---------- him to your party. (not , invite)
(don't invite , didn't invite , wouldn't invite , doesn't invite)

27) you won't get a job in France unless you ---------- French .
(speak , speaks , is speaking , spoke)

28) You won't buy a new apartment unless you ---------- enough money.
(save, saves , is saving)

29) I would have done things differently if I ---------- the manger of the factory.
(had been , am , has been , have been)

30) Saleem left his wallet at home , so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items.

a) If saleem had his wallet at home, he could have been able to purchase his necessary items.
b) If saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have be able to purchase his necessary items.
c) If saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have been able to purchase his necessary items.
d) If saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he couldn't have been able to purchase his necessary items.

31) I studied really hard the day before the final exam. I achieved top mark.

a) If I hadn't studied really hard the day before the final exam, I might not have achieved to mark.
b) If I had studied really hard the day before the final exam, I might not have achieved top mark.
c) If I had studied really hard the day before the final exam, I might not have achieved top mark.
d) If I hadn't studied really hard the day before the final exam, I might not achieved top mark.

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32) Sami didn't apply for the scholarship, so he didn't get it.

a) If sami hadn't applied for the scholarship, he could have got it.
b) If sami had applied for the scholarship, he could have got it.
c) If sami hadn't applied for the scholarship, he could got it.
d) If sami had applied for the scholarship, he could got it.

33) Marwan worked really hard before the exam. He got top marks.

a) If Marwan hadn't worked really hard before the exam, he might not have got top mark.
b) If Marwan had worked really hard before the exam, he might not have got top mark.
c) If Marwan hadn't work really hard before the exam, he might not have got top mark.
d) If Marwan had worked really hard before the exam, he might not get top mark.

34) The company didn't know your phone number, so they weren't able to contact you.

a) If the company had known your phone number, they might have been able to contact you.
b) If the company had known your phone number, they might be able to contact you.
c) If the company hadn't known your phone number, they might have been able to contact you.
d) If the company hadn't known your phone number, they might be able to contact you.

35) If public transport is efficient, people ……. using their cars.

(stop , would stop , stopped , will be stopped)

Answers

1	recycles	**2**	doesn't arrive	**3**	If I were you, I would check….						
4	If I were you, I would see	**5**	Moves								
6	If I were you, I would look…	**7**	If I were you, I would get….								
8	If I were you, I would join…	**9**	Doesn't rain								
10	Don't get	**11**	Goes out	**12**	Don't invite	**13**	Had		**14**	Would find	
15	Swim	**16**	Will unlock	**17**	Would call	**18**	Rain		**19**	Get	
20	Found	**21**	Melts	**22**	Don't hurry	**23**	Doesn't rain		**24**	Don't get	
25	Goes out	**26**	Don't invite	**27**	Speak	**28**	Save		**29**	Had been	
30	c	**31**	a	**32**	b	**33**	a	**34**	a	**35**	stop

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Free writing

❖ أختار كل أسبوع موضوع تعبير من أسئلة وزارية سابقة وتدرب عليه.

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Revision B (Student's Book)

❖ **Question Number one: Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences:**

1) The graduation ceremony was very …….. occasion for everyone.
(memory , memorizing , memorable)

2) Nuts contain useful …….. such as oils and fats.
(nutrients , nutritious , nutrition)

3) If you …….. to learn a new language, you need to be motivated.
(will want , want , wanted)

4) If only I …….. lost my ticket!
(haven't , didn't , hadn't)

❖ **Question Number two: Complete the following sentences, so it has the same meaning as the first.**

1) People say that the brain is like a computer.
It ……

2) Arab mathematicians invented algebra.
Algebra ……

3) Where does the bus go from, please?
Could ……

4) I am sorry that I didn't read that book?
I wish ……

Answers

Q1: **memorable / nutrients / want / hadn't**

Q2:
1. It is said that the brain is like a computer.
2. Algebra was invented by Arab mathematicians.
3. You tell me where the bus goes.
4. I had read that book.

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Revision B (Student's Book)

❖ **Question Number one: Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d):**

1) If Huda …….. ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.

a) wasn't b) hadn't been c) hasn't been d) hadn't

2) I haven't got as much homework …….. my brother.

a) so b) than c) as d) like

3) I couldn't climb Mount Everest …….. someone carried my equipment for me!

a) even if b) as long as c) provided that d) when

4) That's great idea. How did you come …….. it?

a) up with b) up to c) up in d) on with

❖ **Question Number two: Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets:**

1) I wish I'd done more revision. (if only)

……..

2) There is less information on the website that there is in the book. (as much)

……...

❖ **Question Number three: Complete the following sentences, so that they mean the same as once above them.**

1) Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind ……..

2) They say that fish is good for the brain.

Fish …….

3) You shouldn't worry so much.

If I ……

4) The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least ……..

❖ **Question Number four: Circle the correct word from each pair of words to complete the sentences:**

1) If my father had gone to university, he **can** / **could** have been a teacher.

2) Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents **haven't** / **hadn't** encouraged him.

3) Jaber looked as **If** / **only** he hadn't slept very well.

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❖ **Question Number five: Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.**

Further	later	least	less	longer	much

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

❖ **Question Number six: Match the definitions with the words in the box.**

proficiency	vocational	negotiate

1) Relating to an occupation: ……
2) Discuss in order to come to an agreement: ……...
3) Skill, experience: ……...

Answers

Q1:

1	b	2	c	3	a	4	a

Q2:
1. If only I'd done more revision.
2. There is not as much information on the website as in the book.

Q3:
1. Telling me where the post office is?
2. Is said to be good for the brain.
3. Were you, I wouldn't worry so much.
4. Expensive thing in the menu is orange juice.

Q4:

1	Could	2	Hadn't	3	If

Q5:
1. Telling me , Much / less. 2. later. 3. Least. 4. Longer

Q6:

1	Vocational	2	Negotiate	3	Proficiency

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