

## MODULE FOUR : LEARNING UNIT SIX - EDUCATION TODAY

KEY WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
academic ( <i>adj</i> )	connected with education, especially at college or university level	اكاديمي
Agriculture ( <i>n</i> )	academic, academy (noun)- academically(adverb) the science or practice of farming agricultural (adj)	الزراعة
Astrophysics ( <i>n</i> )	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
Business Management ( <i>n</i> )	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing and planning manage (verb) - managerial(adjective)	ادارة الاعمال
career advisor ( <i>n</i> )	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work advise (verb) - advice (noun)	مستشار مهني
colloquial ( <i>adj</i> )	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي
compulsory ( <i>adj</i> )	obligatory; required the opposite of optional	اجباري
contradictory ( <i>adj</i> )	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true contradict (verb) - contradiction (noun)	متناقض
developed nation ( <i>n</i> )	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	دولة متقدمة
Economics ( <i>n</i> )	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used economical (adjective) - economically (adverb)	علم الاقتصاد
Engineering ( <i>n</i> )	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built engineer (verb and noun)	الهندسة
enrol ( <i>verb</i> )	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course enrolment (noun)	يسجل
fluently ( <i>adv</i> )	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker fluency (noun) - fluent (adjective)	بطلاقة
immerse ( <i>v</i> )	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it immersion (noun)	يغرق / ينغمس في (كتاب مثلا)
lifelong ( <i>adj</i> )	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
Linguistics ( <i>n</i> )	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages linguist (noun) – linguistic (adjective)	اللغويات
Marketing ( <i>n</i> )	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer market (verb and noun)	التسويق



pioneering / para' nraṁ/	(adjective) introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time (صفة) إدخال/أو استحداث طرق أو أفكار جديدة أفضل لأول مرة (فعا . واسم) ابتكر/ رائد - <b>pioneer</b> (verb and noun)	طبيعي / في الطبيعة أو المقدمة
Pharmacy (n)	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines <b>pharmaceutical</b> (adjective)	الصيدلة
proficiency (n)	a good standard of ability and skill <b>proficient</b> (adjective)	كفاءة/مهارة
Psychology (n)	the study of the mind and how it works <b>psychological</b> (adj)	علم النفس
qualifications (plural noun)	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam <b>qualify</b> (verb) - <b>qualified</b> (adjective)	مؤهلات
Sociology (n)	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups <b>sociological</b> (adjective)	علم الاجتماع
tailor-made (adj)	custom- made; made to fit exactly	معد خصيصا
tutorial (n)	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students <b>tutor</b> (verb and noun)	درس خصوصي
undertake (v)	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it <b>undertaking</b> (noun)	يتعهد / يلتزم
halls of residence (n)	accommodation provided by a university or college	قاعات السكن
motive (n)	reason for doing something	حافز
minority (n)	not many, the opposite of "majority"	أقلية
fees (n)	costs, charges	رسوم
debt (n)	money you owe	دين
financial (adj)	relating to money	مالي
tuition (n)	lesson/ lessons	درس/دروس
artificially-created(adj)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural <b>create</b> (v) – <b>creation</b> (n)	تم استحداثها اصطناعيا
carbon-neutral (n)	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere <b>neutralise</b> (verb) - <b>neutrality</b> (noun)	متعادل كربونيا
criticise (v)	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something) <b>critic, criticism</b> (noun) - <b>critical</b> (adjective)	ينتقد
megaproject(n)	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
zero-waste (adj)	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	بدون مخلفات

Ex 4 p 45

### Answers

- 1 They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.
- 2 Students in Japan do more homework on average.
- 3 Most students attend school 187 days per year.
- 4 No, it isn't; it is optional.
- 5 Despite the shortness of the time pupils spend at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science, and can speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
- 6 **Suggested answer:** A longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students' grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetables, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at night. It would also need to include a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music, and even some activities that are seen as extra-curricular, such as crafts and creative writing.

(3)



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

2. Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?

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

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

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

6. Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Suggest three reasons that make students choose to study in another country.

7. A few years ago, some American schools were able to make the school year longer by applying two strategies. Write down these two strategies.

8. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students spend more time in schools than the American students.

9. The writer mentions three countries whose students spend the most time studying in the world. Write down these three countries.

10. Why do students in some countries spend the most time studying in the world?

11. Quote the sentence which indicates that Japanese students, for example, spend more time on homework than many other students in other countries.

12. What is the ultimate goal of spending more time on studying?

13. Although students in Finland have fewer and shorter school days, there are two characteristics that characterize their overall academic achievement. Write down these two characteristics.

14. What do the contradictory views of the study suggest?

15. What do the underlined words "it, they" refer to?

16. What does the underlined word "contradictory" mean?

17. Find a word in the text which means the same as "speaking a language very well, like a native speaker".

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

19. "Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever." Think of this quotation and, in two sentences, write down your own point of view.



1. They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.
  2. Students in Japan do more homework on average.
  3. Most students attend school 187 days per year.
  4. No, it isn't; it is optional.
  5. Despite the shortness of the time pupils spend at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science, and can speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
  6. Students' own answers
  7. By adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.
  8. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this.
  9. Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
  10. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.
  11. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries.
  12. The longer you study, the better you do in final exams.
- OR they want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.
13. They achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

14. 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.

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. completely different and thus unable to be true

17. fluently

18. **Suggested answer:**

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

19. **Suggested answer:**

You should do as much as you can before you die. In other words, take advantage of all the opportunities that life gives you. If you have any skills, use them. If you are given the chance to do something, do it. Don't sit around waiting for something to happen and don't refuse to do things because you can't be bothered. You need to keep learning in order to keep up with what is happening in the world. It's not only school subjects that Gandhi is talking about. He is thinking about the changing world and how we need to keep up with it. So he is advising us to take advantage of everything there is and embrace learning in order to have a better life.

## Ex 7 p 45

### Pronunciation: Word stress اللفظ: الكلمة المشددة

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

المطلوب: استمع للكلمات التي في الصندوق في الأسفل. كم عدد المقاطع في كل كلمة؟ على أي مقطع تقع الشدة الرئيسية في كل كلمة؟ تحقق من إجاباتك من القاموس.

secondary compulsory organisation development  
tuition achievement academic contradictory

إجابات تمرين 7 كما يلي:

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

عدد المقاطع موجود بين الأقواس بعد الكلمة. وكتب المقطع الرئيسي المشددة بخط غامق عريض، كما يلي:

secondary (4), compulsory (4), organisation (5), development (4), tuition (3)  
achievement (3), academic (4), contradictory (5)

قواعد عامة على الشدة (stress)

١. في الصفات، يقع المقطع المشدد مباشرة قبل المقطع (ic)، مثلًا: (المقطع المشدد بالخط الغامق) academic, graphic, apologetic

٢. في الأسماء، يقع المقطع المشدد مباشرة قبل المقطع (tion) مثلًا: Organisation, education, translation

## Ex 8 p 45

### Writing الكتابة

8 How do you think your education will influence your life after school? What will you study? What career would you like to have one day? Write a paragraph of around 60 words.

المطلوب: كيف تعتقد أن تعلمك سيؤثر على حياتك بعد المدرسة؟ ماذا ستدرس؟ ما هي المهنة التي سترغب بها يوماً ما؟ أكتب فقرة من حوالي 60 كلمة. إجابة مقترحة كما يلي:

It is a fact that education is the main tool for development for both countries and individuals. Since it is the age of technology revolution, I would like to be a computer programmer. I will design new programs that will help people and facilitate their lives. For example, I might be able to design programs that will accelerate the cashiers' work in big supermarkets and programs that can warn motorists of potential dangers.



ex 1 + 2 p 46

## التحدث Speaking

1 Work in pairs. Make a list of all the subjects that students can study at your school.

المطلوب: أنت وزميلك/زميلتك. اكتب قائمة بجميع المواد الدراسية التي يستطيع الطلاب دراستها في مدرستك. إجابة مقترحة كما يلي:

- Arabic, English, Islamic Education, Chemistry, Biology, PE (Physical Education), Maths, Physics, Geography, banking and finance, History, accountancy, المحاسبة, العلوم المصرفية والمالية

2 Look at the photographs and guess which special subjects students study at this secondary school in England.

المطلوب: انظر إلى الصور وتوقع ما هي المواد الدراسية الخاصة التي يدرسها الطلاب في هذه المدرسة الثانوية في بريطانيا. الإجابة كما يلي:

- The photographs suggest that the special subjects that students study at the secondary school in England have something to do with space. I think it is likely that they study Astronomy and Astrophysics.

الصور تشير إلى أن المواد الخاصة التي يدرسها الطلاب في المدرسة الثانوية في إنجلترا فيها شيء له أن علاقة بالفضاء. وأعتقد أنه من المحتمل أنهم يدرسون علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية.

Ex 4 p 46

## الاستيعاب Comprehension

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

1. Leading companies in the space and technology industries  
شركات رائدة في كل من الصناعات التكنولوجية والفضائية.

- The companies supervise projects given to students.  
الشركات تشرف على المشروعات التي تُعطى للطلبة.

2. prominent scientists and engineers  
مهندسين وعلماء بارزين

- The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.  
العلماء والمهندسون يتم إحضارهم كمحاضرين ضيوف.

Ex 5 p 46

## التحدث Speaking

5 Discuss the questions in pairs.

المطلوب: ناقش الأسئلة التالية مع زميلك/زميلتك. إجابة مقترحة أسفل كل سؤال:

1. Would you like to attend this school? Why/Why not?  
هل ترغب في الالتحاق بهذه المدرسة؟ لماذا/لماذا لا؟

- Yes, I'd like to because this school doesn't only teach specialised subjects, in space industry, but it also teaches other needed skills and knowledge.  
نعم، سأرغب بذلك بسبب أن هذه المدرسة لا تعلم فقط مواد متخصصة، في الصناعة الفضائية، ولكنها أيضا تعلم مهارات ومعرفة ضرورية.

2. What kind of specialised school would you like to attend? Why?  
أي نوع من المدارس المتخصصة في مجال ما سترغب في الالتحاق بها؟ ولماذا؟

- I would like specialised school in the art of dentistry. This is because there are a lot of people who suffer from tooth pain in my country- I would be happy to help them.  
سأرغب بالذهاب إلى مدرسة متخصصة في فن طب الأسنان. هذا بسبب أنه يوجد الكثير من الناس يعانون من ألم الأسنان في بلدي- سأكون سعيدا لمساعدتهم.

66 Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.  
Mahatma Gandhi (1869 CE-1948 CE)

عش كأنك تموت غدا، وتعلم كأنك تعيش أبدا. ماهاتما غاندي

Answers:-

You should do as much as you can before you die. In other words, take advantage of all the opportunities that life gives you. If you have any skills, use them. We have to do our best to build our future, so we can build our world.

- يجب ان تعمل قدر استطاعتك قبل ان تموت. بكلمات اخرى، استغل كل فائدة لكل الفرص التي تعطيك اياها الحياة. اذا كان لديك اية مهارات، استخدمها. يجب ان نبذل جهدنا لبنى المستقبل، لذلك نستطيع بناء عالمنا.

7.



Ex 6 P 47

**Answers**

**Sciences:** Maths, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Geology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine

**Arts and Humanities:** Arabic Language and Literature, Translation, Visual Arts, Sociology, History

**Business:** Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management

Psychology, Nursing, Linguistics and Geography are more difficult to classify, because they involve elements of study from more than one category. For example, Linguistics involves scientific knowledge and critical theory.

**Student 3:** I'm **absolutely** passionate about business and I really want to study Business Management at a university in Jordan. Can you tell me which subjects are best to take at school? I'm good at ICT but I'm not that good at Maths. Is it absolutely essential?

**Career advisor:** Economics or Business Studies are **very** useful subjects for a degree in Business Management, and so is ICT. Other good choices are History, and of course any foreign languages will help you a lot in business one day. However, I'm sorry to hear you're not doing well in Maths, because although it's not **vital** important to be good at it, it is certainly going to help you with Economics, Accounting and Finance when you're at university. If you are unable to use Maths as needed, you might not achieve everything you want to in business. Maybe you should get some outside tuition for Maths?

**Student 3:** Yes, I'm thinking about that.  
**Career advisor:** Good. I'd strongly advise it, and remember, Business Management is a **very** popular degree, and the leading universities will ask for the **very** best grades, so you will need to stand out from the crowd.

Ex 7 P 47

**Audioscript**

**Student 1:** Hi, I'm thinking of studying Law at a university in Jordan. Can you tell me what I need to know about it before I make that decision?

**Career advisor:** You will be expected to do a lot of work outside the classroom, and you need to be **very highly** motivated. Moreover, whatever subjects you take in school, you will need to do very well in. Traditional academic subjects like History, English and Social Studies are good places to start. You will be doing a lot of essays at university, so any subjects that require essay writing will be useful. Does that answer your question?

**Student 1:** Yes, thank you!

**Student 2:** I've got a question. I'd like to study Dentistry at the Jordan University of Science and Technology. My favourite subjects at school are Biology, Chemistry and English. I'm also doing Maths, of course, but I'm not that good at it. If I drop it, will my chances of getting into Dentistry be **badly** affected?

**Career advisor:** Biology and Chemistry are the most important subjects if you want to go on to study Dentistry at university. Maths is not as important, but it is compulsory and I would **strongly** recommend that you work harder on this subject because you cannot drop it. The most important thing to remember is that, like Law, to do Dentistry you need to be **fully** committed to hard work! Expect to be in classes or doing practical work for eight hours a day, five days a week. Dentistry students work **extremely** hard. Any more questions?

**Answers**

Student 1 asks what she needs to know before deciding whether or not to study Law.  
 Student 2 wants to know if he has to study Maths at school to get onto a Dentistry course.  
 Student 3 wants to know if she can do Business Management if she doesn't study Maths at school.

Ex 8 P 47

**Answers**

	Useful subjects	Is Maths necessary?
<b>Law</b>	History, English, Social Studies	No
<b>Dentistry</b>	Biology, Chemistry	Not vital but strongly recommended
<b>Business Management</b>	Economics, Business Studies, ICT, History, foreign languages	Not vital but strongly recommended

8



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

- a. leading companies in the space and technology industries
- b. prominent scientists and engineers

2. Would you like to attend this school? Why/ Why not?

3. What kind of specialized school would you like to attend? Why?

4. What is the role of private businesses in developing Studio schools?

5. The writer mentions one main purpose of Studio schools. Write down this purpose.

6. Write down one characteristic of Studio schools.

7. The Studio school, which has recently opened to educate students who have a special interest in working in the space industry, imposes a special curriculum that includes two extraordinary subjects. Write down these two subjects.

8. Quote the sentence which indicates that leading companies in certain domains supervise the projects that students do in such schools.

9. What do the underlined words "it, they" refer to?

10. What does the underlined word "undertake" mean?

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

Answers:

1. a. The companies supervise projects given to students.

b. The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.

2. Students' own answers

3. Students' own answers

4. They provide them with funding as well as support

5. They seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

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

7. Astronomy and Astrophysics.

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

10. Commit yourself to do something

11. Astrophysics

9. (1)



## Speaking التحدث

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

المطلوب: الكثير من الطلاب يختارون الذهاب للدراسة في دولة أخرى عن طريق التبادل الطلابي بين الدول. لماذا تعتقد هم يفعلون ذلك؟ أنت وزميلك/زميلتك، اكتب أكبر قدر من الأسباب لذلك.  
إجابة مقترحة كما يلي:

- Studying abroad can be beneficial for students in many ways. Here are some benefits:  
الدراسة في الخارج يمكن أن تكون مفيدة للطلاب من عدة نواحي. فيما يلي بعض الفوائد:
- Students can understand different cultural and community perspectives.  
يستطيع الطلاب فهم وجهات نظر ثقافية ومجتمعية مختلفة.
- Language acquisition is achieved through practical immersion.  
اكتساب اللغة من خلال الانغماس الفعلي.
- Students can feel self-development that may increase self-confidence and self-esteem as well as be independent.  
يمكن للطلاب أن يشعروا بتطور أنفسهم وربما يزيد من الثقة واحترام النفس عندهم بالإضافة إلى ان يكونوا مستقلين (أي يعتمدون على أنفسهم).
- Students can create life-long friendships abroad.  
يمكن للطلاب من خلق صداقات مدى الحياة في الخارج.

Ex 2 p48

### Audioscript

Have you ever thought about studying in another country? Our student exchange programme can take you to all corners of the globe. Here are the top five ways that studying abroad can help your degree mean more:

- 1 You can increase your employment prospects by graduating with an international degree – employers are increasingly placing a high value on international experience.
- 2 In our experience, 84% of participating students felt that studying abroad helped them to build valuable job skills, such as language proficiency, cultural training and communication skills.
- 3 You will have the chance to study at some of the top universities for teaching and research around the world.
- 4 You will develop a greater understanding of your own culture and that of others, as well as meeting new people and developing lifelong friendships around the world.
- 5 Finally, most exchange students really grow in self-confidence and become more independent, while learning more about themselves at the same time.

So if you want to get more from your degree, then consider an international exchange or overseas study programme. It's your passport to experiencing a truly global education.

### Suggested answers

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



Ex 6 p48

التحدث Speaking

(صفحة ٤٨ Student's Book)

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

مطلوب: تخيل أنك تتحدث مع طلاب أجنبي يدرسون في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية. كيف تعتقد ستكون خبرتهم في الدراسة والمعيشة في الأردن؟ ناقش ذلك مع زميلك/زميلتك.  
لإجابات كما يلي:

- They stayed with a wonderful family; أقاموا مع عائلة رائعة
- They found Arabic classes challenging; وجدوا حصص/أو محاضرات اللغة العربية فيها تحدي
- They studied hard; درسوا بجدية
- They met like-minded students; التقوا بطلاب عقولهم أو تفكيرهم متشابه معهم
- They enjoyed the culture of Jordan; استمتعوا بالثقافة الأردنية
- They improved skills in Arabic; حسنوا من مهاراتهم في اللغة العربية

Ex 8 p49

الاستيعاب Comprehension

(صفحة ٤٩ Student's Book)

8 Read the blog again and answer the questions.

- المطلوب: اقرأ المدونة مرة أخرى ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التالية.
1. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?  
لماذا كانت أنيتا متحمسة جدا للذهاب إلى الأردن لدراسة اللغة العربية؟
  2. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?  
ما الذي أثار إعجاب أنيتا من زملائها الطلاب في الجامعة؟
  3. What does the idiom in **bold** in the text mean?  
ماذا يعني المصطلح المكتوب بالخط الغامق العريض في النص (put my back into it)؟

إجابات تمرين ٨ كما يلي:

1. Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. She also had family in Jordan who could help her.  
والدها أردني وهي تحدثت العربية دائما في البيت، لكنها لم تدرس أبدا اللغة العربية بشكل رسمي. وهي أيضا لديها عائلة في الأردن والتي يمكن أن تساعدنا.
2. Their behaviour and attitude to studying was very good. They fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country.  
كانت تصرفاتهم ومواقفهم/أي توجهاتهم للدراسة جيدة للغاية. لقد فهموا تماما أهمية الدراسة وكيف يمكن ان تساعدهم وتساعد بلدهم.
3. (put my back into it) means: tried extremely hard/ أو to put a lot of effort into something.  
هذا المصطلح يعني: حاولت بجدية تامة/أو أنها وضعت الكثير من الجهد في شيء ما.



1. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?  
.....
2. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?  
.....
3. What does the idiom in bold in the text "put my back into it" mean?  
.....
4. Where is the German-Jordanian University situated?  
.....
5. Anita grew up speaking Arabic. What made her able to do this?  
.....
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that the students of the German-Jordanian University come from all over the world.  
.....
7. Quote the sentence which indicates that Anita's family understands colloquial Arabic.  
.....
8. What makes the Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, challenging for Anita?  
.....
9. What was the advantage that Anita got from living with a family in Jordan?  
.....
10. Studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions that Anita has made in her life for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons.  
.....

#### Answers:

1. Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. She also had family in Jordan who could help her.
2. Their behaviour and attitude to studying was very good. They fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country.
3. tried extremely hard
4. in Madaba, Jordan
5. As her father is originally from Jordan
6. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.
7. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.
8. Because she is very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what her family speaks and understands.
9. Living with a family helped to improve her Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, she could also practise it at home.
10. Because she is a person who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, and all of this can be found in Jordan. She made many new friends. She also improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.



صيفية 2018

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba.

I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

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

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day - and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

**Question Number One (22 points)**

1. Anita grew up speaking two languages. Write these two languages down. (2 points)
2. Anita was impressed by some aspects of her fellow students at the university. (4 points)
3. Quote the sentence which shows the number of words Anita and other students had to learn weekly. (3 points)
4. Find an idiom from the blog post that means "to put a lot of effort into something". (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word "they" refer to? (2 points)
6. Studying abroad may be one of the most beneficial experiences for college students. Write down three possible advantages of such a lifetime opportunity. (3 points)
7. Students who choose to go on an international student exchange programme face many challenges. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

1. a. Arabic b. German
2. Any two of the following
  - a. Students' behaviour
  - b. Students' attitude to studying.
  - c. The appreciation the importance of their university education.
3. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words.
4. put my back into it
5. relatives
6. Any relevant answer
7. Any relevant answer

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