

# MODULE FOUR LEARNING

## UNIT SEVEN – LIFELONG LEARNING

| KEY WORD                     | MEANING IN ENGLISH   | MEANING IN ARABIC            |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| circulation (n)              | the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air<br><b>circulate</b> (verb)         | الدورة الدموية               |
| concentration (n)            | attention, or attention span<br><b>concentrate</b> (verb)  | التركيز                      |
| degree (n)                   | a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study  | شهادة / درجة علمية           |
| dehydration (n)              | the state of having drunk too little water<br><b>dehydrate</b> (verb) - <b>dehydrated</b> (adjective)                                    | الجفاف                       |
| diploma (n)                  | either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course | شهادة دراسية (دبلوم)         |
| drop [a course] (v)          | to stop studying a certain subject at university   | يسقط (مساقا)                 |
| Master's degree (n)          | a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree                                      | درجة الماجستير               |
| memory (n)                   | someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences<br><b>memorise</b> (verb) - <b>memorable</b> (adjective)                    | ذاكرة                        |
| multilingual (adj)           | speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages<br><b>multilingualism</b> (noun)   | متعدد اللغات                 |
| multitask (v)                | to do several things at the same time  | يقوم بعدة اشياء في نفس الوقت |
| diet (n)                     | the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day<br><b>diet</b> (verb) - <b>dietary</b> (adjective)                                | الطعام المعتاد               |
| nutrition (uncountable noun) | the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth<br><b>nutritious</b> (adjective)                                | غذاء / تغذية                 |
| online distance learning (n) | a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication             | التعلم عن بعد عن طريق النت   |
| PhD (n)                      | a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university  | درجة الدكتوراة               |
| pioneering (adj)             | introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time<br><b>pioneer</b> (verb and noun)   | راند                         |
| postgraduate (n)             | someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD  | طالب دراسات عليا             |
| undergraduate (n)            | someone who has not yet completed their first degree   | طالب جامعي                   |

|   |  |                  |
|---|--|------------------|
| public university (n)                     | a university operated by a government  | جامعة حكومية     |
| private university (n)                    | a university not operated by a government  | جامعة خاصة       |
| simulator (n)                             | any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine<br>simulate (verb) - simulation (noun) | المحاكي          |
| stand out [from the crowd] (phrasal verb) | to be much better than other similar people or things  | يختلف عن الآخرين |
| utterance (n)                             | something that is said, such as a statement utter (verb)   | لفظة / قول       |
| vocational (adj)                          | used to describe a particular job and the skills involved<br>vocation (noun)   | مهني             |

### COLLOCATIONS

| COLLOCATION          | DEFINITION       | MEANING IN ARABIC     |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| draw up a timetable  | write a schedule | يكتب جدولا            |
| do exercise          | keep fit         | يمارس الرياضة         |
| do a subject         | study            | يدرس (مادة ما)        |
| make a start         | begin            | يبدأ                  |
| make a difference to | change something | يحدث فرقا (يغير شيئا) |
| take a break         | relax            | يأخذ استراحة / يرتاح  |

WB-35-3: Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

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

1 *do exercise* 2 make a start 3 make a difference 4 take a break 5 draw up a timetable

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Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

If you send money to charity, you will do exercise to a lot of lives.

Ex 2 p 50

Unit 7

**Answers**

**The body:** circulation, dehydration

**Eating and drinking:** diet, nutrition

**The mind:** concentration, memory

ex 3 p 50

**Answers**

How do you revise for exams?

- Draw up a revision timetable.
- Work out when you are going to work on each subject.
- The earlier you start in the morning the better; and take frequent breaks.
- Exercise and eat healthy.

Ex 4 p 51

A. 4

B. 2

C. 6

D. 3

E. 1

F. 5

Ex 5 p 51

**Suggested answers**

- 1 Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?
- 2 Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?
- 3 Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
- 4 Do you mind telling me what you mean by 'mnemonics'?
- 5 Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?

2) What is the importance of getting enough exercise while revising?

3) The text mentions two examples of a break, write them down.

4) Some students prefer studying a subject at once, others prefer to study different subjects during the day. Think of this statement, justify your answer in two sentences.

5) What does the underlined word "its" refer to?

6) What is the first step in the revision process?

7) Starting revising early in the morning is good for two reasons. Write them down.

8) Frequent breaks have two benefits, write them down.

9) Think of three more tips that help students to revise well for exams.

Model Answers

2) 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!

3) - getting up from your desk and listening to some music  
- walking around for ten minutes.

4) Ss' own answer

5) memory

6) drawing up a revision timetable

7) - you feel most awake - your memory is at its best

8) - they will help the brain to recover - they will help concentration to return

9) Ss' own answers

Ex 6 p51

**Audioscript**

**Student:** Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?

**Expert:** I'd find a quiet place to study where I won't be interrupted. Some students say they work better if they have some soft background noise, like people talking or music playing. If that works for you, it's fine - but a lot of people prefer working in a quiet atmosphere.

**Student:** Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?

**Expert:** I recommend at least eight hours of sleep. I wouldn't stay up all night revising. If you do that, you will find that you're very tired in the morning, and that is not advisable on the day of an exam. You'll find it harder to recall things you've learnt - even though the information is there in your memory, it will be easier to retrieve if you're wide awake and well-rested.

**Student:** Do you know if it's possible to improve your memory?

**Expert:** Yes, there are several ways to help yourself to remember things. How about writing difficult words or facts to remember on pieces of paper and sticking them on the walls? You could use coloured pens to highlight certain parts of a text, or draw diagrams to help you to remember a process. These are also good methods of making sure you can remember things. Many people find it helpful to make up rhymes or songs, or they use mnemonics to remember dates in history, for example.

**Student:** Do you mind telling me what you mean by 'mnemonics'?

**Expert:** It's when you use initials to spell a word that will help you to remember the order of something. For example, if you find it difficult to remember the order of musical notes written on the lines of the staff, which are EGBDF, try memorising this sentence instead: Every Good Boy Deserves Favour.

**Student:** Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?

**Expert:** Yes, absolutely. The night before an exam it's a good idea to prepare yourself for the next day: make sure you've got all the details about the exam, and that you know exactly where to go and what is needed. In the morning, have a nutritious breakfast, and get to your exam in good time.

Ex 7 p51

1. True

2. False

3. True

5

## Ex 8 p51

### التحدث Speaking

(صفحة ٥١ Student's Book)

**8 Work in pairs. Write a list of direct questions that you would like to ask an expert about the best way to study and to revise for exams.**

**المطلوب:** أنت وزميلك/زميلتك. اكتب قائمة تحتوي على أسئلة مباشرة والتي ترغب في أن تسألها لخبير حول أفضل طريقة للدراسة والمراجعة للامتحانات. **أسئلة مقترحة كما يلي:**

1. What should I do first? ماذا يجب علي أن أفعل أولاً؟
2. When is the best time for revising for exams? متى أفضل وقت للمراجعة للامتحانات؟
3. Should I study everything from the beginning when I start revising? هل يجب علي أن أدرس كل شيء من البداية عندما أبدأ بالمراجعة؟
4. Which is better to study alone or with my friends? أيهما أفضل ادرس وحدي أم مع أصدقاء؟
5. What is the fastest way to revise for exams? ما هي أسرع طريقة للمراجعة للامتحانات؟
6. What must I study a week before exams? ماذا يجب أن أدرس قبل الامتحان بأسبوع؟

## Ex 9 p51

**9 Work with a different student. Roleplay the situation. Follow your teacher's instructions.**

**المطلوب:** أنت وزميل/زميلة مختلف. قم بتمثيل الحالة. اتبعوا تعليمات معلمكم/معلمتكم. أحذكما يمثل دور طالب والآخر يمثل دور خبير. الطالب يسأل أسئلة غير مباشرة للخبير، والخبير يجيب عليها. (استعمل الأسئلة المقترحة في تمرين ٨ في الأعلى، ولكن حولها إلى أسئلة غير مباشرة) كما يلي:

1. *Could you tell me what I should do first?*
2. *Do you mind telling me when the best time for revising for exams is?*
3. *Do you know if I should study everything from the beginning when I start revising?* (whether) أو (if)
4. *Could you explain which is better to study alone or with my friends?*
5. *Could you tell me what the fastest way to revise for exams is?*
6. *Do mind telling me what I must study a week before exams?*

## Ex 10 p51

### الكتابة Writing

**10 Write a paragraph answering this question. Give some tips and good reasons to persuade your classmates to take your advice. Write about 80 words.**

**المطلوب:** اكتب فقرة عن طريق الإجابة عن السؤال التالي. أعط بعض النصائح والأسباب الجيدة لتقنع طلاب صفك بأن يأخذوا بنصيحتك. اكتب حوالي ٨٠ كلمة.

'I often find it difficult to fall asleep the night before an exam. Do you mind giving me some advice, please?'

"أنا غالباً أجد من الصعب علي أن أنام في الليلة التي تقع قبل الامتحان. هل تسمح بأن تعطني بعض النصائح من فضلك؟"

**إجابة مقترحة كما يلي:**

Almost everyone feels nervous or experiences some anxiety when they have exams. It is perfectly natural to feel some anxiety when preparing for an exam. In order to fall asleep the night before an exam, you could do several things, for example, eat a light snack before you go to bed as it could be hard for you to fall asleep with an empty stomach. Another thing that might help you fall asleep fast is taking a hot shower. Finally, if I were you, I wouldn't drink anything that includes caffeine such as coffee and tea.

Ex 1 p. 52

**Suggested answer**

Learning a foreign language provides the brain with beneficial exercise, which improves memory. It challenges the brain by making it recognise different language systems, and communicate within these systems. Learning a foreign language also improves problem-solving and decision-making skills, as well as making the user more effective at multitasking and in using and understanding their own mother tongue.

Ex 3 p 52

**Answers**

- 1 It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.
- 2 It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognising different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem-solving skills.
- 3 As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works, which helps you to understand your own language better.
- 4 Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.
- 5 When you speak a foreign language, you have to constantly decide between differences in language. This decision-making skill is transferred to other situations.

Ex 4 p 53

**Answers**

- 1 People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
- 2 They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. The passive form is more formal.

Ex 5 p 53

**Answers**

- 1 It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
- 2 It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

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1. It is said that speaking a foreign language has many advantages for the brain. Write down one advantage of them.

2. How does learning new vocabulary and grammar rules improve the functionality of your brain?

3. Speaking a foreign language is claimed to improve the proficiency of the brain in several different ways. Write down two of these ways.

4. Learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges. Write down two of these challenges.

5. The writer mentions two skills (challenges) that can improve one's chances of success in other problem-solving tasks. Write down these two skills.

6. The writer says that learning a new language improves your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks. Write down an example to prove this.

7. Write down the sentence which indicates that learning a new language improves memory.

8. A study carried out by Pennsylvania State University revealed some interesting findings related to learning new languages. Write down two of these findings.

9. Write down the sentence which indicates that multilingual people are able to switch easily between completely different tasks.

10. Write down the sentence which indicates that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks than those who speak only one language.

11. Explain how learning a language improves your decision-making skills.

12. Explain how learning a language improves your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.

13. .

14. What does the underlined word "**multilingual**" mean?

15. Find a word in the text which means the same as "**something that is said, such as a statement**".

16. What are the benefits of learning a foreign language?

17. 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.



1. It improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
2. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory.
3. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory.
- it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
4. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
5. recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
6. 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.
7. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory.
8. 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.
9. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
10. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and

therefore made fewer driving errors.

11. 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 judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

12. 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.

13.

14. speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages

15. utterance "

16. 1. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

2. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

3. Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.

17. a. It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.

b. It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognising different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem-solving skills.

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

d. Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.

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

Ex 7 P53

### Audioscript

**Interviewer:** We're talking to an education expert about some of the theories that are commonly believed about the way we learn. Professor, it is said that you are either right-brained or left-brained.

Could you tell me whether this is true?

**Expert:** Well, although it is commonly accepted that we have a dominant side of the brain which dictates how we learn, actually, there isn't any research that supports this theory. According to a study recently, however, researchers did find that certain brain functions were more likely to occur in either the left side or the right side, but they also found lots of variations in these findings at the same time. It appears that both sides of the brain are involved in even the simplest actions.

**Interviewer:** Is there really one exercise that makes you cleverer?

**Expert:** In the same way as exercise and diet, there are always new fashions in the field of learning, too. It is believed that doing crosswords will keep your brain active even when you are very old.

However, there isn't a lot of evidence to support such theories. Instead, it is now thought that our brain development is dependent on the experiences we have. Experience is more important than any exercises we do.

**Interviewer:** Do you agree that we only remember 10% of what we read, and 90% of what we see, hear or do?

**Expert:** No, I disagree with that completely. This theory was introduced many years ago, and although it sounds as if it could be true, there has never been any research to prove it.

**Interviewer:** It is often said that practice makes perfect. I agree with that. Do you mind telling me what you think?

**Expert:** I have exactly the same opinion as you. Our brains coordinate a complex set of actions. As we repeat a task over and over again, the coordination becomes smoother and quicker. In the end, after a lot of repetition, we can perform the task perfectly, or at least, almost perfectly. So in order to improve your skill at something, you need to practise frequently, and get lots of feedback so that you practise correctly too.

**Interviewer:** Yes, you're right. That's very important.

Ex 8 P53

### Answers

| Verb         | Noun       | Adjective   |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 experience | experience | experienced |
| 2 dominate   | dominance  | dominant    |
| 3 depend     | dependence | dependent   |
| 4 repeat     | repetition | repeated    |
| 5 correct    | correction | correct     |

1 experience 2 dominant 3 depends

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Ex 1 p54

**Answers**

**Places and ways to study:** online distance learning, private university, public university

**Qualifications:** degree, diploma, Master's degree, PhD

**Types of courses:** postgraduate, undergraduate, vocational

Ex 2 p54

**Answers**

1 pre-school or kindergarten 2 public or private university 3 a public university 4 Master's degree at a public or private university 5 a PhD at a public or private university 6 online distance learning

Ex 3 p55

**Answers**

1 and 2 distance learning  
3, 4 and 5 distance learning and face-to-face learning

Ex 4 p55

**Audioscript**

**Asma:** My name is Asma. I'm doing an online postgraduate course in education. I chose this online course for several reasons. Firstly, I don't live near a university, so I can't attend classes, and secondly, I'm working as a teacher at the moment, so I need to fit my studies in around my work. So working online has the advantages of overcoming these problems. It does take quite a long time to study for the final exam – you have to have a lot of self-discipline to study on your own, in your own time. I'm really enjoying my course, and I'm going to go on to do a PhD next. I love the fact that you can continue studying even once you've completed school or university. There's never any need to stop.

**Mazen:** My name is Mazen and I'm doing a degree in Computer Science. People think distance learning means that you don't meet or socialise with other students, as you do when you're doing a face-to-face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world: India, Pakistan, Zambia, Sweden, Canada, Denmark, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. We study at home and send our assignments to our tutors by email. However, that does not mean that we study on our own: there are lots of different class discussions on the Internet. The lecturers and tutors are always available to answer questions and give suggestions. They're very supportive. I travel a lot in my job and I have to be flexible as regards to my study time. That is only possible through online learning, so I really appreciate the opportunity to do this.

## Speaking التحدث

**المطلوب:** ناقش الأسئلة التالية أنت وزميلك/زميلتك. **5 Discuss these questions in pairs.**

1. Which would you prefer to do: a **face-to-face course** at a college or university, or **an online course**? أيهما تفضل القيام به: دراسة وجها لوجه في كلية أو جامعة، أو دراسة على شبكة الإنترنت؟  
- I'd prefer to do a **face-to-face course**. أفضل الدراسة وجها لوجه.
2. Would you prefer to do an academic or a vocational course when you finish school? Why? هل تفضل أن تقوم بدراسة أكاديمية أم في المسار المهني عند الانتهاء من المدرسة؟ لماذا؟  
- I'd prefer to do **vocational course** because I like **practical jobs**; I don't like sitting in an office. أفضل أن ادرس دراسة مهنية لأنني أحب الوظائف العملية؛ لا أحب الجلوس في مكتب.
3. What other **advantages and disadvantages** of both **face-to-face** and **distance learning courses** can you think of? ما هي حسنات ومساوئ كل من الدراسات وجها لوجه والدراسة عن بعد حسبما تعتقد؟

- **Advantages of distance learning course** are that you can **manage your time in a comfortable way**. Also, you can work in a job and make money while you are studying. On the other hand, **face-to-face courses** may be more interesting and you can have **real socialising**. Moreover, you are pushed to study hard to keep up with your teachers and other students.

مزايا التعلم عن بعد هي أنك تتمكن من إدارة وقتك بطريقة مريحة. أيضا، يمكنك العمل في وظيفة وكسب المال بينما أنت تدرس. من ناحية أخرى، قد يكون التعلم وجها لوجه أكثر إثارة للاهتمام ويمكن أن تحصل على تواصل اجتماعي حقيقي. وعلاوة على ذلك، يتم دفعك للدراسة الجادة لمواكبة معلميك وغيرهم من الطلاب.

## Ex 6 P55

### Writing الكتابة

**6 Write a persuasive letter to convince students at your school to study a subject of your choice at university. Write between 100 and 120 words.**

**المطلوب:** أكتب رسالة إقناع لتقنع الطلاب في مدرستك لدراسة موضوع من اختيارك في الجامعة. اكتب ما بين 100 و 120 كلمة. **إجابة مقترحة كما يلي:**

Choosing your future career can be difficult and it often happens that many young people can not make up their minds on what to study at university. Why don't you consider studying business administration?

There are several reasons to study **business administration** at university. First of all, a business degree will help improve and perfect your **communication, presentation, and writing skills**, as well as your critical and creative thinking skills. Plus, business degree will help your personal development – you will learn how to interact with others, how to exercise leadership and work as a team. In addition, a business administration degree is attractive to many employers and is considered an asset in almost any field of jobs, as well as, you will get a high salary. For all of these and many other advantages, you should consider doing business administration course at university. Don't hesitate! A brilliant future is waiting for you!

### مهارات الكتابة: استخدام الضمائر

**Writing skills: Using pronouns** We use pronouns as ways to link paragraphs or ideas. A pronoun refers to things, people or ideas mentioned in earlier or later sentences.

نحن نستخدم الضمائر من أجل ربط الفقرات أو الأفكار. ويشير الضمير إلى أشياء أو أشخاص أو أفكار قد ذكرت في جمل سابقة أو لاحقة. اقرأ الجمل التالية وحاول أن تعرف على ماذا تعود: **(الإجابات في الأسفل)**

The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher. **He** should know as he has taken so **many of them** in his life! He said, 'It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and it is unlikely to retain the information as well. The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake.'

**إجابات هذه الضمائر كما يلي:**

**He** = our teacher

**many of them** = exams

**This** = the reason why you shouldn't study late at night

**it** = the brain

**That** = early in the morning

1. Write down the sentence which indicates that education in Jordan is one of the most developed systems in the region.

2. Jordan has a high standard of education. Write down one reason to explain this.

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that pre-school in Jordan is not compulsory.

4. Write down the sentence which refers to the number of compulsory schooling years in Jordan.

5. Students who want to get an undergraduate degree in Jordanian universities can choose between two courses. Write these two courses down.

6. Write down the sentence which refers to the number of public and private universities in Jordan.

7. Some Jordanian universities are mentioned in the text. Write down two of these universities.

8. What should students who are unable to attend university but want a degree do?

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

11. Find a word in the text which means the same as "used to describe a particular job and the skills involved".

12. Read the article again and 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

1. Our country has a high standard of education.
  2. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.
  3. Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education.
  4. Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education.
  5. academic courses or vocational courses.
  6. Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities.
  7. the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt.
  8. enrol onto online distance learning programmes.
  9. ...
  10. obligatory; required
  11. vocational
  12. ...
- a pre-school or kindergarten    b public or private university    c a public university  
d Master's degree at a public or private university    e a PhD at a public or private university  
f online distance learning

**Quotation.** Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not? Translate the quotation into Arabic.

اقتباس. اقرأ الاقتباس التالي. هل توافق معه؟ لماذا/لماذا لا؟ ترجمه إلى العربية.

“Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young.”

من يتوقف عن التعلم يهرم سواء كان في العشرين أم في الثمانين، وأي شخص يستمر في التعلم يبقى شاباً.

Henty Ford (1863 CE-1947 CE)

Henry Ford was the founder of the Ford motor company. He supported the use of mass production and the assembly line, developing and manufacturing the first car that ordinary Americans could afford.

Ford's quotation refers to the fact that the world is moving forwards, so people need to keep up with progress. It also refers to the brain being 'trainable', i.e. if you practise learning, you will learn more effectively.

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

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

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

In the mornings, 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.

### Question Number One (22 points)

A

1. In the evenings, students at *Extreme English* can practice some activities. Write down two of these activities. (2 points)
2. Before arriving to carry out a course at *Extreme English*, students have to make two decisions. Write down these two decisions. (4 points)
3. Quote the sentence which shows how teachers can support their students at *Extreme English*. (3 points)
4. Find a word in the text that means "to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it". (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word "it" refer to? (2 points)
6. Learning a foreign language comes up with different kinds of struggles and obstacles. Write down three possible obstacles a person may face while learning a foreign language. (3 points)
7. It is said that anyone who keeps learning stays young. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)