

دوسية شكسبير

الفصل الثاني

إعداد

أمين خليل الفنجري



We're
Number
One!

دوسية شكسبير ... أحد عشر عاماً ... أحد عشر جيلاً

تتبع دوسية شكسبير أسلوب طرح خاص في تقسيم المادة من شأنه السيطرة والتحكم في أفكارها وتخزينها في دماغ الطالب بشكل منظم بعيداً عن الاعباطية والعشوائية.

في دوسية شكسبير ، تُقسم المادة الى أربعة أقسام:

القسم الأول: النصوص

وفي هذا القسم نُطرح جميع القطع الواردة في المنهاج في مكان واحد دون تداخل فواصل تشتتت بينها ؛ والمقصود بالتشتيت هو تلخيص المادة بأسلوب الكتاب ، وذلك من خلال ادخال تمرين ما من هنا أو هناك بين القطع، أو قاعدة ما من هذا الكتاب أو ذلك. وتُحظى كل قطعة بتمرين وفيرة من الأسئلة الإضافية لا يضاهاي عددها أي مرجع آخر. علاوة على ذلك ، تُعتبر دوسية شكسبير أول دوسية في الأردن تقوم بتحويل جميع قطع المنهاج إلى دوائر وتفكيك القطعة الواحدة إلى فقرات صغيرة ووضع جميع أسئلة الدوائر الممكنة على كل فقرة منها.

القسم الثاني: مادة الحفظ

وهي مواضيع كانت في المنهاج على شكل تمارين متناثرة تمت عنونها في دوسية شكسبير وجمعها في قسم أسميناه مادة الحفظ ، ولكل موضوع أسئلة متعددة بأنماط مختلفة. وتُعتبر دوسية شكسبير أول دوسية في الأردن تستنبط مادة الحفظ من بين السطور وتجمعها في قسم مخصص عام ٢٠١٥ حين كانت المراجع الأخرى تحتوي هذا القسم بشكل متناثر بين الدروس الأخرى على شكل تمارين كترتيب الكتاب، ومواضيع المادة في الفصل الثاني هي: المرادفات ، التوأمة اللفظية والمتلازمات ، مصطلحات الجسد ، حروف الجر.

القسم الثالث: القواعد

في بدايته ، يحتوي قسم القواعد على تصاريف الأفعال – في دوسية الفصل الأول - بطريقة دوسية شكسبير وهي التلحين والتناغم ، وهي أسهل طريقة لحفظ التصاريف. ولكل قاعدة في هذا القسم عدد وفير من التمارين الإضافية وبكل الأنماط الممكنة ، وفي نهاية كل قاعدة تجد تجميعاً للتمارين الواردة عليها في المنهاج والتي كانت منتشرة في مختلف صفحات الكتاب. وتُعتبر دوسية شكسبير أول دوسية في الأردن تشرح القواعد بأسلوب طرح جديد وحصري وهو الهيكل الفارغ لشرح المعلم، ليكتب الطالب شرح القاعدة بخطه اليدوي ولغته اليومية وليس شرحاً مطبوعاً بلغة رسمية - وهذه فناعة معلم - بأن الشرح المكتوب يدوياً وبلغتنا العامية يُجدي نفعاً أكبر من الطباعة بلغة رسمية.

القسم الرابع: قاموس شكسبير - الكتابة - التحرير الإملائي والقواعدي - علامات الترقيم - الوظائف اللغوية - الأدوات البلاغية

في بدايته، تجد قاموساً للمعاني يحتوي على جميع كلمات المادة وليس فقط الكلمات الرئيسية للقطع، تم استخراجها من بين السطور حسب معناها في سياق النص، وسوف تتدرّب على جميع دروس هذا القسم بأنماط متعددة تواكب الأنماط الوزارية الجديدة.

جَمع التمارين - المترابطة في الموضوع ، المتناثرة في المنهاج - هو أسلوب طرح حصري لدوسية شكسبير

إعداد:

أمين الفنجري

بكالوريوس لغة انجليزية / بكالوريوس تحاليل طبية

تتويه

تمّ تصميم هذه الدوسية بطريقة غير تقليدية (هياكل شرح فارغة خاصة بدوسية شكسبير) لتناسب مع شرح المعلم على موقع منصة أدرس جو

بمجرد اعتمادها ، تابع حصص المعلم المصوّرة والمعتمدة لهذه الدوسية عبر بطاقات أدرس جو فئة ٣٥ دينار للفصل الثاني بدلاً من ٥٠ دينار

تصوير 4k

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Jordan_No.1



الفِيسْمُ الْأَوَّلُ

النُّصُوصُ

في دوسية شكسبير ، نطرح أسئلة اضافية على أدق التفاصيل في النص

تعتبر دوسية شكسبير أول دوسية في الأردن تقوم بتحويل جميع قطع المنهاج إلى دوائر وتفكيك القطعة الواحدة إلى فقرات صغيرة ووضع جميع أسئلة الدوائر الممكنة على كل فقرة منها، وليس فقط اختيار عشوائي لبعض الفقرات كما هو دارج.

فهرس القسم الأول النصوص

الدرس الأول: كيفية الاجابة عن أسئلة النصوص

الدرس الثاني:

نصوص الوحدة السادسة:

- ١- الوقت الذي نقضيه في المدرسة
- ٢- مدارس علم الفضاء
- ٣- مدونة طالب زائر (أنيتا)
- ٤- ما بعد المدرسة

نصوص الوحدة السابعة:

- ١- كيفية المراجعة للامتحانات
- ٢- تعلم لغة أجنبية
- ٣- التعليم في الأردن
- ٤- الانجليزية المطلقة

نصوص الوحدة التاسعة:

- ١- القيام بالأعمال التجارية في الصين
- ٢- واردات وصادرات أردننا
- ٣- كيف تقوم بعرض المبيعات

نصوص الوحدة العاشرة:

- ١- عملي كمتريمة (فاطمة موسى)
- ٢- السعي نحو عالم الأعمال

الدرس الثالث: جميع تمارين املا الفراغ الواردة في منهاج الفصل الثاني وتحويلها إلى دوائر، وعددها ٣ ٤

١ - يتم التلميح في كثير من الأسئلة على رقم الفقرة التي تحوي الإجابة مثل:

In paragraph one	In the first paragraph	في الفقرة الأولى
In paragraph two	In the second paragraph	في الفقرة الثانية
In paragraph three	In the third paragraph	في الفقرة الثالثة
In paragraph four	In the fourth paragraph	في الفقرة الرابعة
In paragraph five	In the fifth paragraph	في الفقرة الخامسة
In the last paragraph		في الفقرة الأخيرة
According to paragraph one, two ... الخ		من خلال الفقرة الأولى
According to the text/article ...		من خلال النص

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٢ - سؤال الاقتباس: ويكون بالأنماط التالية:

- Quote the sentence which (indicates/shows/explains .. الخ) that ...
- Write down the sentence which (indicates/shows/explains .. الخ) that ...
- What information in the text (tells you/shows/indicates/explains .. الخ) that ...

عليك البحث عن الجملة التي تحتوي على مضمون السؤال ويجب كتابة جملة الحلّ كاملة من النقطة الى النقطة دون زيادة أو نقصان.

٣ - سؤال معنى الكلمة (انجليزي - انجليزي) ويكون بالأنماط التالية:

- Find a word in the text which means the same as “ ” .
- What does the underlined word “.....” mean? جد/استخرج كلمة في النص والتي تعني "....."
- What does the word “.....” mean? ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟

٤ - سؤال فسّر السبب (Why لماذا) أو علّل/برّر (Justify)

نكتب الجملة التي تحتوي على مضمون السؤال والجملة التي تتبعها وأحياناً حسب الفكرة المراد شرحها يكون التبرير أو التفسير في الجملة التي تسبقها وأحياناً حسب المفهوم العام للنص. وغالباً ما تبدأ الإجابة بالكلمات التالية:

because, to, in order to, due to, so, as ...

٥ - سؤال اشرح/وضح (Explain)

غالباً ما يكون سؤال التوضيح جملة حرفية من النص وهي من نوع (topic sentence – جملة الموضوع) التي تحتاج لتفاصيل توضيحية بعدها أي details. وعندما يستخدم الكاتب جملة الموضوع فمن البديهي أن يشرحها للقارئ وإلا ستكون غير واضحة أو مفهومة بشكل كاف للقارئ.

اقرأ الفقرة التالي من قطعة Are happier people healthier لمعرفة كيفية الإجابة على أسئلة التوضيح:

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

Q: Anger can have harmful effects on health. Explain this statement.

Answer

When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

- What does the underlined pronoun “ “ refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط ؟

he/his/him/himself	تعود على اسم عاقل , مفرد مذكر
she/her/hers/herself	تعود على اسم عاقل , مفرد مؤنث
it/its/itself	تعود على اسم غير عاقل , مفرد
they/them/their/theirs/themselves	تعود على اسم جمع عاقل أو غير عاقل
this/that	تعود على اسم مفرد عاقل أو غير عاقل
these/those	تعود على اسم جمع عاقل أو غير عاقل
here/there	تعود على اسم مكان

*وأدناه ضمائر وصل وليست أدوات سؤال! عندما تكون في النَّص أو في الجملة فهي ضمائر وصل تبدأ بحرف صغير وعندما تكون أداة للسؤال فبِئها تبدأ بحرف كبير. راجع النقطة رقم ٩.

ضمير الوصل	المعنى	الاستخدام
who	الذي , التي , اللذان , اللتان , الذين , اللواتي	تستخدم عوضاً عن الفاعل العاقل
which	الذي , التي , اللذين , اللواتي , اللتين , اللذان	تستخدم عوضاً عن الفاعل غير العاقل
whose	الذي له , اللذين لهم , اللواتي لهن , التي لها	تستخدم للعاقل وغير العاقل في حالة الملكية
whom	الذي , التي , اللذين , اللواتي	تستخدم بدلاً من المفعول به العاقل
where	حيث	تستخدم للدلالة على مكان حدوث العمل
when	عندما , الوقت الذي	تستخدم للدلالة على زمن حدوث العمل
what	ما , ماذا , الشيء الذي	تستخدم بدلاً من جملة The thing that
that	الذي , التي , اللذان , اللتان , الذين , اللواتي	تستخدم بدلاً من الفاعل والمفعول به (عاقل وغير عاقل)
why	لماذا	تستخدم للدلالة على سبب حدوث العمل

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٧- سؤال اقترح (Suggest):

اقترح من خارج القطعة حسب فهمك للموضوع ، وغالباً يكون الاقتراح مُشابه لأفكار القطعة . جملة أو جملتين أو أكثر بسيطة جداً مكوّنه من فاعل وفعل وتتمّة. ويمكنك الإستعانة بأفكار القطعة مع تغيير شيء بسيط أو تغيير بعض الكلمات .

٨- سؤال التفكير الناقد (Critical thinking):

وهو أشبه بذكر أمثلة أو اقتراحات وآراء ، نتبع نفس طريقة حل (سؤال اقترح) مع مراعاة كتابة جملتين منفصلتين. يُفضّل أن يكون ٧٥% من الاجابة من خارج القطعة ، و ٢٥% من داخلها ، ويمكنك عدم الإستعانة بالقطعة مطلقاً. ويكون بهذا النمط:

- What do you think ? I think that
- Write down your point of view.
- Think of this statement.
- Do you agree Justify?

##دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الْفنجري

أ- الأسئلة التي تبدأ ب (Wh).
ب- أدوات أخرى للأسئلة.

أداة السؤال ومعناها	كيفية التعرف على الإجابة
Where أين	تكون الإجابة اسم مكان
When متى	تكون الإجابة اسم زمان/تاريخ/فترة زمنية
Who من	تكون الإجابة اسم عاقل/إنسان
Whom من	تكون الإجابة اسم عاقل/إنسان
What ماذا	هو سؤال بشكل عام حسب مضمون السؤال مثل اهداف/غايات/سليبات/أسباب الخ
Which أي	تكون الإجابة شيء غير عاقل
Why لماذا	تكون الإجابة سبب وعليك البحث عن السبب في القطعة حسب ما هو مطلوب في السؤال وغالبا ما تبدأ الإجابة ب: Because, to, in order to, so, as as a result, therefore, consequently
How كيف	تحتوي الإجابة على توضيح فكرة ما أو تفسيرها / أو شرح اليه عمل شيء ما / بشكل عام حسب المطلوب في السؤال
What kind ما نوع	تكون الإجابة نوع لشيء ما
Mention, list اذكر/عدد	تكون الإجابة تعداد
Name اذكر / سمي	تعتمد الإجابة على المطلوب في السؤال مثل: اذكر 3 مناطق/اذكر 3 أشخاص وهكذا ...
Quote اقتبس	عليك البحث عن الجملة التي تحتوي على مضمون السؤال. ويجب كتابة جملة الحلّ كاملة من النقطة الى النقطة دون زيادة أو نقصان
Write down اذكر/اكتب	وتعني " اكتب أو اذكر " وغالبا ما تستخدم الوزارة هذه الصيغة واليك المثال التالي : King Hussein Cancer Centre has many purposes. <u>Write down</u> two of them. لمركز الحسين العديد من الغايات . اكتب اثنين منها

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١٠- كلمات مُستخدمة في معظم الأسئلة يجب حفظها لأنها تفيد في فهم المطلوب في السؤال:

##لا_تتهاون مطلقاً في حفظ هذه الكلمات

purposes/aims/goals	أهداف / غايات
reasons	أسباب
advantages	إيجابيات
disadvantages	سليبات
qualities/characteristics/aspects/features	صفات/مواصفات/مميزات/مظاهر
ways	طرق
factors	عوامل
parts	أجزاء
impacts/effects	تأثيرات
differences	اختلافات / وجه الاختلاف
similarities	تشابه / وجه الشبه
signs	علامات/اشارات
things	أشياء
kinds/types	أنواع
forms	أشكال
stages	مراحل
tasks	مهام
difficulties	صعوبات
benefits	فوائد
steps	خطوات
threats	تهديدات
results	نتائج
elements	عناصر
materials	مواد

نصوص الوحدة السادسة

The time we spend at school

المدة التي نقضيها في المدرسة

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

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

According to a study by the 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.

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

هيكل فارغ لشرح أفكار القطعة للطالب على شكل قصة ... وترجمة كلماتها كلمة بكلمة أثناء الحصة المصوّرة في منصّة أدرس جو ... وهكذا يفهم الطالب القطعة بسلاسة - لا ينسى فكرتها لزمنٍ طويل ...

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.

1- USA started making school years longer by two ways. One of them is:

- a- making each school day longer by one hour.
- b- adding up to ten extra days.
- c- adding up to five extra days.

2- How many days a year do students in USA and UK attend?

- a- 187 days per year
- b- 243 days per year
- c- 220 days per year

3- South Koreans attend school for:

- a- 243 days
- b- 187 days
- c- 220 days

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4- How many days a year do Japanese students attend?

- a- 243 days
- b- 187 days
- c- 220 days

5- The sentence which indicates that Jordan has longer school year than that of the USA and UK is:

- a- However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea.
- b- The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this
- c- South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

6- Students in the USA do more homework on average:

- a- true
- b- false

7- The function of using the word "However" is:

- a- indicating consequence.
- b- indicating opposition
- c- giving advice

According to a study by the organization for Economic Co- operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after- school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

8- The three countries which have the most time studying in the world are:

- a- Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
- b- Japan, China and South Korea
- c- Jordan, Indonesia and South Korea.

9- Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. Why?

- a- They spend about three hours on homework every day.
- b- They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.
- c- students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world.

10- Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend on homework

- a- 3 hours / everyday
- b- nine hours / every week
- c- 3 hours / every week

11- The opposite of the word "compulsory" in the text is:

- a- tuition
- b- optional
- c- academic

12- It is compulsory to do after- school activities in Japan and South Korea:

- a- true b- false

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13-The word which means "Teaching, especially in small groups" is:

- a- optional b- activities c- tuition

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

14- How much time do students in Finland spend on homework?

- a- 85% b- one hour per night c- half an hour per night

15- The following is an achievement for the students in Finland:

- a- they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science.
b- they speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
c- a+b

16- Students in Finland get high marks in two subjects. These subjects are:

- a- Medicine and Science b- Science and Linguistics c- Science and Maths

17-The word which means "Speaking a language very well, like a native speaker" is:

- a- achieve b- contradictory c- fluently

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

18- The function of using the word "Despite" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

19- The function of using the phrase "in addition" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- expressing continuation or addition

- 1- What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
- 2- Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?
- 3- How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
- 4- Is it compulsory to do after- school activities in Japan and South Korea?
- 5- What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

- 6- There are two ways to make school years longer in the USA. Write them down.
*USA started making school years longer by two ways. Write them down.
- 7- A few years ago, many schools in the USA started making school years longer. Why?
- 8- How many days a year do students in USA and UK attend?
- 9- How many days a year do South Koreans attend?
- 10- How many days a year do Japanese students attend?
- 11- Three countries have the most time studying in the world. Write them down.
- 12- Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordan has longer school year than that of the USA and UK.
- 13- Quote the sentence which shows that Japan has the longest school year days.
- 14- Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. Why?
*Why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea want to learn as much as they can?
- 15- What do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do in order to ensure excellent exam grades?
*According to the text, students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do two things in order to get better grades in their exams. Write them down.
- 16- How many hours do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend on homework everyday?
- 17- How much time do students in Finland spend on homework?
- 18- Write down two achievements for the students in Finland.
- 19- Students in Finland get high marks in two subjects. Write them down.
*The writer mentions two (courses/subjects) in the text. Write these two subjects down.
#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفتنجري
- 20- What is the function of using the word "However"?
- 21- What is the function of using the word "Despite"?
- 22- What is the function of using the phrase "In addition"?
- 23- Find the opposite of the word "compulsory" in the text.
- 24- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمائر
- 25- Find a word in the text that means:
 - Speaking a language very well, like a native speaker:
 - Teaching, especially in small groups:

Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the 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.

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_المنجري

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lectures, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. When they leave school, they will be well- placed to take any number of different career paths.

"They don't have to become astronauts!" says a spokesperson for the school.

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

هيكل فارغ لشرح أفكار القطعة للطالب على شكل قصة ... وترجمة كلماتها كلمة بكلمة أثناء الحصة المصوّرة في منصة أدرس جو ... وهكذا يفهم الطالب القطعة بسلاسة - لا ينسى فكرتها لزمنٍ طويل ...

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

1- Who support and fund studio schools?

- a- pioneering schools b- private businesses c- young people

2- What is the (aim/purpose/goal) of studio schools?

- a- it seeks to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.
b- these schools often specialize in one specific area.
c- it receives funding as well as support from private businesses.

3- The word which means "Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time" is:

- a- seek b- pioneering c- encourage

4- The word which means "To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it" is:

- a- seek b- undertake c- encourage

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5- What kind of curriculum do students at studio schools study?

- a- tailor- made curriculum b- Astronomy c- Astrophysics

6- The curriculum at the studio school includes many subjects. Two of them are:

- a- Astronomy and Astrophysics b- Astronomy and geometry c- Astrophysics and chemistry

7- The adjective which means "Custom – made; made to fit exactly" is:

- a- tailor-made c- leading c- special

8- The word which means "The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them" is:

- a- interest b- tutorials c- Astrophysics

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lectures, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. When they leave school, they will be well- placed to take any number of different career paths.

"They don't have to become astronauts!" says a spokesperson for the school.

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

9- The underlined pronoun "they" refers to:

- a- scientists b- exams c- students

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

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

- Leading companies in the space and technology industries:
- Prominent scientists and engineers:

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

2- Who support and fund studio schools?

3- What is the (aim/purpose/goal) of studio schools?

4- Quote the sentence which indicates that studio schools have only one specialization.

5- What kind of students do studio schools aim to educate?

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

6- What kind of curriculum do students at studio schools study?

7- Studio schools provide students with curriculum that have two kinds of subjects. Write them down.

*The curriculum at the studio school includes many subjects. Mention two of them.

*What subjects does the curriculum at the studio school include?

8- Write down the sentence which indicates that better grades in science and technology subjects enable you to have many job choices in the future.

9- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمانر

10- What does the adjective "tailor-made" mean?

11- Find a word in the text which means:

- The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them:
- Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time:
- To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it:

Visiting student's blog post

مدونة طالب زائر

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 a number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level.

I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

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

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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 new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day- and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

هيكل فارغ لشرح أفكار القطعة للطالب على شكل قصة ... وترجمة كلماتها كلمة بكلمة أثناء الحصة المصوّرة في منصة أدرس جو ... وهكذا يفهم الطالب القطعة بسلاسة - لا ينسى فكرتها لزمنٍ طويل ...

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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 a number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level.

1- How long has Anita studied Arabic at the German- Jordanian University?

- a- 2 months b- 5 months c- 2 years

2- Where is Anita's father originally from?

- a- Germany b- Jordan c- Egypt

3- Anita speaks two different languages. These languages are:

- a- Arabic and English b- French and German c- Arabic and German

4- Where is the German- Jordanian University located?

- a- in Amman b- near Madaba c- in Germany

5- What the evidence there in the text that Anita can speak Arabic?

- a- Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German- Jordanian University near Madaba.
b- Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level.
c- As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German.

6- Where did the visiting student stay while she was in Jordan?

- a- she rent a flat b- she stayed with her friend c- she stayed with a family

7- What amazed Anita the most?

- a- her relatives b- the number of international students c- learning Arabic

8- Where were the international students from?

- a- Jordan b- all over the world c- Germany

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9- What is the subject that most international students study?

- a- English language b- German language c- Arabic language

10- The linking word which means the same as "and" is:

- a- however b- from c- as well as

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11- The function of using the word "However" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

12- The underlined pronoun "there" refers to:

- a- Madaba b- the German- Jordanian University c- Jordan

I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic- speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

13- The sentence which indicates that Anita's parents speak one variety (form) of Arabic is:

- a- I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.
- b- The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.
- c- Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words.

14- What form of Arabic can the visiting student speak?

- a- Modern standard Arabic
- b- colloquial Arabic
- c- grammar

15- What is the benefit of living with a family in Jordan for foreign students?

- a- it helps to improve their Arabic- speaking skills.
- b- it helps to improve their Arabic- writing skills.
- c- none of the above

16- What was Anita's grade on the course of Standard Arabic?

- a- she covered many topics
- b- she earned an A on the course
- c- she improved her Arabic-speaking skills

17- The underlined idiom "put my back into it" means:

- a- tried extremely hard
- b- made to fit exactly
- c- to provide protection against

18- The word which means "Used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech" is:

- a- familiar
- b- standard
- c- colloquial

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.

19- What impressed Anita the most about her fellow students at the university?

- a- Their behavior and their attitude to studying
- b- they didn't show positive values.
- c- they didn't appreciate the importance of their university education.

20- The underlined pronoun "who" refers to:

- a- people
- b- opportunities
- c- students

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

21- Anita's thought that her decision to study in Jordan was the best decision in her life for many reasons. One of these reasons is:

- a- because she made many new friends.
- b- because she got a new job in Jordan.
- c- because she met her father again.

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22- Anita's dream consisted of two parts. Mention them.

- a- visiting beautiful places / meeting friendly people
- b- making new friends / returning to Jordan
- c- being fluent in Arabic / returning to Jordan

- 1- Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
- 2- What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
- 3- What does the underlined idiom “put my back into it” mean?

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- 4- How long has Anita studied Arabic at the German- Jordanian University?
- 5- Where is Anita's father originally from?
- 6- What the evidence there in the text that Anita can speak Arabic?
- 7- According to the blog, Anita speaks two different languages. Write them down.
- 8- Where did the visiting student stay while she was in Jordan?
#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري
- 9- What amazed Anita the most?
- 10- Where were the international students from?
- 11- What is the subject that most international students study?
- 12- Quote the sentence which indicates that Anita's parents speak one variety (form) of Arabic
- 13- What form of Arabic can the visiting student speak?
- 14- Two varieties (forms) of Arabic are presented in the text. Write them down.
- 15- Two things impressed Anita about students in Jordan. Write them down.
- 16- Where is the German- Jordanian University located?
#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري
- 17- What is the benefit of living with a family in Jordan for foreign students?
- 18- What was Anita's grade on the course of Standard Arabic?
- 19- Anita's thought that her decision to study in Jordan was the best decision in her life for many reasons. Write them down.
- 20- Anita's dream consisted of two parts. Mention them.
- 21- Find a linking word in the first paragraph which means the same as “and”.
- 22- What is the function of using the word “However”?
- 23- What does the underlined pronoun “----“ refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمائر
- 24- Find a word in the text that means:
- Used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech:

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

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.

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

هيكل فارغ لشرح أفكار القطعة للطالب على شكل قصة ... وترجمة كلماتها كلمة بكلمة أثناء الحصة المصوّرة في منصّة أدرس جو ... وهكذا يفهم الطالب القطعة بسلاسة - لا ينسى فكرتها لزمنٍ طويل ...

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

1- The sentence which indicates that the number of school leavers become high.

- a- Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens.
- b- The figure has not always been as high as this.
- c- In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education.

2- The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years:

- a- true
- b- false

3- It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be:

- a- true
- b- false

4- University students have to pay before they study:

- a- true
- b- false

##دوسية_شكسبير ##أمين_الفتجري

5- How do students in England pay the tuition fees?

- a- They borrow money from the government.
- b- They pay it back slowly out of the future earnings.
- c- Their parents pay for the university.

6- How do students in England repay the money to the government?

- a- They borrow money from the government.
- b- They pay it back slowly out of the future earnings.
- c- Their parents pay for the government.

7- How are students able to afford to leave home?

- a- They borrow money from the government.
- b- They borrow money from banks.
- c- Their parents afford costs.

8- The opposite of the word "lend" in the text is:

- a- pay
- b- borrow
- c- financial

##دوسية_شكسبير ##أمين_الفتجري

9- The following word is relating to money. It is:

- a- citizens
- b- tuition
- c- financial

10- The word which means "Costs, charges" is:

- a- fees
- b- tuition
- c- 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 from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.

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

11- What is the percentage of students who want to study abroad?

- a- 90% b- 7% c- 93%

12- What is the financial influence on the government due to studying away from home?

- a- living in a new culture.
b- borrowing more money from the government.
c- moving to the nearest university.

13- Why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home?

- a- they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.
b- the desire to live in a new culture.
c- all of the above.

14- The following is a (reason/motive) that makes students study abroad:

- a- the desire to live in a new culture.
b- beautiful places.
c- lower costs

15- Most university students choose the cheapest option:

- a- true b- false

16- From the text, what is the noun of the verb "choose"?

- a- choice b- choose c- chose

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17- Where do students live when they go to study abroad?

- a- halls of residence b- flats or houses c- property d- a+b+c

19- One of life skills students should learn when they study abroad is:

- a- creative thinking b- cooking c- negotiation skills

20- The word which means "Money you owe" is:

- a- debt b- desire c- manage

21- The word which means "Reason for doing something" is:

- a- property b- motive c- minority

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

22- The word which means "Not many, the opposite of "majority" is:

- a- property b- motive c- minority

23- Accommodation provided by a university or college. It is:

- a- property b- flats c- halls of residence

1- Meanings:

- A- accommodation provided by a university or college:
- B- reason for doing something:
- C- not many, the opposite of "majority":
- D- costs, charges:
- E- money you owe:
- F- relating to money:

##دوسية_شكسبير ##الأستاذ_أمين_الفتنجري

2- True or False:

- A- The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.
- B- It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be.
- C- University students have to pay before they study.
- D- Most university students choose the cheapest option.

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

4- How are students able to afford to leave home?

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5- Quote the sentence which indicates that the number of school leavers become high.

- *Quote the sentence which indicates that the number of school leavers change nowadays.
- *Quote the sentence which indicates that the number of school leavers is not as always.

6- How do students in England pay the tuition fees and how they repay it?

##دوسية_شكسبير ##الأستاذ_أمين_الفتنجري

7- What is the percentage of students who want to study at home?

8- Why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent?

9- Give the (reasons/motives) that make students in England go to study abroad.

10- What is the financial influence on the government due to studying away from home?

11- Where do students live when they go to study abroad?

12- There are many life skills students should learn especially who study abroad. What are they?

13- Find the opposite of the word "lend" in the text.

14- From the text, find the noun of the verb "choose".

15- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمانر

16- Find a word in the text that means:

- A qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study:

نصوص الوحدة السابعة

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

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

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

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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 become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

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1- What is the first step for revising?

- a- drawing up a revision timetable b- doing a little English c- changing the focus of revision

2- The sentence which indicates that there is still time for revising is:

- a- No, it's never too late to start revising!
b- No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.
c- This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

3- What does the writer mean by "This way"?

- a- changing the focus of our revision. b- looking at all the subjects we have to do. c- doing maths.

4- What is the benefit of changing the order of the subjects during revising?

* It is recommended to change the order of the subjects during revising. Why?

- a- to keep the mind fresh. b- to help us starting revising. c- to draw up a revision timetable.

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

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

5- Why is it recommended to revise early in the morning?

- a- because you feel most awake and your memory is at its best.
b- because it is recommended to study for 30-minute periods.
c- none of the above.

6- Why does the professor recommend taking a break after studying for 30- minute periods?

- a- the earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be.
b- because It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour.
c- none of the above.

7- It helps the brain to recover and concentration to return. It is:

- a- frequent breaks b- studying c- memory

8- The word "concentration" refers to the:

- a- body b- mind c- eating and drinking

9- The word "memory" is connected with:

- a- the body b- the mind c- eating and drinking

10- The word which means "Attention or attention span" is:

- a- recover b- decrease c- concentration

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.

11- What does the professor mean by "frequent breaks"?

- a- getting up from your desk and listening to some music.
- b- walking around for ten minutes.
- c- any change of activity from studying

12- The professor mentioned two examples of frequent breaks. One of them is:

- a- walking around for twenty minutes.
- b- walking around for ten minutes.
- c- eating fresh fruit

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!

13- It increases heart rates and blood circulation. It is:

- a- physical activity
- b- brain
- c- revising

14- It sends oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently:

- a- physical activity
- b- blood circulation
- c- brain

15- Which of the following words is connected with "the body"?

- a- circulation
- b- huge
- c- difference

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

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

16- How can people avoid suffering from dehydration?

*What should people do in order not to become dehydrated?

- a- they should eat fresh fruit.
- b- they should eat fresh vegetables.
- c- they should drink lots of water.

17- The following is a benefit of drinking enough quantities of water:

- a- avoiding dehydration
- b- nutrition
- c- blood

18- The sentence which indicates that we should provide our body with enough quantities of water is:

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

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

19- The word "dehydration" refers to:

- a- the body
- b- the mind
- c- eating and drinking

20- The following words are connected with "eating and drinking" except:

- a- diet
- b- dehydrated
- c- nutrition

21- The following word is related to "eating and drinking". It is:

- a- memory
- b- nutrition
- c- concentration

22- The word which means "The process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth" is:

- a- essential
- b- nutrition
- c- dehydrated

23- The word which means "The state of having drunk too little water" is:

- a- essential
- b- nutrition
- c- dehydrated

1- Read the words in the box. Which are connected with **the body, eating and drinking, or the mind?**
Circulation, concentration, dehydration, diet, memory, nutrition

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

2- What is the first step for revising?

*What is the first thing students should do before revising?

##دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_المنجري

3- Quote the sentence which indicates that there is still time for revising.

4- Write down the sentence which (shows/illustrates) the first step for revising.

5- Three steps to draw up the best timetable. Write them down.

*According to the text, students should follow three steps to have the best timetable. What are they?

*What are the instructions given by the professor to the students about drawing up a timetable?

6- What is the benefit of changing the order of the subjects during revising?

*What is the (result/benefit) of changing the focus of your revision?

* It is recommended to change the order of the subjects during revising. Why?

7- According to the text, revising early in the morning is more beneficial for two reasons. Write them down.

*Why is it recommended to revise early in the morning?

8- Quote the sentence which shows that studying early is more beneficial than studying late at night.

*Quote the sentence which shows that revising early is better than revising late at night.

9- Why does the professor recommend taking a break after studying for 30- minute periods?

10- Frequent breaks have two benefits. Write them down.

11- What does the professor mean by "frequent breaks"?

12- The professor mentioned two examples of frequent breaks. Write them down.

*Give two examples of frequent breaks while studying.

13- Physical activity has many benefits. Mention two of them.

*The professor mentioned two (benefits/advantages) for physical activity. Write down these two benefits.

14- How can people avoid suffering from dehydration?

*What should people do in order not to become dehydrated?

##دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_المنجري

15- What is the benefit of drinking enough quantities of water?

16- Quote the sentence which indicates that we should provide our body with enough quantities of water.

17- What does the writer mean by "This way"?

18- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمائر

19- Find a word in the text which means:

- Attention or attention span:

- The process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth:

- The state of having drunk too little water:

Learning a foreign language

تَعَلُّمُ لُغَةٍ أُجْنَبِيَّةٍ

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 languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

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

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

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

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.

هيكل فارغ لشرح أفكار القطعة للطالب على شكل قصة ... وترجمة كلماتها كلمة بكلمة أثناء الحصة المصوّرة في منصّة أدرس جو ... وهكذا يفهم الطالب القطعة بسلاسة - لا ينسى فكرتها لزمنٍ طويل ...

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 languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

- 1- Learning two new skills provide the brain with beneficial exercise. These skills are:
a- reading and vocabulary b- vocabulary and grammar c- maths and reading
- 2- What is the (benefit/result/advantage) of learning new vocabulary and grammar rules?
a- it provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory.
b- it improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
c- none of the above.
- 3- Learning a new language provides the brain with unique challenges. These challenges are:
a- Recognizing different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
b- providing the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory.
c- none of the above.
- 4- Students who study a foreign language do better in general tests. One of these tests is in:
a- vocabulary b- grammar c- writing
- 5- The word which means "Someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences" is:
a- memory b- recognizing c- foreign

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

- 6- What was the result of the experiment?
*What did the driving simulator experiment show?

a- multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and made fewer driving errors.
b- multilingual participants were more distracted by the other tasks and made fewer driving errors.
c- multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily.
- 7- What is the experiment that mentioned in the text?
a- It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
b- Operating a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time.
c- none of the above.
- 8- They were less distracted by the other tasks and made fewer driving errors. They are:
a- people b- multilingual people c- people who have only mastered their mother tongue
- 9- The study of PSU showed that multilingual people are able to switch between two things. One of these things is:
a- completely different tasks
b- driving simulator
c- none of the above.

10- The sentence which indicates the ability of multilingual to multitask is:

- a- It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
- b- One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time
- c- a+b

11- The sentence which shows the final result of the experiment is:

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

12- The word which means "Speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages" is:

- a- tasks
- b- multilingual
- c- structure

13- The word which means "Any device or system that stimulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine" is:

- a- distracted
- b- operate
- c- simulator

##دوسية_شكسبير #أامين_الفنجري

14- The underlined pronoun "they" refers to:

- a- participants
- b- multilingual people
- c- USA

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

15- The skills you obtain from learning a new language are reflected positively to your daily life situations. Two of these situations are:

- a- Judgment and making decisions
- b- speaking and writing
- c- judgment and speaking

16- The word which means "Something that is said, such as a statement" is:

- a- decision
- b- utterance
- c- situation

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.

17- Learning a foreign language has positive effects on your own language. What are these effects?

*What are the advantages of learning a foreign language regarding to the use of mother tongue?

- a- it can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.
- b- it helps you with your job.
- c- it helps you to travel.

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

- A- memory:
- B- problem- solving skills:
- C- use of your mother tongue:
- D- ability to multitask:
- E- decision- making skills:

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

2- According to the text, what are the (benefits/advantages) of learning a foreign language?

3- Learning two new skills provide the brain with beneficial exercise. Write them down.

4- What is the (benefit/result/advantage) of learning new vocabulary and grammar rules?

5- (Learning/speaking) a new language exercises the brain. How? Explain.

6- Learning a new language provides the brain with unique challenges. Write down two of these challenges.

7- Learning a foreign language improves your chances of success in problem- solving tasks. How? Explain.

8- Students who study a foreign language do better in general tests. Write them down.

9- According to the second paragraph, what was the result of the experiment?

*What did the driving simulator experiment show?

10- What is the experiment that mentioned in the text?

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفتنجري

11- The experiment required two kinds of people. Write them down.

12- What did the study of Pennsylvania State University (PSU) show?

*The study of PSU showed two results. Write them down.

*What are the results of PSU's study?

13- The study of PSU showed that multilingual people are able to switch between two things. Write them down.

14- Multilingual people are able to switch between completely different tasks at the same time. Explain this statement.

*Explain how learning a foreign language improves your ability to multitask.

15- Learning a foreign language improves decision- making skills. Explain.

16- The skills you obtain from learning a new language are reflected positively to your daily life situations. Mention two of these situations.

17- Learning a foreign language can improve the ability to use mother tongue more effectively. Explain this statement.

18- Learning a foreign language has positive effects on your own language. What are these effects?

*What are the advantages of learning a foreign language regarding to the use of mother tongue?

19- Quote the sentence which indicates the ability of multilingual to multitask.

20- Quote the sentence which shows the final result of the experiment.

21- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمائر

22- Find a word in the text which means:

- Speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages:
- Someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences:
- Something that is said, such as a statement:
- Any device or system that stimulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine:

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 of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

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

##دوسية_شكسبير ##الأستاذ_أمين_الفتحري

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

##دوسية_شكسبير ##الأستاذ_أمين_الفتحري

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 programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

هيكل فارغ لشرح أفكار القطعة للطالب على شكل قصة ... وترجمة كلماتها كلمة بكلمة أثناء الحصة المصوّرة في منصة أدرس جو ... وهكذا يفهم الطالب القطعة بسلاسة - لا ينسى فكرتها لزمنٍ طويل ...

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 of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

1- Jordan has a high standard of education, what information in the text shows the reason behind that?

- a- Our country has a high standard of education.
- b- All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE).
- c- This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.

2- The sentence which indicates that Jordan has excellent education is:

- a- Our country has a high standard of education.
- b- All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE).
- c- This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.

3- Jordan has a high standard of education. Why?

- a- due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.
- b- the first ten years are free.
- c- none of the above.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أامين_الفنجري

4- Who is responsible for Jordan's schools?

- a- MOE b- MOHE c- universities

5- The sentence which indicates that (MOE) is in charge of all schools is:

- a- Our country has a high standard of education.
- b- All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE).
- c- This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.

6- All school stages are the responsibility of (MOE). These stages are:

- a- kindergarten / secondary b- academic / vocational c- optional / compulsory

7- The writer mentioned two types of school education. What are they?

- a- kindergarten / secondary b- academic / vocational c- optional / compulsory

8- The two stages of optional education are:

- a- pre-school / kindergarten b- optional / compulsory c- a- kindergarten / secondary

9- The first ten school years have two features. What are these features?

- a- free / compulsory b- academic / vocational c- optional / compulsory

10- Higher education divided into two types. What are they?

*What are the two types of higher education?

- a- kindergarten / secondary b- academic / vocational c- optional / compulsory

11- What is the best type of course or institution for - a child who is too young to start primary school:

- a- pre-school or kindergarten b- public or private university c- online distance learning.

12-The word which means "Connected with education, especially at college or university level" is:

- a- vocational b- academic c- optional

13-The word which means "Providing skills and education that prepare a student for a particular job" is:

- a- vocational b- academic c- responsibility

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

14- How many universities are there in Jordan?

- a- 10 b- 19 c- 29

15- How many public universities are there in Jordan?

- a- 10 b- 19 c- 29

#دوسية_شكبير #أمين_النجري

16- How many private universities are there in Jordan?

- a- 10 b- 19 c- 29

17- What type of certificate do undergraduates attend universities for?

- a- the first degree b- higher diploma c- PhD

18- Postgraduates attend university to study three types of certificates. What are these certificates?

- a- Master's degree, PhD, higher diploma.
b- the first degree, PhD, higher diploma.
c- PhD, higher diploma, the first degree.

19- Postgraduates study all of the following (degrees/ certificates) except:

- a- the first degree b- higher diploma c- PhD

20- What is the best type of course or institution for - an undergraduate who wants to get a first degree:

- a- public university b- public or private university c- a PhD at a public or private university.

21- The best type of course or institution for - a postgraduate with a first degree who wants to study further is:

- a- Pre-school or kindergarten.
b- Master's degree at a public or private university.
c- a PhD at a public or private university.

22- The best type of course or institution for - a postgraduate with a Master's degree who wants to study further is:

- a- Pre-school or kindergarten.
b- Master's degree at a public or private university.
c- a PhD at a public or private university.

23-The word which means "A qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study" is:

- a- degree b- institution c- postgraduate

24-The word which means "A period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree" is:

- a- Master's degree b- undergraduate c- PhD

25-The word which means "The highest degree awarded by a university faculty" is:

- a- Master's degree b- higher diploma c- PhD

26-The word which means "Someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study" is:

- a- degree b- undergraduate c- postgraduate

27-The word which means "A university not operated by a government" is:

- a- private university b- public university c- institution

28-The word which means "A university that is funded by a public means, through a government" is:

- a- private university b- public university c- institution

29-The word which means "Someone who has not yet completed their first degree" is:

- a- postgraduate b- undergraduate c- public

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

30- The three universities with the largest number of students are:

- a- the University of Jordan/ Yarmouk University/ Al Balqa Applied University.
- b- the University of Jordan/ Yarmouk University/ the German-Jordanian University.
- c- all of the above.

31- It is an example of a new private university in Jordan. This university is:

- a- Yarmouk University
- b- the German-Jordanian University
- c- Al Balqa Applied University.

32- The University of Jordan is a:

- a- public university
- b- private university
- c- a collaboration between the two sectors

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 programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

33- What does the writer mean by "this option"?

- a- online distance learning programmes.
- b- Jordanian universities
- c- students

34- The best type of course or institution for - someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree is:

- a- public university
- b- online distance learning
- c- a PhD at a public or private university

35- The word which means "To officially arrange to join a school, university or course" is:

- a- programmes
- b- available
- c- enroll

1- Find the best type of course or institution for the following people:

- A- A child who is too young to start primary school:
- B- An undergraduate who wants to get a first degree:
- C- Someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university:
- D- A postgraduate with a first degree who wants to study further:
- E- A postgraduate with a Master's degree who wants to study further:
- F- Someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree:

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

2- Jordan has a high standard of education, what information in the text shows the reason behind that?

*Quote the sentence which shows the reason behind the high standard of education in Jordan.

3- Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordan has excellent education.

4- Jordan has a high standard of education. Why?

5- Who is responsible for Jordan's schools?

##دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفتنجري

6- Quote the sentence which indicates that (MOE) is in charge of all schools.

7- All school stages are the responsibility of (MOE). Write down two of these stages.

8- The writer mentioned two types of school education. What are they?

9- According to the text, there are two stages of optional education. Write them down.

*Mention two stages of optional education.

10- The first ten school years have two features. What are these features?

*The first ten years of school education have two features. Write them down.

11- In Jordanian universities, higher education divided into two types. Write them down.

*What are the two types of higher education?

12- How many universities are there in Jordan?

13- How many public universities are there in Jordan?

14- How many private universities are there in Jordan?

15- The writer mentioned four academic degrees. What are they?

*Students attend Jordanian universities to study four types of certificates. Mention them.

*According to the second paragraph, what are the four types of certificates?

16- What type of certificate do undergraduate attend universities for?

##دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفتنجري

17- What types of certificates do postgraduates attend universities for?

*Postgraduates attend university to study three types of certificates. What are these certificates?

18- What are the three universities with the largest number of students?

*What are the three public universities with the most undergraduates?

19- Name one example of a new private university in Jordan.

20- The German- Jordanian University is a collaboration between two (ministries/institutions). Write them down.

*Two (institutions/ministries) are responsible for the German- Jordanian University. Write them down.

21- What is the education system that the German- Jordanian University follows?

*What is the model of education in the German- Jordanian University?

22- Quote the sentence which indicates the policy of German- Jordanian University.

*What information in the text shows the German- Jordanian University's educational system?

23- What should students do in order to complete their studies while working?

*What should working students do in order to complete their higher education?

*How do students complete their higher studies while working at the same time?

*What is the best solution for people who want to (study/attend university) and work at the same time?

24- What is the benefit of online distance learning programmes?

25- Quote the sentence which indicates that online distance learning programmes will be applied in many universities.

26- What does the writer mean by "this option"?

27- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمائر

28- Find a word in the text which means:

- Connected with education, especially at college or university level:
- A qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study:
- To officially arrange to join a school, university or course:
- A period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree:
- The highest degree awarded by a university faculty:
- Someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study:
- A university not operated by a government:
- A university that is funded by a public means, through a government:
- Someone who has not yet completed their first degree:
- Providing skills and education that prepare a student for a particular job:

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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.

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.

What will I be doing?

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

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!

هيكل فارغ لشرح أفكار القطعة للطالب على شكل قصة ... وترجمة كلماتها كلمة بكلمة أثناء الحصة المصوّرة في منصّة أدرس جو ... وهكذا يفهم الطالب القطعة بسلاسة - لا ينسى فكرتها لزمنٍ طويل ...

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1- What is the best way to acquire a language?

- a- reading novels.
- b- The best way is to immerse yourself in it.
- c- taking courses.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

2- What do they offer at Extreme English?

- a- total immersion in a language.
- b- career opportunities
- c- free courses

3- What do you think "a tailor-made course" means?

- a- A course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student.
- b- Providing skills and education that prepare a student for a particular job.
- c- Teaching, especially in small groups.

4- Students have an option on these courses. What is this option?

*There is one decision students have to make before they arrive. It is:

- a- the nature of the course (academic or vocational)
- b- the location of the apartment
- c- a+b

5- The sentence which shows the accommodation where participants will stay in their academic trip is:

- a- Either way, you will live and work together as a family.
- b- You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments.
- c- You'll hear and speak English all day long.

6- The purpose of taking a course in academic English is:

- a- to prepare students for undergraduate or postgraduate studies.
- b- to help students with careers.
- c- All of the above

7- It helps you with your career. It is:

- a- academic course
- b- vocational course
- c- tailor-made course

8- Vocational courses prepare us for undergraduate and postgraduate studies:

- a- true
- b- false

9- The word which means "Providing skills and education that prepare a student for a particular job" is:

- a- academic
- b- postgraduate
- c- vocational

10- The word which means "To be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it" is:

- a- immerse
- b- offer
- c- apartment

What will I be doing?

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

11- Students can do cultural activities such as:

- a- the concert b- shopping c- sports

12- The text says that students will be living "as a family". An example from the text that illustrates this is:

- a- teachers will act as guides. b- students will have intensive tuitions. c- students enjoy lunch together

13- The theatre and the concert are examples of:

- a- intensive tuitions b- cultural activities c- interests

13- Which part of the day will be the most formal?

- a- the morning b- the evening c- the morning and the evening

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

14- Students will have three hours of intensive tuition in the:

- a- mornings b- evenings c- all day long

15- Cultural activities can be done by participants in:

- a- the mornings b- the evenings c- all day long

16- The word which means "Teaching, especially in small groups" is:

- a- cultural b- trained c- tuition

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!

17- Some people just come for a week and they are amazed by something. What are they amazed by?

- a- they amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time.
b- they amazed by the number of students there.
c- none of the above.

18- What thing can participants be sure of when they join this linguistic programme?

- a- teachers will do their very best to give participants a first -class experience.
b- some students come for two, three, even four weeks.
c- some students come for a week, and they are amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time.

19- How long are the courses?

- a- one week b- two weeks c- four weeks d- it's up to students

20- Students have an option on these courses. What is this option?

*There is one decision students have to make before they arrive. It is:

- a- the duration of the course b- the location of the apartment c- a+b

أَسْئَلَةُ الْكِتَابِ

- 1- The text says that students will be living “as a family”. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.
- 2- Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?
- 3- What do you think “a tailor-made course” means, in paragraph 2?
- 4- Students have a lot of options on these courses. However, there are two decisions they have to make before they arrive. What are they?

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

- 5- What is the best way to acquire a language?
- 6- What do they offer at Extreme English?
- 7- Quote the sentence which shows the accommodation where participants will stay in their academic trip.
- 8- What are the purposes of taking a course in academic English and a vocational course?

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

- 9- Mention two examples of cultural activities that can be done by participants.
- 10- Some people just come for a week and they are amazed by something. What are they amazed by?
- 11- What thing can participants be sure of when they join this linguistic programme?
- 12- How long are the courses?
- 13- What does the underlined pronoun “----“ refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمائر
- 14- Find a word in the text which means:
 - Teaching, especially in small groups:
 - Providing skills and education that prepare a student for a particular job:
 - To be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it:

نصوص الوحدة التاسعة

Doing business in China

القيامُ بالأعمالِ التجارية في الصين

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 2004 CE, 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 quite young. *If only* the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

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Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

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

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 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*.'

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Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

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

Was it a successful meeting?

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

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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 2004 CE, 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 quite young. *If only* the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

1- The sentence which shows the date of Mr Ghanem's first visit to China is:

- a- 'I've been doing business with China for many years.
- b- Today, we talk to Mr. Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China.
- c- My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.'

2- Why was Mr Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?

- a- because he was too young and didn't have enough experience.
- b- because his first trip was in 2004.
- c- because he worked in Amman.

3- Chinese people respect two things more than youth. These things are:

- a- age / experience b- large companies / developed countries c- youth / experience

4- Chinese people respect all of the following except:

- a- age b- experience c- youth

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

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

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 anything on my first visit!'

5- One of the following is based on the things you have done or not done in the past:

- a- business deals b- respect c- track record

6- What is the secret to be successful in China?

- a- earning their respect b- working for large companies c- joining cultural courses

7- Why couldn't Mr Ghanem talk about his company's track record?

- a- because he worked for a new and small company.
- b- because he didn't do any business deals on that first trip.
- c- because he hadn't researched Chinese culture.

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8- What does the collocation "do a deal" mean?

- a- to arrange an agreement in business.
- b- to be ready to understand complicated questions
- c- to say something to make people laugh.

9- What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?

- a- he had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China.
- b- he didn't do any business deals on the trip.
- c- he didn't earn their respect.

10- Two steps Mr Ghanem follows in order to know how to successfully do business in China.

What are they?

- a- he joined a larger company and joined a cultural awareness course.
- b- he bought new clothes and a new car.
- c- a+b

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

11- Arriving late in business meetings is not recommended. Why?

- a- because this shows disrespect.
- b- because this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.
- c- none of the above.

12- Telling jokes in business meetings is not recommended. Why?

- a- because this shows disrespect.
- b- because this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.
- c- none of the above.

13- One of the following may not be translated correctly or could cause offence. It is:

- a- arriving late
- b- telling jokes
- c- body language

#دوسية_شكسبير #أامين_الفتجري

14- The (opposite/antonym) of the word "respect" is:

- a- disrespect
- b- unrespect
- c- disrespect

15- The collocation in the text which means "to say something to make people laugh" is:

- a- tell a joke
- b- shake hands
- c- make small talk

Was it a successful meeting?

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

16- Why did Mr Ghanem go prepared for the last business meeting in China?

- a- because he knew that the director had researched his business thoroughly before the meeting.
- b- because he started with the important issues.
- c- to avoid conflict.

17- The "verb phrase" which means "to be ready to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately" is:

- a- prepared for
- b- avoiding
- c- knew

18- The verb which means "to discuss something in order to reach an agreement" is:

- a- negotiate
- b- believe
- c- compromise

أَسْئَلَةُ الْكِتَابِ

- 1- Why was Mr Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?
- 2- What do you think is a "track record"?
- 3- What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

- 4- Quote the sentence which shows the date of Mr Ghanem's first visit to China.
- 5- Chinese people respect two things more than youth. What are these two things?
- 6- What is the secret to be successful in China?
- 7- Chinese business people always ask about the company's successes in the past. Was that good for Mr Ghane on his first business meeting? Explain.
- 8- Why couldn't Mr Ghanem talk about his company's track record?
#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفتنجري
- 9- Why didn't they do any business deals on the first meeting?
- 10- Two steps Mr Ghanem follows in order to know how to successfully do business in China. What are they?
- 11- Arriving late in business meetings is not recommended. Why?
- 12- Telling jokes in business meetings is not recommended. Why?
- 13- Five indirect advices Mr Ghanem gives us while talking about his last business meeting in China. Write them down.
- 14- Why did Mr Ghanem go prepared for the last business meeting in China?
- 15- Find the (opposite/antonym) of the word "respect" in the text.
- 16- What does the collocation "do a deal" mean?
- 17- Find a collocation in the text which means "to say something to make people laugh".
- 18- Find a "verb phrase" in the text which means "to be ready to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately".
- 19- Find a verb in the text which means "to discuss something in order to reach an agreement".
- 20- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمانر

Our country's imports and exports

واردات وصادرات أردننا

In this reports, 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 fertilisers. 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 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, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

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.

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1- What is the purpose of this report?

- a- looking at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports.
- b- looking at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports.
- c- none of the above.

2- Jordan is rich in two minerals. These minerals are:

- a- chemicals / fertilisers
- b- potash / phosphate
- c- travel / tourism

3- Where do most of Jordan's exports go to?

- a- the USA, India, China and Iraq
- b- Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia
- c- Iraq, the USA, Egypt and Saudi Arabia

4- Jordan's exports go to these countries except:

*The following countries receive most of Jordan's exports except:

- a- Iraq
- b- China
- c- India
- d- Saudi Arabia

5- Two of Jordan's largest exports are:

- a- chemicals / fertilisers
- b- potash / phosphate
- c- travel / tourism

6- Chemicals and fertilisers are examples of:

- a- minerals in which Jordan is rich
- b- services that dominate economy
- c- Jordan's largest exports

7- Which of the following are examples of the services that dominate Jordan economy?

- a- chemicals / fertilisers
- b- potash / phosphate
- c- travel / tourism

8- Potash and phosphate are services that dominate Jordan economy:

- a- true
- b- false

9- The (opposite/antonym) of the word "export" is:

- a- dis-export
- b- un-export
- c- import

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

10- The opposite of "majority" is:

- a- minority
- b- less
- c- too many

11-The word which means "Relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries" is:

- a- pharmaceuticals
- b- extraction
- c- Domestic

12-The word which means "Goods sold to another country" is:

- a- exports
- b- imports
- c- minerals

13-The word which means "Goods bought from other countries" is:

- a- exports
- b- imports
- c- minerals

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

14-The word which means "Companies which produce drugs and medicines" is:

- a- pharmaceuticals
- b- economy
- c- Domestic

15-The word which means "The process of removing and obtaining something from something else" is:

- a- pharmaceuticals
- b- extraction
- c- industry

16-The word which means "A substance that is put on the land to make crops grow" is:

- a- fertiliser b- pharmaceuticals c- mineral

17-The word which means "A substance that is found naturally in the earth" is:

- a- fertiliser b- mineral c- industry

18-The word which means "Things that are produced in order to be sold" is:

- a- imports b- goods c- travel

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, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

19- Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?

- a- Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves for its energy needs.
b- In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia.
c- a+b

20- Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?

- a- EU b- China c- the United States d- Saudi Arabia

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

21- EU supplies Jordan with most of its imports:

- a- true b- false

22- What information in the text tells you the reason why Jordan imports oil and gas for its energy needs?

- a- "Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves."
b- In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia.
c- For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs.

23- Three of Jordan's main imports are:

- a- medicines, phosphate and wheat b- oil, gas and potash c- cars, medicines and wheat

24- One of Jordan's main import is:

- a- wheat b- fertilisers c- the United States

25- What are the countries that supply Jordan with its imports?

* Jordan receives its imports from:

- a- Saudi Arabia, the EU, China and the United States.
b- the EU, China, India and the United States.
c- Saudi Arabia, India, China and the United States.

26- Jordan's imports come from these countries except:

- a- Saudi Arabia b- China c- India d- the EU

27-The word which means "Something kept back or set aside, especially for future use" is:

- a- reserve b- imports c- medicine

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.

28- Jordan trades freely with many countries. Three of them are:

- a- The USA, Canada and Malaysia.
- b- Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.
- c- a+b

29- Jordan first signed a trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia and then it signed with the EU:

- a- true
- b- false

30- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to:

- a- many countries
- b- the USA
- c- Jordan

31- The word which means "Promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations:" is:

- a- freely
- b- particular
- c- agreement

- 1- What does the article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from?
- 2- Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?
- 3- Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?
- 4- Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

- 5- What is the purpose of this report?
- 6- Jordan is rich in two minerals. What are they?
*Mention two minerals in which Jordan is rich.
- 7- Where do most of Jordan's exports go to?
*What are the countries that receive most of Jordan's exports?
- 8- Mention two of Jordan's largest exports.
- 9- Name two examples of the services that dominate Jordan economy.
- 10- What information in the text tells you the reason why Jordan imports oil and gas for its energy needs.
- 11- Mention three of Jordan's main imports.
- 12- According to paragraph two, mention four countries Jordan receive its imports from.
*According to paragraph two, what are the countries that supply Jordan with its imports?
- 13- Jordan trades freely with many countries. Mention three of them.
- 14- Find two antonyms in the text.
- 15- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمائر
- 16- Find a word in the text which means:
 - Relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries:
 - Goods sold to another country:
 - Goods bought from other countries:
 - Companies which produce drugs and medicines:
 - Something kept back or set aside, especially for future use:
 - The process of removing and obtaining something from something else:
 - A substance that is put on the land to make crops grow:
 - A substance that is found naturally in the earth:
 - Things that are produced in order to be sold:
 - An arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations:

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفتنجري

How to make a sales pitch?

كيف تقوم بعرض المبيعات

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 ...

1- Do your research:

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. 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, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. 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!

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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 memorise it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise 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!

هيكل فارغ لشرح أفكار القطعة للطالب على شكل قصة ... وترجمة كلماتها كلمة بكلمة أثناء الحصة المصوّرة في منصة أدرس جو ... وهكذا يفهم الطالب القطعة بسلاسة - لا ينسى فكرتها لزمنٍ طويل ...

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 ...

1-The expression which means "An organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation...)" is:
a- package holiday b- agency c- chain

1- Do your research:

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

2- It is essential to know everything about your product. Two examples are:

a- age group / income of the people b- similar products / better value c- the time and place of production

3- Two examples of the target market are:

a- age group / income of the people b- similar products / better value c- the time and place of production

4- One of the following is an example of the target market. It is:

a- age group b- similar products c- sales pitch

5- What does the writer mean by "the competition"?

a- similar products on the market b- the income of the people who might buy the product c- a+b

6- The expression "similar products" refers to:

a- the age group b- the competition c- sales pitch

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7- The phrase "sales pitch" means:

a- the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something.
b- a large shop that sells many different types of things.
c- none of the above.

8-The expression which means "A presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product" is:

a- income b- sales pitch c- target market

9-The expression which means "People who are identified as possible customers" is:

a- target market b- the competition c- age group

10-The expression which means "A set of people of similar age" is:

a- target market b- the competition c- age group

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

11- The best way to believe in your product is:

a- to explain why it would suit customers who do not have lots of money
b- to use it
c- to make it perfect for people

12-The expression which means "A large shop that sells many different types of things" is:

a- neighbourhood b- represent c- department store

13- The underlined pronoun "**them**" refers to:

- a- products b- money c- customers

14- The function of using the phrase "**in addition**" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- expressing continuation or addition

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 memorise it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

15- There are three different ways to give a presentation. One of these ways is:

- a- making changes b- using notes c- freezing with nerves

16- Why is it recommended to have a list of the main points of your presentation?

- a- to practice it in front of colleagues.
b- in case something interrupts us, or we simply freeze with nerves.
c- to read it word by word.

17- In case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves, you need to have a:

- a- list of main points b- good memory c- concentration

18- The underlined pronoun "**it**" refers to:

- a- notes b- presentation c- main points

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!

19- You should start your presentation with"

- a- friendly comments b- eye contact c- clear speaking

20- One example of the friendly comments is:

- a- thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them b- speak slowly and clearly c- appear confident

21- During the presentation, what should you do if you do not know the answer of a question?

- a- don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).
b- have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session.
c- smile

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22- What should be done at the end of the session?

- a- have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out.
b- invite questions.
c- smile

1- Match the following expressions with their meanings:

package holiday, sales pitch, target market, age group, department store

- A- People who are identified as possible customers:
B- A set of people of similar age:
C- A large shop that sells many different types of things:
D- A presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product:
E- An organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food):

أسئلة إضافية مقترحة

2- How can we make a sales pitch?

*Three steps to make a sales pitch. What are they?

3- It is essential to know everything about your product. Give two examples.

*Give two examples for knowing everything about the product you want to sell.

4- What does the writer mean by "the target market"?

*Give two examples of the target market.

5- What does the writer mean by "the competition"?

*What does knowing about the competition mean?

6- What is the best way to believe in your product?

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7- Two things you need to do when planning your presentation. What are they?

8- According to the text, there are three different ways to give a presentation. Mention them.

9- Why is it recommended to have a list of the main points of your presentation?

*It is always a good idea to have a list of the main points of the presentation. Why?

10- There are many tips to be professional in your presentation. Write down three of them.

11- What should you start your presentation with?

12- Give two examples of the friendly comments.

13- During the presentation, what should you do if you do not know the answer of a question?

14- What should be done at the end of the session?

15- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمائر

16- What does the phrase "sales pitch" mean?

نصوص الوحدة العاشرة

My job as an interpreter

عملي كـمترجمة

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 traveled 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!

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Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

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.

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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 traveled 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.

1- There are three factors help Fatima Musa to be a successful interpreter. What are they?

*Why did Fatima decide on a career as an interpreter?

- a- she has always been fond of languages.
- b- her father worked in many different countries and she usually traveled with him.
- c- at school she was very good at English.
- d- all of the above

2-The adjective which means "Having an affection or liking for someone or something" is:

- a- interpreter
- b- career
- c- fond of

3- The underlined pronoun "him" refers to:

- a- Fatima Musa
- b- Fatima's father
- c- countries

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

4- Fatima's job involves going to two important events around the world. One of these is:

- a- festivals
- b- theatres
- c- seminars

5- There are two languages mentioned in the text. These languages are:

- a- French and English
- b- English and Arabic
- c- Arabic and French

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6- What is the device that Fatima uses to give the translation through?

- a- heart monitor
- b- headphones
- c- tablet

7-The word which means "A class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training" is:

- a- involve
- b- translation
- c- seminar

8- The underlined pronoun "who" refers to:

- a- people
- b- anyone
- c- room

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

9- According to Fatima, interpretation is an easy job:

- a- true
- b- false

10- One of the following is an example of specialist language. It is:

- a- science words
- b- Indian words
- c- American words

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11-The adjective which means "Relating to a particular region or area" is:

- a- different
- b- specialist
- c- regional

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

12- What is the main condition to become an interpreter?

*What do you need to become an interpreter?

- a- listening skills b- thinking quickly c- a language degree

13- What is the (benefit/advantage) of having a postgraduate qualification as an interpreter?

- a- You will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly.
b- you will need to show that you have listening skills and a clear speaking voice.
c- you will be able to concentrate for long periods of time.

14- You need to show a lot of skills in the interview for a job as an interpreter. One of these skills is:

- a- listening skills and a clear speaking voice b- teamwork c- creativity

15- If you are successful, the job is and rewarding.

- a- interview b- probably c- secure

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16- The adjective which means "Giving personal satisfaction" is:

- a- periods b- rewarding c- secure

17- The adjective which means "Safe; free from danger" is:

- a- secure b- rewarding c- voice

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.

18- What are the negative results of translating things badly?

*What is the effect of bad translating?

- a- it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.
b- interpreters get a huge feeling of satisfaction.
c- none of the above.

19- When do interpreters get highly satisfied?

- a- when they translate things badly.
b- When they know that people understand everything that they translate.
c- when they affect trade agreements.

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20- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to:

- a- things b- bad translation c- agreement

1- There are three factors help Fatima Musa to be a successful interpreter. What are they?

*Why did Fatima decide on a career as an interpreter?

2- Name two languages mentioned in the text.

3- Fatima's job involves going to two important events around the world. What are they?

4- What is the device that Fatima uses to give the translation through?

5- Why is interpretation a difficult job?

6- English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. Explain this statement.

7- Interpreters need to know a lot of specialist language. Give examples.

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8- What is the main condition to become an interpreter?

*What do you need to become an interpreter?

9- What is the (benefit/advantage) of having a postgraduate qualification as an interpreter?

10- What do you need to show in the interview for a job as an interpreter?

11- Fatima Musa mentioned two positive features of being a successful interpreter. What are they?

*Interpretation as a successful job has two positive features. Mention them.

12- What are the negative results of translating things badly?

*What is the effect of bad translating?

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13- When do interpreters get highly satisfied?

14- What does the underlined pronoun "----" refer to? تدرّب على جميع الضمانر

15- Find an adjective in the text which means:

- having an affection or liking for someone or something:
- Giving personal satisfaction:
- Safe; free from danger:
- Relating to a particular region or area:

16- Find a word in the text which means "a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training".

Stepping into the business world

السعي نحو عالم الأعمال

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on for 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 a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year.

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What exactly have you studied over those four years?

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, 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 I 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.

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Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on for 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**.

1- Students in the UK have two choices after graduating. These choices are:

- a- most of them go on for further study, but some of them take up employment.
- b- some go on for further study, but most of them take up employment.
- c- all students take up employment.

2- What do large companies offer graduates?

- a- training schemes
- b- jobs
- c- money

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3-The underlined word "subject" refers to:

- a- UK
- b- training schemes
- c- Business Studies

4- What is Ricky specialized in?

- a- Business studies
- b- employment
- c- apprenticeship

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year.

5- How long does the course last?

- a- two years
- b- four years
- c- one year

6- The course includes two periods of work experience. How long does each period last?

- a- four years
- b- two months
- c- six months.

7- Each period of work experience lasts:

- a- four years
- b- two months
- c- six months

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8- The underlined pronoun "which" refers to:

- a- apprenticeship
- b- Ricky Miles
- c- training schemes

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

9- Ricky has studied many subjects in the university over the four years. These are:

- a- Maths, Accounting, Finance, economics, Marketing and Sales, Management, Advertising and IT.
- b- Maths, Accounting, Finance, economics, Marketing and Sales, recruiting, Advertising and IT.
- c- Maths, Accounting, Finance, economics, Marketing and Sales, recruiting, managing staff and IT.

10- What is the course of Management about?

- a- It is about how to deal with conflict and Advertising.
- b- It is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict.
- c- it is about IT and computer skills.

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11- Why did students have to study IT?

- a- to deal with conflict.
- b- Because computer skills are essential.
- c- a+b

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 I hadn't had that job!

12- What did Ricky most enjoy about the degree?

a- the work experience b- money c- company

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.

13- Ricky worked for a company that provides financial products. These financial products are:

* What are the financial products that the company Ricky worked for provides?

a- calculations and sales b- savings and pensions c- web enquires and clients

14- The word "clients" means:

a- people b- customers c- products

أَسْئَلَةٌ إِضَافِيَّةٌ مُقْتَرَحَةٌ

- 1- Students in the UK have two choices after graduating. What are they?
- 2- What do large companies offer graduates?
- 3- The underlined word "**subject**" refers to:
a- UK b- large companies c- Business Studies
- 4- What is Ricky specialized in?
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- 5- How long does the course last?
- 6- The course includes two periods of work experience. How long does each period last?
- 7- Each period of work experience lasts:
a- four months b- two months c- six months
- 8- Ricky has studied many subjects in the university over the four years. Mention them.
- 9- What is the course of Management about?
- 10- Why did students have to study IT?
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- 11- What did Ricky most enjoy about the degree?
- 12- Ricky worked for a company that provides financial products. Mention these financial products.
* What are the financial products that the company Ricky worked for provides?
- 13- What kind of company did Ricky work for last summer, and what was his job?

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.

a- Physics b- Law c- Linguistics

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.

a- Physics b- Law c- Linguistics

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

a- Physics b- Law c- Linguistics

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

a- Physics b- Law c- History

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.

a- Banking and Finance b- Law c- Linguistics

6- I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier

a- diet b- concentration c- memory

7- it's to take regular breaks when revising.

a- memory b- concentration c- beneficial

8- It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid

a- dehydration b- diet c- concentration

9- Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your

a- weight b- circulation c- memory

10- Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her

a- beneficial b- concentration c- memory

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11- Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing

a- beneficial b- concentration c- memory

12- After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a degree.

a- vocational b- postgraduate c- undergraduate

13- Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in subjects like History, Arabic and Math.

a- vocational b- postgraduate c- academic

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

a- vocational b- postgraduate c- undergraduate

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

a- vocational b- postgraduate c- undergraduate

16- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to ----- a mistake.

a- do b- make c- cause

17- If you are polite, you won't ----- offence or upset anybody.

a- do b- make c- cause

18- Before the serious discussion starts, we always ----- small talk; it's often about the weather.

a- do b- make c- cause

19- Nasser has applied to ----- the company where his father works.

a- join b- work c- ask

20- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to ----- hands.

a- hold b- shake c- catch

21- After the talk, there will be a chance for you to ----- questions about anything you don't understand.

a- do b- make c- ask

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22- By working hard, you will ----- the respect of your boss.

a- earn b- make c- win

23- We didn't ----- deals on the first trip.

a- make b- do c- cause

24- When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you:

a- prepared b- negotiate c- compromise

25- When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.

a- prepared b- patient c- compromise

26- When you can prove that you have experience, you have a:

a- conflict b- problem c- track record

27- When two sides disagree and argue, there is:

a- conflict b- experience c- track record

28- When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to:

- a- negotiate b- prepare c- compromise

29- When you stay calm and take your time, you are being

- a- prepared b- patient c- compromise

30- People who are identified as possible customers:

- a- sales pitch b- target market c- age group

31- A set of people of similar age:

- a- sales pitch b- target market c- age group

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32- A large shop that sells many different types of things:

- a- sales pitch b- target market c- department store

33- A presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product:

- a- sales pitch b- package holiday c- department store

34- An organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food):

- a- sales pitch b- package holiday c- department store

35- Please listen to the music through, so that you don't disturb anybody.

- a- seminar b- smartphone c- headphones

36- I have just read a of a book by a Japanese author.

- a- seminar b- translation c- interpretation

37- In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also councils around the country.

- a- regional b- local c- rewarding

38- My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to for us during conversations with foreigners.

- a- translate b- read c- interpret

39- Nada made a successful presentation at a in Irbid last month.

- a- seminar b- translation c- headphones

40- Doing volunteer work can be a very experience.

- a- prepared for b- rewarding c- patient

41- Relating to an occupation:

- a- vocational b- proficiency c- negotiate

42- Discuss in order to come to an agreement:

- a- vocational b- proficiency c- negotiate

43- Skill, experience:

- a- vocational b- proficiency c- negotiate

القِسْم الثاني

مادّة الحفظ

الأولى في تلخيص وطرح مادّة الحفظ

أنماط حصرية شاملة لا تجدها في مراجع أخرى
ولكن ، قد تجدها بعد نشر هذه النسخة الأصلية السبّاقة في أسلوب الطرح الأمثل على مستوى المراجع المختصة في تلخيص وتبسيط المنهاج
للطالب الأردني
" كُتِبَ هذا عام ٢٠١٥ "

فهرس القسم الثاني مادة الحفظ

الدرس الأول: كلمات وعبارات لها نفس المعنى

الدرس الثاني: مصطلحات الجسد

الدرس الثالث: المتلازمات (الوحدة السابعة)

الدرس الرابع: المتلازمات (الوحدة التاسعة)

الدرس الخامس: حروف الجر

Words and phrases with the same meaning

كلمات وعبارات لها نفس المعنى

Wealthy country	Developed nation
A subject you have to do	Compulsory
Your choice	Optional
Lessons at the weekend	Tuition
On different sides of the argument	Contradictory

نمط ١

Replace the underlined words with suitable other word which has the same meaning.

- 1- Is Maths a subject that you have to do?
- 2- You don't have to stay after school for the chess club- it's your choice.
- 3- Do you have music lessons at the weekend?
- 4- Those statements are on different sides of the argument.
- 5- A wealthy country is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
Replace the underlined words with suitable other words/phrase which have/has the same meaning.

نمط ٢

Circle the correct answers.

- 6- What do the underlined words in the following sentence mean?
A wealthy country is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
a- compulsory b- developed nation c- tuition
- 7- What do the underlined words in the following sentence mean?
Is Maths a subject that you have to do?
a- compulsory b- optional c- tuition
- 8- What do the underlined words in the following sentence mean?
Those statements are on different sides of the argument.
a- agreement b- offence c- contradictory
- 9- What does the underlined word in the following sentence mean?
You don't have to join us – it's your choice.
a- compulsory b- optional c- must

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

Body idioms

مصطلحات الجسد

#حفظ عربي - انجليزي

المصطلح	المعنى
Get it off your chest	To tell someone about something that has been worrying you
Get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute
Play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops
keep your chin up	To remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement
Have a head for figures	To have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers

نمط ١

What does the underlined idiom mean?

1- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll get cold feet at the last minute.

2- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to get it off your chest.

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3- I don't think I'd be very good accountant. I don't really have a head for figures.

4- Keep your chin up! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

5- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to play it by ear.

نمط ٢

Replace the underlined words with the correct body idiom.

6- I was very excited to try this, but I lost confidence at the last minute.

7- I think you feel sad and you have a lot to talk about. Tell me about what is worrying you.

8- Ibrahim has decided to study math because he has a natural mental ability for numbers.

9- Never give up, be cheerful and brave! We've passed tough times.

10- I don't know how much money I will pay, so I need to decide how to deal with this situation as it develops.

11- I'm not sure how long I'll stay in Japan. I'll just decide how to deal with the situation as it develops.

نمط ٣

Replace the underlined idiom with the correct one.

12- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll play it by ear at the last minute.

13- I don't think I'd be very good accountant. I don't really get cold feet.

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Complete the following sentences with the correct body idioms.

14- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to

15- I don't think I'd be very good accountant. I don't really

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16-! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

17- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to

Circle the correct answers.

18- I don't think I'd be very good accountant. I don't really

a- get cold feet b- have a head for figures c- play it by ear

19- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll at the last minute.

a- get cold feet b- keep my chin up c- play it by ear

20- "To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops" means:

a- get it off your chest b- get cold feet c- play it by ear

21- The plan failed after sponsors got cold feet.

What does the underlined idiom mean?

#دوسية_شكسبير #أهين_الفنجرى

- a- To tell someone about something that has been worrying you
- b- To lose your confidence in something at the last minute
- c- To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops

فعل + اسم

المتلازمات	المعنى
Draw up a timetable	Write a schedule
Do exercise	Keep fit
Make a start	Begin
Take a break	Relax
Do a subject	Study
Make a difference	Change something

نمط ١

Replace the underlined word/verb with the correct one.

1- If you want to lose weight, you should make exercise every day.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

2- If you send money to a charity, you will do a difference to a lot of lives.

3- You look tired. Why don't you make a break?

4- I need to organize my time better. I think I'll do a timetable.

نمط ٢

What do the underlined collocations mean?

5- Before you start revision, draw up a timetable.

6- You can make a difference to your environment.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

7- You should do exercise every day to help you feel good.

8- Listen to calm music and allow your mind to take a break as well as your body.

9- The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must make a start.

نمط ٣

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct collocation.

10- Careful planning and preparation change something.

11- The first thing I would do is to write a schedule.

Circle the correct answers.

12- If you want to lose weight, you should exercise every day.

a- make b- take c- do

13- Charity works can a difference to our country.

a- do b- make c- create

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

14- I need to organize my time better. I think I'll a timetable.

a- write b- do c- draw up d- make

15- "Make a difference" means:

a- relax b- begin c- change something d- keep fit

16- What does the underlined collocation in the following sentence mean:

"I recommend you to draw up a timetable before you start revising"

a- relax b- write a schedule c- listen to music d- do exercise

draw up start make take

17- Majeda has to a **break** right now. She has been working for a long time.

18- The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must **make a**

19- If you send money to a charity, you will a **difference** to a lot of lives.

20- I need to organize my time better. I think I'll a **timetable**.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

Collocations B: unit 9

المتلازمات - التوأمة اللفظية

أفعال غالباً تُستخدم مع هذه الأسماء والمواقف

ask - shake - earn - join - cause - tell - do - make x2

- 1-ask..... questions
- 2-shake..... hands
- 3-earn..... respect
- 4-join..... a company
- 5-cause..... offence
- 6-tell..... a joke
- 7-do..... a deal
- 8-make..... small talk
- 9-make..... a mistake

نمط ١

Replace the underlined word/verb with the correct one.

#دوسجة_شكسبير #أمين_الْفنْجْرِيب

- 1- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to do a mistake.
- 2- If you are polite, you won't make offence or upset anybody.
- 3- It's natural to hold hands with people whom you meet for the first time.

نمط ٢

Replace the underlined collocation with the correct one.

- 4- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to make a mistake.
- 5- After the talk, there will be a chance for you to do a deal about anything you don't understand.

نمط ٣

ask - mistake - earn - make - shake - join - offence

- 6- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to **make** a
- 7- If you are polite, you won't **cause** or upset anybody.
- 8- Before the serious discussion starts, we always **small talk**; it's often about the weather.
- 9- Nasser has applied to **the company** where his father works.
- 10- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to **hands**.
- 11- After the talk, there will be a chance for you to **questions** about anything you don't understand.
- 12- By working hard, you will the **respect** of your boss.

Circle the correct answers.

13- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to a mistake.

a- do b- make c- cause

14- He's waiting for me to a mistake.

a- do b- make c- cause

15- The photo on the cover of the book may offence to some people.

a- do b- make c- cause

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

16- I tried not to cause to my manager.

a- struggle b- offence c- fight

17- You should the respect of your teachers.

a- get b- win c- earn

18- I think that Dr. Ramzi is qualified to our company.

a- join b- earn c- participate

19- Jordan will have to a deal with America on rice imports.

a- take b- make c- do d- have

20- My brother is going to Japan to do with a big company there.

a- an agreement b- a deal c- a contract

Prepositions: unit 10

حروف الجرّ

- 1- work^{as}
- 2- decide^{on}
- 3- translate^{into}
- 4- good^{at}
- 5- talk^{about}
- 6- ask^{about}

نمط ١

Replace the underlined preposition with the correct one.

- 1- We need to decide at a place to meet.
- 2- Fatima is really good in swimming and diving.
- 3- This book is translated from Arabic to English.

نمط ٢

on - into - at - as - about x2

- 4- Would you like to **work** a teacher in a big school?
- 5- We need to **decide** a place to meet.
- 6- Can you **translate** this Arabic English for me, please?
- 7- I'd like to **talk** the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
- 8- The teacher **asked** us our favourite books.
- 9- My sister is really **good** drawing and painting.

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نمط ٣

Circle the correct answers.

- 10- Alia found a work a secretary in an insurance company.
a- on b- as c- at d- in
- 11- We were asked to translate a list of sentences Arabic.
a- to b- as c- at d- into
- 12- The police asked me many detailed questions the crime.
a- to b- for c- about d- into
- 13- Ali always talks his ex-wife.
a- to b- for c- about d- into
- 14- I can't decide who to invite.
a- on b- as c- at d- in

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

القِسم الثالث

القواعد

في دوسية شكسبير ، نعيد صياغة جُمل عادية وردت في المنهاج على قاعدة معينة بين السطور، ونحوّلها إلى أسئلة نمطية دوسية شكسبير ، الأولى في انتقاء التمارين على القواعد ، حيث نبتعد كل البعد عن عشوائية الطرح الذي يتعدى حدود الكتاب والأنماط الوزارية تمارين وفيرة شاملة لجميع الأنماط المُمكنة

فهرس القسم الثالث القواعد

الدرس الأول: المقارنة والتفضيل

الدرس الثاني: المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي

الدرس الثالث: السؤال غير المباشر

الدرس الرابع: التمني

الدرس الخامس: الجمل الشرطية

الأزمنة والإشتقاق تم شرحهم في دوسية الفصل الأول

Quantifiers to make comparison

المُقارنة والتفضيل

1- المقارنة:

القاعدة

- 1- Ali is **than** Omar. (tall)
- 2- Muna is **than** Rula. (rich)
- 3- Irbid is **than** Zarqa. (beautiful)
- 4- Ali is **than** Rami. (intelligent)

2- التفضيل:

القاعدة

#أمين_الفنجري

- 1- Mazen is **the** student in my class. (intelligent)
- 2- Football is **the** sport in the world. (great)
- 3- BMW is **the** car in Germany. (interesting)
- 4- Ali is **the** one in the class. (tall)

3- as صفة مجردة/ظرف as

- 1- Football is **as** **as** rugby. (interesting)
- 2- Ali is **as** **as** Muna. (short)
- 3- Irbid is **as** **as** Amman. (beautiful)
- 4- Sami isn't **as** **as** Omar. (intelligent)
- 5- BMW is **as** **as** Mercedes. (expensive)
- 1- Mahmoud works **as** **as** his brother. (hard)
- 2- I can't run **as** **as** you. (fast)

5- as محددات/ظروف زمان as

much : للكمية/مقدار
many : للعدد
often : للتكرار

- 1- I don't like running **as** **as** I like swimming. (much, many, often)
- 2- We practise our English **as** **as** possible. (much, many, often)

6- as many/as much

- 1- There are not **students** in our class **as** in yours. (as many, as much, as many as)
- 2- I don't eat **fast food** **as** my brother. (as many, as much, as many as)

#أمين_الفنجري

er - est - more - most لبعض الصفات الشاذة التي لا تقبل أي إضافات مثل

الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل
good / well	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther than	the farthest

- 1- Sami is **than** Hazem. (good)
- 2- Stupidity is **the** thing in life. (bad)
- 3- Drinking water is **as** **as** drinking milk. (good)

Circle:

- 1- Omar is Salem.
a- pretty b- prettier than c- the prettiest
- 2- Ali is Laila.
a- happy than b- happier than c- the happiest
- 3- She has as money as me.
a- many b- much c- more
- 4- She has as friends as me.
a- many b- much c- more
- 5- BMW is Honda.
a- more expensive than b- expensive c- the most expensive
- 6- The Nile is river in the world.
a- longer than b- long c- the longest
- 7- Today is as as yesterday.
a- cold b- colder than c- the coldest
- 8- Petra is place I've ever visited.
a- beautiful b- more beautiful c- the most beautiful
- 9- City life is country life.
a- stressful b- more stressful than c- the most stressful
- 10- Mazen is theintelligent student in my class.
a- more b- most c- much d- many
- 11- Irbid is as as Amman.
a- beautiful b- more beautiful c- the most beautiful
- 12- My brother has money than me.
a- as many b- as much c- more
- 13- Jordanian students go to school Japanese students.
a- earlier than b- earliest c- the earliest
- 14- Gold is silver.
a- as precious b- more precious than c- the most precious
- 15- It is day in my life.
a- good b- better than c- the best
- 16- day in my life when my father returned home.
a- the most exciting b- the more exciting c- the exciting
- 17- The football team in Europe is Barcelona.
a- good b- better c- best
- 18- Ali is Omar.
a- as clever as b- as cleverer as c- as cleverest as
- 19- The train is the car.
a- fast b- faster than c- the fastest
- 20- Mensaf is the food in Jordan.
a- most popular b- more popular c- popular than
- 21- Maths is History.
a- more popular than b- the most popular c- popular as

Rewrite:

22- Football is more popular than basketball.

Basketball is
Basketball isn't

23- Maths is more popular than Science.

Science is
Science isn't

24- History is less interesting than Engineering.

Engineering is

25- Eating fruit is more important than taking vitamins.

Taking vitamins

26- No material is more expensive than diamond.

Diamond ismaterial.

27- No material is less expensive than plastic.

Plastic ismaterial.

28- Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.

English

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

The least

30- The easiest part of the exam is grammar.

The least

31- French children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children.

Jordanian children

32- There are more people living in cities than in villages.

There aren't *as many people living in villages as in cities.*

33- There are more students studying Maths than Science.

There aren't

34- Students like doing Maths more than doing Music and Arts.

Students don't

35- I eat more than my brother does.

My brother doesn't

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

Circle:

36- No material is more expensive than diamond.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- a- Diamond is the most expensive material.
- b- Diamond is the least expensive material.
- c- Diamond is the cheapest material.

37- No material is less expensive than plastic. **This means**

- a- Plastic is the most expensive material.
- b- Plastic is more expensive than all materials.
- c- Plastic is the cheapest material.

38- **Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.**

- a- English is more popular than Maths and science.
- b- English is less popular than Maths and science.
- c- Maths and science are more popular than English.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أامين_الفنجري

39- **The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.**

- a- The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
- b- The most expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
- c- orange juice is as expensive as other things on the menu.

40- **The easiest part of the exam is grammar.**

- a- The most difficult part of the exam is grammar.
- b- Grammar isn't as easy as other parts of the exam.
- c- The least difficult part of the exam is grammar.

41- **French children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children.**

- a- Jordanian children start school a year earlier than French children.
- b- Jordanian children start school a year later than French children.
- c- Jordanian children start school a year longer than French children.

42- **There are more people living in cities than in villages.**

- a- There aren't as much people living in villages as in cities.
- b- There aren't as many people living in villages as in cities.
- c- There are as many people living in villages as in cities.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أامين_الفنجري

43- **There are more students studying Maths than Science.**

- a- There aren't as many students studying Science as Maths.
- b- There aren't as much students studying Science as Maths.
- c- There aren't as often students studying Science as Maths.

44- **Students like doing Maths more than doing Music and Arts.**

- a- Students don't like doing Music and Arts as much as they like doing Maths.
- b- Students like doing Music and Arts as much as they like doing Maths.
- c- Students don't like doing Music and Arts as many as they like doing Maths.

45- **I eat more than my brother does.**

- a- My brother eats as much as I do.
- b- My brother doesn't eat as much as I do.
- c- I eat as much as my brother does.

46- **There's less information on the website than there is in the book.**

- a- There is as much information on the website as in the book.
- b- There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
- c- There isn't as many information on the website as in the book

47- There's less information on the website than there is in the book.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- a- There is as much information on the website as in the book.
- b- There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
- c- There isn't as many information on the website as in the book.

48- **The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.**

- a- The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
- b- The most expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
- c- The most cheap on the menu is orange juice.

49- **I haven't got as much homework my brother.**

- a- so b- than c- as d- like

50- **In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.**

- a- much b- later c- the most d- the least

51- **Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.**

- a- much b- earlier c- the most d- the least

52- **My sister doesn't eat as as I do.**

- a- many b- much c- often

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

53- **I'm tired today because I went to bed than usual last night.**

- a- earlier b- much c- longer d- later

54- **I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the interesting story I've ever read.**

- a- most b- least c- less d- more

55- **The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little**

- a- earlier b- much c- longer d- later

56- **Students don't like doing Music and Art they like doing Maths.**

- a- as much as b- as many c- more d- much

57- **Neither Maths nor Science is English**

- a- much b- more c- as popular as d- the most

Impersonal passive

المَبْنِي لِلْمَجْهُولِ غَيْرِ الشَّخْصِي

ديكل فارغ لشرح المعلم – منصة أدرس جو

أدوم الأفعال المستخدمة في المَبْنِي لِلْمَجْهُولِ غَيْرِ الشَّخْصِي

V.1	V.2	V.3
say	said	said
Think	thought	thought
believe	believed	believed
claim	claimed	claimed
prove	proved	proved
suggest	suggested	suggested
assume	assumed	assumed
suppose	supposed	supposed

تمارين نمطية إضافية + إعادة صياغة لجمل وردت في المنهاج + جميع تمارين المنهاج

1- Many experts think that knowledge improves your skills.

Knowledge

It

2- People claim that education will change our behavior.

Education.....

It

3- They claim that a difficult experience makes you stronger.

A difficult experience.....

4- They say that fish is good for the brain.

Fish

It

5- People say that the brain is like a computer

The brain

#أمين_الفنجري

6- Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise

It

7- Scientists have claimed that eating fish is good for our brain.

Eating fish

8- People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam. ٢٠١٩ وازري

The heavy rainfall

9- They believed that the man has found the wallet.

The man.....

10- The old man is to have a lot of money.

- a- believe b- believed c- believes

11- Education is to change our behavior.

- a- claimed b- claim c- claiming

12- Education is claimed to our behavior.

- a- changes b- change c- changing

#دوسية_شكسبير #أامين_الفنجري

13- Knowledge is to improve your skills.

- a- think b- thought c- thinking

14- Fish is said to good for the brain.

- a- be b- is c- been

15- They say that fish is good for the brain.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- a- Fish are said to be good for the brain.
b- Fish is said to be better for the brain.
c- Fish is said to be good for the brain.

16- Many experts think that knowledge improves your skills.

It is thought that

- a- knwolege improves your skills.
b- knwolege improve your skills.
c- knwolege has improved your skills.

Rewrite:

17- People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

Speaking a foreign language
It

18- They believe that language learning can improve your decision-making skills.

Language learning
It

19- People think that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges.

Learning a new language
It

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

Students who study foreign languages
It

21- People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles
It

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

We
It

23- They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

We
It

24- People say that this kind of oil is the best in the country.

This kind of oil.....

It

25- Experts have proved that multilingual people are able to switch easily between two different tasks.

Multilingual people

It

Indirect questions

الأسئلة غير المباشرة

ديكل فارغ لشرح المعلم - منصة أدرس جو

A : Indirect - Wh questions: is/are/am/was/were/has/have/modals

- 1- Why **is he** unhappy?
Could you tell me
- 2- When **is the restaurant** closing?
Do you know
- 3- Why **was he** late for the meeting?
Could you tell me
- 4- Where **has Lucy** been?
Could you tell me
- 5- When **will she** start her new job?
Do you know
- 6- When **is it** going to rain?
Could you tell me
- 7- What **should we** do now?
Could you tell me

#دوسية_شكبير #أمين_الفنجرى

B : Indirect - Wh questions: do/does/did

- 8- Where **does Tom live**?
Could you tell me
- 9- Where **do they stay**?
Could you tell me
- 10- Why **did Asma call** Ahmad yesterday?
Could you tell me
- 11- When **did you buy** a camera?
Do you mind telling me

C : Indirect - yes/no questions: is/are/am/was/were/has/have/modals

- 12- **Is he** Spanish?
Could you tell me
- 13- **Is the restaurant** closing now?
Do you know
- 14- **Was he** late for the meeting?
Do you know
- 15- **Were you** watching TV at 10 pm?
Could you tell me
- 16- **Has Lucy** been to Mexico?
Do you mind telling me
- 17- **Will she** start her new job next week?
Do you know

D : Indirect - yes/no questions: do/does/did

- 18- **Does Ahmad live** in London?
Could you tell me
- 19- **Does Tom like** Italian food?
Do you know
- 20- **Do they speak English**?
Do you know
- 21- **Did Asma call** Salma yesterday?
Do you know
- 22- **Did you buy** a camera?
Could you tell me

Rewrite:

1- Where should I revise for exams?

Could you tell me

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

Do you know

3- Is it possible to improve your memory?

Do you know

4- What do you mean by "mnemonics"?

Do you mind telling me

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

Could you explain

6- Where does the bus go from, please?

Could you tell me from?

#دوسية_شكيبير #أمين_الفتنجري

7- Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind telling me.....?

8- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

.....suggesting

9- Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind

10- How can I relax?

..... you explain

11- Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

..... you know

12- Please tell me where you found that information.

..... mind

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

Do you know whether

#دوسية_شكيبير #أمين_الفتنجري

Circle:

14- Please help me to plan my revision.

- a- Do you mind helping me planning my revision?
- b- Do you mind to help me to plan my revision?
- c- Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?

15- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- a- Do you mind to suggest a healthy breakfast?
- b- Do you mind suggest a healthy breakfast?
- c- Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?

16- Could you explain

- a- how I can solve this Maths problem
- b- how can I solve this Maths problem
- c- how this Maths problem I can solve
- d- how can this Maths problem I solve

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

- a- whether
- b- if
- c- where

18- Do you know I've passed my exam or not?

- a- whether
- b- if
- c- why

19- Could you tell me this book costs, please?

- a- which
- b- how much
- c- how many

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

20- Do you mind telling me the library is?

- a- when
- b- which
- c- where

21- Could you explain I can solve this Maths problem?

- a- why
- b- how
- c- where

22- Could you possibly tell me the Arabic teacher is?

- a- who
- b- how
- c- which

23- Do you know we'll know our results?

- a- whether
- b- when
- c- which

24- Do you mind explaining the sky sometimes looks red?

- a- why
- b- if
- c- where

25- Do you mind a healthy breakfast?

- a- suggested
- b- suggest
- c- suggesting

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

26- Do you mind me a glass of water.

- a- giving
- b- gave
- c- give

هيكل شرح فارغ للمعلم - يشمل أفضل الأمثلة التي تغطي الأفكار التي يهدف المعلم لشرحها

I don't eat the meat.

I wish
If only

I write the letter to Ali.

I wish
If only

##دوسية_شكسبير #أامين_الفنجري

I didn't clean the car.

I wish
If only

She played basketball with them.

I wish
If only

My friend won't give me my CD back.

I wish he

I can't speak French.

I wish I

The weather is too hot at the moment.

I wish

I am really tired this morning.

I wish I

The streets are very dirty.

We wish the streets

I am not a student. I wish Ia student.

a- am b- weren't c- were

I don't have a laptop.

I wish.....

Rewrite:

1- My friend won't give me my CD back.

I wish he

2- I can't speak French.

I wish I

3- The weather is too hot at the moment.

I wish

4- Going to the theatre is expensive.

We wish

5- It is too hot to go out today.

I wish it

6- The streets are very dirty.

We wish the streets

7- I am tired this morning.

I wish I

8- I don't have a laptop.

I wish.....

9- I don't have an umbrella with me.

I wish I

10- I bought a camera last week.

If only

11- Osama didn't check the brakes of the car.

If only

12- You have forgotten to bring some salt.

If only

13- I regret eating so much food last night.

I wish I.....

14- It's a pity that Omar isn't here tonight.

I wish

15- I am sorry that I didn't see you leave.

I wish.....

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

Circle:

16- I don't know him. I wish I him.

- a- know b- had known c- knew

17- You told me about the secret. I wish youme.

- a- didn't tell b- hadn't told c- don't tell

18- It will rain tomorrow. I wish it

- a- wouldn't rain b- didn't rain c- won't rain

19- I can't sing well. I wish Ibetter.

- a- can sing b- could sing c- would sing

20- I don't have my glasses with me. I wish Ithem.

- a- had b- have c- had had

21- I bought a camera last week. If only Iit.

- a- had bought b- didn't buy c- hadn't bought

22- I didn't buy a camera yesterday. If only Iit.

- a- had bought b- didn't buy c- hadn't bought

23- I am not a student. I wish Ia student.

- a- am b- weren't c- were

24- I wish I had my glasses with me. This sentence expresses:

- a- past wishes b- impossibility c- present wishes

25- I wish I had done more work for my exam. This sentence expresses:

- a- past wishes b- inability c- present wishes

26- I wish I could go to your party. This sentence expresses:

- a- past wishes b- inability c- present wishes

27- I wish I was ten years younger. This sentence expresses:

- a- impossibility b- inability c- criticism

28- I wish Ali would get up earlier. This sentence expresses:

- a- impossibility b- inability c- criticism

29- We didn't check the brakes of the car. If only

- a- we checked the brakes of the car.
b- we check the brakes of the car.
c- we had checked the brakes of the car.

30- Which of the following means the same as "wish":

- a- if b- as long as c- provided that d- if only

31- Which of the following means the same as "if only":

- a- if b- as long as c- provided that d- wish

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

Circle:

32- Ali didn't pass his exams. If only he harder last year.
a- study b- studied c- had studied

33- It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it cooler.
a- had been b- hadn't been c- will be

34- I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets!
a- had eaten b- hadn't eaten c- haven't eaten

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

35- I couldn't understand anything. If only I _____ Chinese!
a- study b- studied c- had studied

36- Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I _____ to him.
a- had listened b- hadn't listened c- listened

37- I am very hungry! I wish I _____ before I went to the conference.
a- hadn't eaten b- had eaten c- have eaten

38- I regret the deal now. I wish we _____ it.
a- hadn't done b- had done c- haven't done

39- Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he _____ to do it.
a- had forgotten b- doesn't forget c- hadn't forgotten

40- I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I _____ earlier.
a- go b- don't go c- had gone

41- Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she _____ a map.
a- had b- had had c- has

42- Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home. I wish I _____ it at home.
a- didn't leave b- don't leave c- hadn't left

43- Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they _____ better.
a- hadn't played b- had played c- played

44- I'm cold. If only I _____ a coat.
a- had brought b- hadn't brought c- bring

45- We're late. I wish we _____ earlier.
a- have got up b- had got up c- get up

46- I've broken my watch. If only I _____ it.
a- haven't dropped b- didn't drop c- hadn't dropped

47- Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. I wish she _____ come.
a- hadn't been able to b- had been able to c- has been able to

48- Fadi has lost his wallet. If only he _____ more careful.
a- hadn't been b- has been c- had been

49- Ziad 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- had done c- did

50- Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller!

a- is b- were c- will be

51- I can't do this exercise. I wish I it.

a- understood b- understand c- understanding

52- Mr Haddad doesn't understand the Chinese businessman. If only he Chinese.

a- speak b- spoke c- had spoken

53- Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it larger oil reserves.

a- has b- had c- had had

54- If only I lost my ticket!

a- haven't b- didn't c- hadn't

55- Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

a- If only Samia had been angry at breakfast time. b- If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

Rewrite:

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

I wish

57- Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes

58- I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.

If only

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

59- We live in a very small flat.

If only in a big house.

60- Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.

He wishes he.....

61- I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.

If only I.....a camera with me.

62- My cousins don't live near here.

I wish they.....

63- I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.

If only I.....a headache.

64- I am sorry that I didn't read that book.

I wish I

65- I wish I'd done more revision.

If only

If clause

الجمل الشرطية

ديكل فارغ لشرح المعلم - منصة أدرس جو

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Type zero

تعمدت نسخ نفس المثال ولكن بتغيير نوع if فيه لكي ترسخ الفكرة وتلتمس الفرق ، عليك أن تطبق القاعدة وتكمل النوافص سواء كانت في جملة if clause أو في جملة main clause

- 1- If I **find** her address, I her an invitation. (**send**)
- 2- If I her address, I **will send** her an invitation. (**find**)
- 3- If I **found** her address, I her an invitation. (**send**)
- 4- If I her address, I **would send** her an invitation. (**find**)
- 5- If I **had found** her address, I her an invitation. (**send**)
- 6- If I her address, I **would have sent** her an invitation. (**find**)

تمارين نمطية اضافية
إعادة صياغة لجملة وردت في المنهاج
جميع تمارين المنهاج

Circle:

- 1- If she **works** hard, she her exams.
a- would pass b- will pass c- would have passed
- 2- If she me, I **will go** to her party.
a- invited b- invite c- invites
- 3- Our team **if they win** the match.
a- will celebrate b- would celebrate c- would have celebrated
- 4- If you **participated** in the election, people you.
a- would choose b- will choose c- would have chosen
- 5- If I the lottery, I **would go** on a trip around the world.
a- win b- had won c- won
- 6- If you ready, we **will start** the game.
a- were b- are c- had been
- 7- If you ready, we **would start** the game.
a- were b- are c- had been
- 8- If I you, I **would practice** the presentation several times.
a- am b- was c- were
- 9- If I **were** you, I a lot of research.
a- will do b- would do c- would have done
- 10- Majeda **will pass** the exam **if** she scared.
a- doesn't feel b- hadn't felt c- didn't feel
- 11- If Maha the truth, her parents **won't forgive** her.
a- doesn't tell b- hadn't told c- didn't tell
- 12- **Provided that** the weather **gets** worse, they the competition.
a- would postpone b- would have postponed c- will postpone
- 13- Khaled **will keep** healthy and fit **as long as** he for 3 kilometres every day.
a- walks b- walk c- walked
- 14- **Even if** it tomorrow, we **will play** football.
a- rain b- will rain c- rains
- 15- I **will help** you with your homework, **as long as** you me with mine!
a- help b- helps c- had helped
- 16- **Provided that** it, we **will have** a picnic next week.
a- doesn't rain b- isn't raining c- rains
- 17- If you **are** successful, it a secure and rewarding job.
a- would be b- will be c- would have been
- 18- I think I **will be** successful **as long as** I hard.
a- worked b- had worked c- work

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

- 19- If there **had been** email in 1960s, people writing letters by now.
a- would stop b- will stop c- would have stopped
- 20- Brazil the match **if they hadn't changed** the coach several times.
a- would have won b- will win c- would win
- 21- If Hala **had practiced** harder she able to win.
a- would be b- would have been c- will be
- 22- I **would have got** the job **if I** some experience.
a- would have b- would have had c- had had
- 23- If you **had done** the course, you enough experience to apply for the job.
a- would have had b- would have c- will have

24- **When** you **heat** water, it
a- will boil b- boils c- boil

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

25- **When** you **press** that button, the machine
a- will start b- would start c- starts

26- Ice cream **melts when** it warm.
a- would get b- gets c- get

27- We **need** umbrellas **when** it
a- will rain b- rains c- is raining

28- During Ramadan we **when** the sun **sets**.
a- eat b- will eat c- would eat

29- If you to learn a new language, you **need** to be motivated.
a- wanted b- want c- wants

30- We'll **go** to our favourite restaurant on Friday **unless** it closed.
a- is b- was c- isn't

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

31- **Unless** Maha **follows** a strict diet, she much weight soon.
a- gains b- will gain c- won't gain

32- Babies **are** usually happy **unless** they hungry or cold.
a- were b- aren't c- are

33- **Unless** you **have** a language degree, you become an interpreter.
a- won't be able to b- will be able to c- would be able to

34- I **will not work** abroad **unless** it the only option.
a- is b- was c- isn't

Circle:

35- you heat water to 100c, it boils.

- a- Even if b- As long as c- When d- Unless

36- You will not pass your exams you study hard.

- a- even if b- as long as c- when d- unless

37- you don't water the plants, they will die.

- a- If b- Even if c- When d- Unless

##دوسية_شكسبير ##أمين_الفتنجري

38- you water the plants, they will die.

- a- If b- Even if c- When d- Unless

39- Do you usually go home or meet your friends school finishes?

- a- Provided that b- even if c- when d- unless

40- Your new computer will last a long time you are careful with it.

- a- even if b- as long as c- unless

41- The teacher will be pleased I write a good essay.

- a- if b- even if c- unless

42- everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.

- a- Provided that b- Even if c- Unless

43- Babies are usually happy they are hungry or cold.

- a- if b- even if c- unless

44- We should always be polite we feel tired.

- a- if b- even if c- unless

##دوسية_شكسبير ##أمين_الفتنجري

45- During Ramadan, we eat the sun sets.

- a- provided that b- when c- unless

46- I'll phone you I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

- a- if b- even if c- unless

47- We'll go to restaurant on Friday it's closed.

- a- if b- even if c- unless

48- I'll take the job offer It's part - time.

- a- provided that b- when c- unless

##دوسية_شكسبير ##أمين_الفتنجري

49- We have to go to school, we're tired.

- a- if b- even if c- unless

50- I couldn't climb Mount Everest someone carried my equipment for me!

- a- if b- even if c- unless

If Clause: Giving advice

هناك ثلاثة طرق لتقديم النصيحة باللغة الإنجليزية:

- ١- تقديم نصيحة على شكل سؤال: يبدأ ب **why don't you + v.1**
- ٢- تقديم نصيحة باستخدام if النوع الثاني: **if I were you, I would + v.1**
- ٣- تقديم نصيحة على شكل جملة خبرية: تبدأ بعبارة **you could + v.1**

Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

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

##دوسية_شكسبير ##أمين_المنجري

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

Ali: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
Salma: *If I were you, I would ask the teacher.*

54- What is the function of Salma's sentence?

Rewrite the following sentences:

- 55- You **should** practice the presentation several times.
If I.....
- 56- You **shouldn't** look too casual.
If I.....
- 57- You **should** do a lot of research.
If I.....
- 58- You **shouldn't** worry so much.
If I
- 59- **If I were you, I would ask the teacher.** The function of this sentence is:
a- opposition b- giving advice c- result d- conclusion

القسم الرابع

قاموس شكسبير الكتابة التحريف الإملائي علامات الترفيم الوظائف اللغوية الأدوات البلاغية

قاموس شكسبير الشامل

هذا القاموس شامل لجميع كلمات المنهاج سواء كانت بسيطة ومعروفة منذ مراحل سابقة أو جديدة على طالب التوجيهي، سوف تحفظ معناها باللغة العربية لتفديك في ترجمة القطع، وفي سؤال إملأ الفراغ (دوائر)، وأيضا في سؤال التحرير الإملائي، ولن تخرج الكلمة من هذا القاموس، لذلك تدرّب على كتابتها جيدا. في الأسفل مثال بعدة أنماط وقس عليه جميع كلمات المادة ويجب التدرّب عليها جميعها:

1- The correct word is:

a- calculation b- calcolation c- kalculation d- kalkulation

2- I need to make a fewbefore I decide how much to spend.

a- calculation b- calcolation c- kalculation d- kalkulation

3- I need to make a fewbefore I decide how much to spend.....

a- calculation / ? b- calcolation / : c- calculation / . d- kalkulation / ?

كلمات الوحدة الأولى حسب معناها في سياق النص:

المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة
نفس الفئة العمرية	similar age	الشباب	young people	معلومات	information
كنتيجة لذلك	as a result	التعلم	learning	تكنولوجيا	technology
يُشارك المعلومات	share information	طريقة ممتعة	interesting way	عمليات حسابية	calculation
يساعد	help	طريقة غير تقليدية	challenging way	شريحة الحاسوب	computer chip
مهام	tasks	يلقي محاضرة	give a talk	القرص المرن	floppy disk
طريقة أخرى	another way	صفوف	classrooms	حاسوب شخصي	PC (personal computer)
يتحدث	talk	اللوح التفاعلي	whiteboard	برنامج حاسوب	program
يدرس	study	يستخدم	use	الهاتف الذكي	smartphone
يتكلم	speak	شاشة	screen	الشبكة العنكبوتية	world wide web
يدعو	invite	كنتيجة لذلك	as a consequence	تاريخ	history
ضيف	guest	يعرض	show	آلة معدنية	metal machine
يتأكد	check	لوح	board	قاع البحر	seabed
يقارن	compare	أمام	in front of	بمخترع	invent
جزء	part	برامج تعليمية	educational programmes	مُخترعين	inventors
مجموعة	group	تشغيل الألعاب التعليمية	play educational games	جيل	generation
يراقب	monitor	تسجيل اللغات	recordings of languages	حواسيب حديثة	modern computers
يخترق	access	وهكذا.	and so on.	يحتوي / يتسع ل	accommodate
انتحال الشخصية	identity fraud	دول	countries	عقد	decade
اعدادات الخصوصية	privacy settings	متاح / متوفر	available	علماء	scientists
اعدادات الامان	security settings	القيام بالمهام	do tasks	يطور	develop
أداة	tool	البحث عن المعلومات	researching information	التطور	development
يحفز	motivate	تسجيل المقابلات	recording interviews	يُكمل	complete
يربط / يتصل	connect	انشاء الرسوم البيانية	creating diagrams	يُنْتج	produce
أشياء	objects	مدونة عبر الانترنت	blog	يظهر	appear
برنامج تلفزيوني	TV show	مشهور	famous	قادر على	capable
نظام الملاحة / الأقمار الصناعية	sat nav.	شخص ما	someone	أكثر	further
يخبر	tell	يُنشأ موقع	create a website	تغيرات	changes
خبراء	experts	يساهم	contribute	سمات / صفات	aspects
الآت	machines	يتواصل عبر	communicate through	الحياة اليومية	everyday life
ثلاجة	fridge	عبر / بواسطة	via	يعتمد على	rely on
قائمة التسوق عبر الانترنت	online shopping list	يُلخّص	summarise	النمو	growth
يسجّل	record	يرسل	send	يُقَدّر / يُخَمّن	estimate
معدل نبضات القلب	heart rate	تبادل الايميلات	email exchanges	يتمد	expand
مريح	comfortable				
يسيطر / يتحكّم	keep control	قاموس دوسية شكسبير			
يتسائل	wonder	أمين الفنجري			
الهاكرز	criminals				
تَمكّن	managed				
كابوس	nightmare				

كلمات الوحدة الثانية حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية
healthy life	حياة صحيّة	research	بحث	remote areas	مناطق نائية
complementary medicine	الطب التكميلي	researcher	باحث	consistent	دائم / ثابت
homoeopathy	العلاج التجانسي	positivity	إيجابية	safe water	مياه نقية / صالحة للشرب
ailment	اعتلال / مرض	reduce	يُقلّل	electricity	كهرباء
disease	مرض	risk	خطورة	population	سكان
illness	اضطراب / مرض	heart disease	أمراض القلب	primary	أساسي
acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	factors	عوامل	advanced	متقدّم
allergy	حساسية	influence	يؤثر	facilities	مرافق
arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	affect	يؤثر	reputation	سمعة
anxiety	القلق	effects	تأثيرات	spread	ينتشر
depression	اكتئاب	supportive network	روابط متينة	region	منطقة
insomnia	الأرق	optimistic outlook	نظرة تفاؤلية	neglect	يُهمل
migraines	صداع نصفي	focus on	يركّز على	life expectancy	العمر المتوقع
sceptical	متشكك	task	مهمة	infant mortality	وفيات الرضع
validity	فعالية	positive attitude	موقف إيجابي	declined	انخفض
forms	أشكال	controversial	مثير للجدل / جدلي	decreased	انخفض
patients	مرضى	health professionals	خبراء الصحة	births	مواليد
receive	يتلقّى	lifestyle choices	خيارات نمط الحياة	deaths	وفيات
conventional	تقليدي	lack of exercise	انعدام القيام بالتمارين	contribute	يساهم
non- conventional	غير تقليدي	reason	سبب	population growth	النمو السكاني
treatment	علاج	individual	فرد	work force	قوى عاملة
remedy	علاج	appreciate	يُقدّر	economic benefits	فوائد اقتصادية
herbal remedy	العلاج بالأعشاب	personal circumstances	الظروف الشخصية	adults	البالغين
consult	يستشير	positive thinking	التفكير الإيجابي	overweight	زائد الوزن
consultant	مستشار	bounce back after a setback	النهوض من نكسة	obese	بدين
private practitioner	أخصائي	improve	يُحسّن	growing	نمو
degree	شهادة	health conditions	الظروف الصحية	popularity	شائع / شعبي
perception	الإدراك والفهم	middle east	الشرق الأوسط	trend	ظاهرة
family doctors	أطباء الأسرة	due to	بسبب / بفضل	advise	ينصح
alongside	جنباً الى جنب	commitment	إلتزام	advice	نصيحة
critics	النقاد	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية	teenagers	مراهقين
scientific evidence	دليل علمي	top priority	أولوية قصوى	target	الهدف
experts	خبراء	advance	تقدّم	recommend	يوصي
choice	خيار	economic	اقتصادي	mixture	مزيج
complaints	شكاوى	sanitation	الصرف الصحي	stress	التوتر
viable option	خيار فعّال / قابل للتطبيق	clean	نظيف	suffer	يعاني
substitute	يحل بديل / يحل محل	diet	الغذاء		
immunisation	تطعيم	housing	السكن		
antibodies	أجسام مضادة	community	مجتمع		
protect	يحمي	careful planning	التخطيط الدقيق		
childhood diseases	أمراض الطفولة	services	خدمات	قاموس دوسية شكسبير	
to ensure	لضمان	increase	يزداد	أمين الفنجري	
alien concept	مفهوم غريب	centres	مراكز		
modern medicine	الطب الحديث	dental clinics	عيادات طب الأسنان		
against	ضدّ	immunisation teams	فرق التطعيم		

كلمات الوحدة الثالثة حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية
invent	يخترع	operation	عملية	comprehensive	شامل
invention	اختراع	intelligence	ذكاء	treat	يعالج
inventor	مُخترع	brain implants	زراعة الدماغ	rely on	يعتمد على
countries	دول	vision	رؤية	attract	يجذب
tour	رحلة	allow	يسمح	lower costs	التكلفة المنخفضة
crown prince	ولي العهد	disabled people	ذوي الاعاقة	cultural	ثقافي
catch attention	يلفت انتباه	arm	ذراع	demand	الطلب
get idea	يحصل على فكرة	leg	ساق	expansion programme	برنامج التوسعة
take interest	يهتم ب	hand	يد	capacity	سعة / الطاقة الإستيعابية
spend time	يمضي وقتاً	wheelchair	كرسي العجلات	departments	أقسام
attend course	ينضم / يحضر دورة	monkeys	قرود	radiotherapy	العلاج الإشعاعي
do task	يقوم بمهمة	decision-making	اتخاذ القرار	paediatric	أطفال
hope	يأمل	brain damage	تلف الدماغ	wards	أجنحة
prosthetic	اصطناعي	stroke	سكتة دماغية	outpatients building	العيادات الخارجية
artificial	اصطناعي	brain injuries	اصابات الدماغ	education centre	مركز تعليمي
appendage	طرف	dementia	الخرف	journey	رحلة
limb	طرف	coma	غيبوبة	plan	خطة
fund	يمول	neuroscientists	علماء الأعصاب	facilities	مرافق
sponsor	يرعى	meaningful	ذا مغزى / واضح	machines	الآت
apparatus	جهاز / معدة	dialogue	حوار	sense of touch	حاسة اللمس
equipment	جهاز / معدة	patients	مرضى	take place	يحل محل
monitor	يراقب	prove	يُثبت	try out	يجرب
check	يراقب / يفحص	conscious	واعي	accident	حادث
self-confidence	ثقة بالنفس	trial	تجربة	pick up	يلتقط
wet	مُبتل	extend	يطيل / يمد	manipulate	بحرك
inspire	يُلهم	reduce	يُقلل	soft	ناعم
wear	يرتدي	sickness	غثيان	hard	خشن
waterproof	ضد الماء	hair loss	تساقط الشعر	round	دائري الشكل
fireproof	ضد الحريق	treatment	علاج	square	مربع الشكل
helmet	خوذة	blocking	منع		
relatives	أقارب	cause	يُسبب		
sightseeing	سياحة	cancerous cells	خلايا سرطانية		
devices	أجهزة	life expectancy	العمر المتوقع		
heart monitor	مُرَاقب قلب	fit	صحي/في صحة جيدة	قاموس دوسية شكسبير	
attached	مُتَبَت / موصول	instantly	مباشرة	أمين الفنجري	
seat belt	حزام الأمان	abilities	مهارات / قدرات		
rescue services	خدمات الإنقاذ				
deserve	يستحق				
reputation	سُمعة				

كلمات الوحدة الرابعة حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية
arithmetic	علم الحساب	megaprojects	مشاريع ضخمة	committed to	ملتزم ب
geometry	علم الهندسة	invest	يستثمر	solutions	حلول
mathematician	عالم رياضيات	investment	استثمار	support	الدعم
philosopher	فيلسوف	projects	مشاريع	criticism	انتقاد / نقد
physician	طبيب	encourage	يشجع	sustainable	مستدامة
chemist	كيميائي	media coverage	تغطية اعلامية	priority	أولوية
astronomer	فلكي	motorways	طرق	outweigh	يفوق
musician	موسيقي	airports	مطارات	developers	مطوِّرون
polymath	متعدد الثقافات علامة	stations	محطات	blueprint	مخطط أولي
founder	مؤسس	tunnels	أنفاق	court	ديوان
sulphuric acid	حمض الكبريتيك	bridges	جسور	passion	شغف
set	مجموعة	city complexes	مجمعات سكنية	agriculture	الزراعة
scales	مقاييس / موازين	concept	مفهوم	scholar	علامة / عالم
weigh	يزن	community	مجتمع	practical	عملي
items	مواد	environment	بيئة	hands-on experience	خبرة يدوية
gifted	موهوب	issues	قضايا	consist	يتألف
talent	موهبة	carbon-neutral	خالٍ من الكربون	herbs	أعشاب
lead to	يقود الى / يؤدي الى	zero-waste	خالٍ الفضلات	chapter	فصل من كتاب
guest	ضيف	artificially-created	أنشأ اصطناعياً	irrigate	يروي
the Umayyad ruler	الحاكم الأموي	environmentally-friendly	صديق للبيئة	underground water	المياه الجوفية
established	أسس	pedestrian-friendly	صديق للمشاة	digging wells	حفر الآبار
harmony	الايقاع الموسيقي	car-free zone	منطقة خالية من السيارات	water pumps	مضخات المياه
composition	التأليف الموسيقي	covering	تغطية	influence	تأثير
revolutionised	أثار	resident	مقيم	farmers	مزارعين
introduced	قدم	commuters	موظفين من خارج المدينة	instructions	توجيهات / تعليمات
the oud	العود	products	منتجات	fast-growing	نمو متزايد / سريع
daughter	ابنه	run on	يعتمد على	irrigation systems	أنظمة الري
wealthy	ثري	based on	يعتمد على	evidence	دليل / شاهد
inheritance	ارث / ميراث	renewable energy	طاقة متجددة	legacy	إرث
ground-breaking	رائدة / جديدة	sources	مصادر	botany	علم النبات
discoveries	اكتشافات	outlet	محول كهربائي		
fields	حقول / مجالات	carbon footprint	بصمة الكربون		
tower	برج	public transport	النقل العام		
architect	مهندس معماري	economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي		
castle	قلعة	urban planning	التخطيط الحضري	قاموس دوسية شكسبير	
walls	جدران	negative effects	تأثيرات سلبية	أمين الفنجري	
historical	تاريخي	solar power	الطاقة الشمسية		
		desalination plant	محطة تحلية المياه		
		recycle	يعيد تدوير		

كلمات الوحدة السادسة حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
academic	أكاديمي	enroll	يلتحق/ ينضم	wealthy country	دولة ثرية
compulsory	إجباري	private university	جامعة خاصة	choice	خيار
optional	إختياري	public university	جامعة حكومية	argument	مُجادلة/ جَدَل
developed nation	دولة متقدمة	reputation	سُمعة	school leavers	خريجي المدارس
fluently	بطلاقة	abroad	في الخارج	higher education	التعليم العالي
contradictory	متناقض	grow up	ينمو/ يترعرع	financial	مالي
tuition	دروس خصوصية	hesitate	يتردد	citizens	مواطنين
attend	يلتحق/ يحضر	relatives	أقارب	tuition fees tuition charges	رسوم الدراسة
school year	العام الدراسي	arrange	يرتب/ينسق	borrow	يستعير
typical	نموذجي	colloquial Arabic	العربية العامية	repay	يسد (يقوم بسداد المال)
succeed	ينجح	Modern Standard Arabic	العربية الفصحى	future earnings	مكتسبات المستقبل
secondary education	التعليم الثانوي	topics	مواضيع	avoid	يتجنب
organisation	مُنظمة	put my back into it	أبذل قصارى جهدي	debt	ديون
development	تطوير	impressed me	أدهشني	motive	دافع/حافز
achievements	إنجازات	behavior	سلوك	halls of residence	قاعات السكن الجامعي
space schools	مدارس علم الفضاء	attitude	موقف/ سلوك	minority	أقلية
studio schools	مدارس المشاغل	appreciate	يُقدر	majority	أغلبية
pioneering schools	مدارس رائدة	contribute	يساهم	mange (his) time	يدير وقته
funding	تمويل	prosperity	ازدهار	Maths	رياضيات
support (n.)	دعم	positive values	قيم ايجابية	Dentistry	طب الأسنان
private business	القطاع الخاص	honest	صادق	Pharmacy	صيدلة
encourage	يُشجّع	agree	يوافق	Marketing	التسويق
to undertake	للقيام	disagree	لا يوافق/ يختلف	Geology	جيولوجيا (علوم الأرض)
conventional	تقليدي	hospitable people	الشعب المضياف	Psychology	علم النفس
specialise	يختص	decisions	قرارات	Translation	التُرجمة
broad range	مجموعة واسعة	intend to return	ينوي العودة	Visual Arts	الفنون البصرية
skills	مهارات	dream (n.)	حُلْم	Chemistry	الكيمياء
qualifications	مؤهلات	reality	حقيقة	Sociology	علم الاجتماع
educate	يُعلم	after - school activities	نشاطات ما بعد المدرسة	Banking and Finance	العلوم المالية والمصرفية
special interest	اهتمام خاص	free- time activities	نشاطات وقت الفراغ	History	التاريخ
space industry	صناعة الفضاء			Nursing	التمريض
tailor - made curriculum	منهاج مخصص	دوسية شكسبير		Agriculture	الزراعة
mixture	مزيج	أمين الفنجري		Physics	الفيزياء
tutorials	دروس خصوصية			Engineering	الهندسة
leading companies	شركات قيادية			Linguistics	اللغويات
prominent	بارز			Economics	الإقتصاد
guest lecturers	محاضرين ضيوف			Business Management	إدارة الأعمال
achieve	يحقق/ ينجز			Biology	الأحياء
well- placed	وضع جيد			Medicine	الطب
career paths	مسارات مهنية			Geography	الجغرافيا
astronauts	رؤاد فضاء			Law	القانون
spokesperson	المُتحدّث باسم				
opportunity	فرصة				

كلمات الوحدة السابعة حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
blood circulation	دورة دموية	foreign language	لغة أجنبية	necessity	ضرورة
concentration	تركيز	functionality	أداء	consider	يعتبر
dehydration	جفاف	provide	يزود	kindergarten	الروضة
diet	نظام غذائي	improve	يحسّن	secondary	ثانوي
memory	ذاكرة	unique challenges	تحديات فريدة	responsibility	مسؤولية
nutrition	تغذية	communicate	يتواصل	the Ministry of Education	وزارة التربية والتعليم
revising	مراجعة	chances of success	فرص النجاح	optional	اختياري
revise	يراجع	problem - solving tasks	مهام حل المشكلات	compulsory	اجباري
draw up	يعدّ جدولاً	mother tongue	اللغة الأم	academic	أكاديمي
revision timetable	جدول المراجعة	multilingual	متعدد اللغات	vocational	مهني
focus (n.)	تركيز	participants	مشاركين	pre-school	مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة
recommend	يوصي	operate	يُشغّل	institution	مؤسسة
period	مُدّة/ فترة زمنية	driving simulator	محاكاة القيادة	first degree	الشهادة الأولى (البكالوريوس)
take a break	يأخذ استراحة	distracted	متشتت الذهن	higher diploma	الدبلوم العالي
prove	يثبت	utterance	عبارة	set up	يضع/ ينشأ
decrease (v.)	ينخفض	subconsciously	لا شعورياً	collaboration	تعاون
increase (v.)	يزداد	ability	القدرة	total immersion	انغماس كلي
frequent breaks	استراحات متكررة	obtain	يحصل	acquire	يكتسب
brain	الدماغ	challenges (n)	تحديات	apartment	شقة
recover	ينتعش	degree	درجة/ شهادة	join	ينضم/ يلتحق
physical activity	النشاط البدني	diploma	دبلوم	trained and experienced	مُدربّ ذو خبرة
make difference	يصنع فرقاً	Master's degree	ماجستير	intensive tuition	دروس مكثفة
blood circulation	الدورة الدموية	online distance learning	التعلم عن بُعد	local places	أماكن محلية
efficiently	بكفاءة	PhD	دكتوراة	cultural activities	نشاطات ثقافية
essential	ضروري/ أساسي	postgraduate	طلاب الدراسات العليا	concert	حفل موسيقي
dehydrated	مُصاب بالجفاف	undergraduate	طلاب البكالوريوس	guides	مرشدين
		private university	جامعة خاصة	tutors	مدرّسين / معلمين
		public university	جامعة حكومية	أمين الفنجري	دوسية شكسبير

كلمات الوحدة التاسعة حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
do a deal	يُعقد صفقة	agreement	اتفاقية	sales pitch	عرض المبيعات
tell a joke	يُمازح بدعابة	dominate	يُسيطر / يهيمن	package holiday	تذاكر الرحل السياحية الشاملة
shake hands	يصافح	exports	صادرات	target market	السوق المُستهدف
earn respect	يكسب احترام	imports	واردات	age group	الفئة العمرية
ask questions	يطرح أسئلة	Extraction	استخلاص	department store	متجر كبير
cause offence	يسبب إهانة	Gross Domestic Product	الناتج المحلي الإجمالي	product (n.)	مُنتج
join a company	ينضم لشركة	reserve	مخزون	income	الدخل
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	fertiliser	أسمدة	competition	المنافسة
make small talk	يدرّش بكلام يسير	gas	غاز	humble neighbourhood	حي متواضع
Respect (n.)	احترام			customers	زبائن
disrespect	عدم احترام	minerals	معادن	main points	النقاط الرئيسية
age	العمر/السن	oil	نَظ	interrupt	يُقاطع
experience	خبرة	pharmaceuticals	مستحضرات دوائية	in front of	أمام
culture	ثقافة	trade with	يتاجر مع	colleagues	زملاء
able to	قادر على	goods	بضائع	confident	ثقة
detailed questions	أسئلة تفصيلية	Middle East	الشرق الأوسط	hand out (v.)	يوزع
answer (n.)	اجابة	medicines	أدوية	session	جلسة
trip	رحلة	wheat	قمح	accommodation	سكن
track record	سجل الأداء الوظيفي	EU	الإتحاد الأوروبي	pretend	يتظاهر
cultural awareness c	دورة وعي ثقافي	free trade agreement	اتفاقية تجارية حرة		
recommendations	توصيات/اظهارات	freely	بشكل حر		
clients	زبائن	signed	وقّع	أمين الفنجري	دوسية شكسبير
job position	المسمى الوظيفي	amount	كمية		
company director	مدير الشركة				
gently	بإطف				
body language	لغة الجسد				
prepared	مُستعد				
conflict	نزاع				
patient	صبور				
compromise	يتنازل				
negotiate	يتفاوض				

كلمات الوحدة العاشرة حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
headphones	سماعة الأذن	achievements	إنجازات	apply application applicant	يقدم طلب توظيف طلب توظيف مقدم /صاحب الطلب
regional	إقليمي	voluntary work	عمل تطوعي	interpret interpretation interpreter	يترجم فوري الترجمة الفورية مترجم فوري
rewarding	مُجزّي	volunteer	متطوع	translate translation translator	يترجم الترجمة مترجم
secure	أمن	adaptable	مُتكيف	popular choice	خيار شائع
seminar	ندوة	competent	كفؤ ، قادر ، مؤهل	employment	التوظيف
conference	مؤتمر	conscientious	واعي	training schemes	مشاريع/خطط التدريب
concentrate	يُرَكِّز	contact details	تفاصيل الإتصال ، معلومات الإتصال	two periods	فترتان من التدريب الميداني
fond of	مولع ب/ مغرم ب	enthusiastic	مُتحمّس	Accounting	المحاسبة
career	مهنة	keen	حريص ، مهتم ، متحمّس	Marketing	التسويق
job	عمل	personal attributes	الصفات الشخصية الخصال الشخصية	Sales	المبيعات
specialist language	اللغة المختصة	qualifications	مؤهلات	Economics	الاقتصاد
postgraduate qualification	مؤهلات عليا	reference	مرجع	Finance	تمويل
interview	مقابلة	training	تدريب ، إعداد	Recruiting	التوظيف
clear voice	صوت واضح	work experience	الخبرة العملية	managing staff	إدارة الموظفين
satisfaction	رضا	skills	مهارات	Advertising	مجال الإعلان
career advisor	مستشار مهني	full-time job	عمل بدوام كامل	conflict	نزاع
law lawyer	قانون محامي	part- time job	عمل بدوام جزئي	paid work	عمل مدفوع الأجر
surveyor	مساح أراضي	charity	جمعية خيرية	financial products	خدمات مالية
opportunity	فرصة	researcher	باحث	savings	ادخارات
employ employer employee	يوظف صاحب العمل موظف	curriculum vitae	السيرة الذاتية	pensions	رواتب التقاعد
crowded job market	سوق العمل المكتظ	internship intern	دورة تدريبية متدرب مُستجد	enquiries	استفسارات
Retired	متقاعد	أمين الفنجري	دوسية شكسبير	apprenticeship	التمهن (الإعداد والتأهيل)

Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

Linking words	Functions
In this way as a consequence Therefore	indicating consequence لتوضيح النتيجة
However Whereas Despite On one hand, On the other hand In spite of On the contrary Conversely	indicating opposition لتوضيح المعارضة
Furthermore Likewise One reason for this In addition	expressing continuation or addition لتوضيح الإضافة أو المتابعة
Have you thought about....? No doubt about it You should If I were you, I would My main recommendation is that you	giving advice لتقديم النصيحة

1. One of the following indicates consequence:

- a- however b- in addition c- therefore

2. One of the following expresses continuation or addition:

- a- as a consequence b- whereas c- furthermore

3. One of the following expresses opposition:

- a- On the other hand b- in addition c- therefore

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4. All of the following indicate "opposition" except:

- a- however b- whereas c- despite d- in addition

5. In this way, technology makes communication more convenient. **The function of the underlined phrase is:**

- a- Expressing opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

6. As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

The function of the underlined phrase is:

- a- Expressing opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

7. Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently. **The function of the underlined word is:**

- a- Expressing opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

8. However, social media is time-consuming. **The function of the underlined word is:**

- a- Indicating opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

9. Whereas, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

The function of the underlined word is:

- a- Indicating opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

10. Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

The function of the underlined word is:

- a- Indicating opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

11. On one hand, it is more comfortable to travel by plane. On the other hand, it is more expensive.

The function of the underlined phrase is:

a- Expressing opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

12. In spite of feeling very ill, I decided to work. **The function of the underlined phrase is:**

a- Expressing opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

13. My friend respects me very much. Furthermore, he knows that he can trust me.

The function of the underlined word is:

a- Expressing opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

14. Pollution is increasing in the atmosphere. One reason for this is people are using more and more oil.

The function of the underlined phrase is:

a- Expressing opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation or addition

15. You should learn new words every day. In addition, you should study English every day.

The function of the underlined phrase is:

a- Expressing opposition b- Indicating consequence c- Expressing continuation

16. If I were you, I would ask the teacher. **The function of this sentence is:**

a- opposition b- giving advice c- result d- conclusion

Rhetorical devices

الأدوات البلاغية

Simile:

Some robots will look and **sound very like humans**, because technology will have advanced a great deal. Treatment and medicines will **taste as delicious as** real food.

Metaphor:

The world will be **at your fingertips**.

Onomatopoeia:

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology.

Personification:

Our computers and mobile phones will **take care of us**, by **telling us** when to wake up, eat and sleep.

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1- One of the following indicates simile:

- a- however b- like c- despite d- therefore

2- The world will be at your fingertips. The rhetorical device that is used in this sentence is:

- a- simile b- personification c- onomatopoeia d- metaphor

Useful language for reports

مهارات كتابة التقارير

Introduction:

- The aim of this report is to
- This report examines ...
- In this report, (x) will be examined.

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Reporting information:

- There are more than (x) well-equipped health centres in (Jordan).
- Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...
- The number of (x) has declined/increased since (date).

Conclusion/recommendations:

- It appears that ...
- This result in ...
- It is recommended that ...
- The best course of action would be to ...

1- The aim of this report is to look at the countries that Jordan trades with.

(This sentence acts as:) (this sentence shows:)

- a- introduction b- conclusion c- reporting information

2- The sentence which acts as an introduction is:

- a- It appears that b- It is recommended that c- The aim of this report is

3- One of the following sentences **is not** a conclusion:

- a- It appears that ... b- This result in ... c- This report examines ... d- It is recommended that ...

Editing

التحرير الإملائي والقواعدي

التحرير والكتابة هو أشبه بموسم الحصاد ، فهو تراكم ما فعلته واجتهدت عليه خلال العام ، يعتمد على دراستك على الفصلين قطع وكلمات وقواعد ... في أسئلة الوزارة لا يخرج السؤال من بين سطور منهاجك ، قد يكون من بين سطور القطع أو جمل خارجية بنفس الكلمات والقواعد المطلوبة، لذلك اخترت لك بعض النماذج لكي تتعرف على الفكرة وتندرب فقط ولا يمكننا انتقاء جميع الجمل المهمة في المادة ... غالبا، الطلاب المتمكنين من القطع والقواعد يجدون هذا السؤال سهلا

تدرب على هذه النصوص

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Correct them

In the near future, a new "bionic eye" **will have helped** people with failing **eyesite** to see again. A **devise** inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and **send** it to the **brian**, which interprets it as vision.

Answers

1- will help 2- eyesight 3- device 4- sends 5- brain

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and one spelling mistake and one punctuation mistake. Correct them.

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

Answers

1- believed 2- foreign 3- as much as 4- books or magazines

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and four punctuation mistakes. Correct them.

Scientists **will say** that exercise is not only important for general **fitness**; but that is also good for the **brain**, **It helped** us concentrate **better**? As a **result**: we perform better in exams.

Answers

1- say 2- fitness, 3- brain. It 4- helps 5- better. 6- As a result,

تمارين تواكب الأنماط الوزارية الحديثة على الكتابة

نمط ١ : تصحيح إملائي فقط

I need to make a fewbefore I decide how much to spend.

a- calculation b- calcolation c- kalculation d- kalkulation

نمط ٢ : تصحيح قواعدي وإملائي

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It is that when you learn a language, it improves your memory.

a- believe / foriegn b- believed / forigen c- believed / foreign

نمط ٣ : تصحيح إملائي وعلامات ترقيم

Studying let me focus on my love of language in an analytical way

a- Linguistics / . b- Linguistiks / ! c- Lenguistics / ?

نمط ٤ : ترتيب الجملة بشكل صحيح

The sentence that has been written correctly is: (or) the sentence that has the correct order of the words is:

a- For higher education, enter students either university, for academic or vocational courses.

b- For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

c- Students for higher education, either for academic or vocational courses enter university,

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