

Unit 10

1 Work in pairs. What do the photographs above represent? At international conferences, how do people from different countries understand each other?

المطلوب: أنت وزميلك/زميلتك. ماذا تمثل الصور التي في الأعلى؟ في المؤتمرات العالمية، كيف يفهم الناس من دول مختلفة بعضهم البعض؟ الإجابة كما يلي:

- a. a microphone and headphones ميكروفون وسماعات
b. an interpreter مترجم
c. a conference مؤتمر

-At international conferences, people from different countries talk to each other through interpreters. The interpreter listens to what is said through headphones and then translates it into the listeners native language while the speaker is talking. The interpreter gives the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting.

في المؤتمرات الدولية، الناس من بلدان مختلفة يتحدثون مع بعضهم البعض من خلال مترجمين. المترجم يستمع إلى ما يقال من خلال سماعات الرأس ثم يترجم ذلك إلى اللغة الأم للمستمعين بينما المتكلم يتحدث. المترجم يعطي الترجمة من خلال سماعات الرأس للأشخاص الآخرين في الاجتماع.

Research box.

Answer

The six official languages of the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. They are the mother tongue or second language of 2.8 billion people, nearly half the world's population.

2 Which of the following can help you to understand foreign languages? Check the meanings of any word(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on page 96 or in a dictionary.

المطلوب: أي من الكلمات التي في الصندوق يمكن أن تساعدك على فهم لغات أجنبية؟ تأكد من معنى أية كلمة لا تعرفها من قائمة الكلمات الموجودة في كتاب الطالب صفحة ٩٦ أو من القاموس.

headphones	سماعات الرأس	interpreter	مترجم	regional	إقليمي
rewarding	مجزي	secure	أمن	seminar	ندوة
translation	ترجمة				

الإجابة كما يلي:

interpreter, translation

الكلمات الرئيسية التي وردت في قطعة "وظيفتي كمترجمة" في الأسفل:

الكلمة واللفظ	المعنى بالانجليزي	بالعربي
interpreter / in 'tɜ:pri:tə/	(noun) someone who translates spoken words from one language into another (اسم) شخص يترجم كلمات محكية من لغة إلى أخرى - interpret (verb) (فعل) يترجم - interpretation (noun) (اسم) ترجمة	مترجم/ مترجمة (خاصة) ترجمة الكلام في المؤتمرات
fond of /fɒnd ɒv/	(adjective) having an affection or liking for someone or something (صفة) لديه عاطفة أو حب لشخص أو شيء ما	مولع بـ / يحب كثيرا
seminar / 'semɪnɑ: /	(noun) a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training (اسم) درس في موضوع معين، عادة يعطى كشكل من أشكال التدريب	ندوة / حلقة بحث
headphones / 'hedfəʊnz/	(plural noun) a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc. (اسم جمع) قطعة من جهاز والتي تضعها فوق أذنك لتستمع بخصوصية إلى الراديو أو الموسيقى... الخ	سماعات الرأس

regional /rɪdʒənəl/	(adjective) relating to a particular region or area (صفة) له علاقة بإقليم أو منطقة معينة - region (noun) (اسم) إقليم أو منطقة	إقليمي / أو محلي
degree /di'grɪ:/	(noun) a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study (اسم) مؤهل يُمنح لك عندما تنهي مجال دراسة بنجاح	شهادة جامعية
postgraduate /pəʊst'grædʒət/	(noun) someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; - degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level (اسم) شخص أنهى دراسته الجامعية الأولى ويستمر في الدراسة إما للماجستير أو درجة الدكتوراه. طالب يدرس للشهادة الجامعية الثانية من الماجستير أو مستوى الدكتوراه	طالب دراسات عليا
qualifications /kwɒlɪfɪkeɪʃnz/	(plural noun) official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam (اسم جمع) بيانات / أو سجلات رسمية لإنجاز ما تُمنح عند الانتهاء بنجاح من دورة تدريبية أو اجتياز امتحان - qualify (verb) (فعل) يؤهل - qualified (adjective) (صفة) مؤهل	مؤهلات
concentration /kɒnsən'treɪʃn/	(noun) attention, or attention span (اسم) انتباه، أو مدى الانتباه - concentrate (verb) (فعل) يركز	التركيز
secure /sɪ'kjʊə/	(adjective) safe; free from danger (صفة) آمن؛ خالي من الخطر - secure (verb) (فعل) يحمي - security (noun) (اسم) أمن	أمن
rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ/	(adjective) giving personal satisfaction (صفة) يعطي رضا / أو سرور شخصي - reward (verb and noun) (فعل واسم) يكافئ أو مكافئة	مجزي / يشعرك بالرضا

Ex 4 p 73

Answers

- 1 important conferences and seminars around the world.
- 2 a lot of specialist language.
- 3 be able to become an interpreter.
- 4 a job as an interpreter quite quickly.
- 5 you enjoy visiting other countries.

Research

Ex 7 p 73

Suggested answers

- 1 I have interesting colleagues.
- 2 I work hard.
- 3 I will still make time to speak to my friends.
- 4 it is the only option.
- 5 I will be very happy.

My Job as an interpreter

Question Number One

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that Fatima Musa has always liked languages.
اقتبس/أو أكتب الجملة التي توضح أن فاطمة موسى أحببت دائما اللغات.
2. What has made Fatima like to learn languages?
ما الذي جعل فاطمة موسى تحب تعلم اللغات؟
3. What qualifications do you need to become an interpreter?
ما هي المؤهلات/الشهادات التي تحتاجها حتى تصبح مترجما؟
4. There are some personal qualities and qualifications an interpreter should have. Write down three qualities of a good interpreter.
هناك بعض الصفات الشخصية والمؤهلات على المترجم أن يحصل عليها. اكتب ثلاثة خصائص للمترجم الجيد.
5. The job of an interpreter is very difficult, but it has benefits and privileges. Write down two of these benefits.
عمل المترجم صعب للغاية، ولكنه عمل له فوائد ومزايا. اكتب فائدتين لهذا العمل.
6. Why is the job of an interpreter stressful and involves high feeling of responsibility?
لماذا عمل المترجم يسبب التوتر ويتضمن إحساس عالي بالمسؤولية؟
7. Why do you think you need to do a language degree to work as interpreter?

8. At international conferences, how do people from different countries understand each other?
لماذا تعتقد أنك بحاجة إلى شهادة جامعية في اللغة لتعمل مترجما؟
في المؤتمرات الدولية، كيف يفهم الناس من دول مختلفة بعضها بعضا؟
 9. Find a word in the text that means the same as "safe; free from danger".
جد كلمة وردت في النص وتعني نفس ما يلي "أمين، خالي من الخطر".
 10. What does the underlined word "him" in paragraph 2 refer to?
على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط "him" في الفقرة ٢؟
- B. Write the word "True" if the statement is true, and the word "False" if the statement is false:
اكتب كلمة "صحيح True" إذا كانت الجملة صحيحة، والكلمة "خطأ False" إذا كانت خطأ.

1. You are required to have a language degree if you want to become an interpreter.
2. Bad interpretation might cause legal problems between countries.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. I have always been fond of languages.
 2. Her father worked in many different countries when she was young and they usually travelled with him. When they visited a country, she always wanted to learn the language.
 3. You must have a language degree.
 4. a) good listening skills and a clear speaking voice.
b) can think quickly
c) able to concentrate for long periods of time
 5. a. it is a secure b) and rewarding job.
 6. Because if you translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.
 7. I think because you 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!
 8. The interpreter gives the translation of a certain language into another through headphones to other people at the meeting.
 9. secure
 10. Fatima's father
- B. 1. True 2. True

Ex 1 p 74

Audioscript

Presenter: It is not always easy for young people to get a job today. However, young people represent the future of Jordan, so it is very important that they get the right jobs. With us today, we have Mrs Asmar, a career advisor for young people. So in today's programme, you have the chance to ask an expert about work. Let's speak to our first caller, Nadia from Salt.

Nadia: Hello. I applied for a job in conservation. They said that I would have got the job if I had had some experience, but how can I get work experience without getting a job first?

Mrs Asmar: Hello, Nadia. That's a good question. Before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work? You will not be paid, but this will give you invaluable experience.

Presenter: That sounds like good advice. Now our next caller, Ibrahim from Irbid.

Ibrahim: I have a degree in Geology, but the last job I applied for asked for surveying skills that I don't have. What advice can you give?

Mrs Asmar: If I were you, I'd find out about training courses. These courses give young people the practical skills that they need to take into a full-time job. As you have a Geology degree, you could do a course in land surveying and become a surveyor. If you had done the course, you would have had enough experience to apply for that job.

Presenter: Are there any jobs which train young people while they are working?

Mrs Asmar: Yes. Many banks will train their staff in a career that can be financially rewarding. Banks also take undergraduates as interns. Internships help you to gain work experience before you even finish your studies.

Presenter: Thank you. OK, now we have Sami from Jerash.

Sami: Can you tell me the most popular jobs for young people today?

Mrs Asmar: It depends on the person's interests and qualifications. Of course many people with degrees in Medicine want to get jobs as doctors or in hospitals. Others take Law degrees because they want to work as lawyers and solicitors.

Sami: What if you don't have a degree in Medicine or Law?

Mrs Asmar: There are often job opportunities in Information and Communication Technology, or ICT. Today we are seeing the first generation of people who have grown up using computers, mobile phones, tablets, etc., so ICT comes naturally to many young people. This is an area where young people probably have an advantage over older people.

Presenter: One final question, from Miriam in Aqaba.

Miriam: When you were young, what job would you have taken if you'd had the choice of any job available?

Mrs Asmar: That's a very good question! I did have the choice, and I chose this one! I really enjoy helping young people to find suitable careers.

Ex 1 p 74

Answers

career advisor; surveyor; banking; doctor; lawyer; ICT

Ex 2 p 74

Answers

1 why don't you 2 If I were you 3 you could

Ex 3 p 74

1- Why don't you

2- could

3- If I were you

Ex 4 p 74

Audioscript

- 1 I would have got the job if I had had some experience.
- 2 If you had done the course, you would have had enough experience to apply for the job.

Answers

- 1 would have got; had had
- 2 had done; would have had

Ex 5 p 74

Suggested answers

- 1 people would have stopped writing letters by now.
- 2 they would have been able to communicate more easily.
- 3 they would have stopped using fossil fuels by now.

Quotation.

لقد تعلمت أن كسب العيش لا يعني حياة تستحق العيش.

Elicit from students what they think she meant.

Making a living refers to your job and the money you earn to live on. You may or may not enjoy your job; your job may or may not be good.

Making a life is creating a way of living that you want. You do the work in order to be able to have that, but it also depends on your friends and family, and how you decide to behave. So 'making a life' is not totally dependent on the money you earn.



I agree with this quotation because "making a life" is not totally dependent on the money you earn, but it depends also on your friends and family, and how you decide to behave."

Ex 6 p 75

Audioscript

- a How can I get work experience without getting a job first?
- b Before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work?
- c What advice can you give?
- d Are there any jobs which train young people while they are working?

Answers

1 a puzzlement b encouragement

Ex 7 p 75

Suggested answers

Yes, people usually change jobs during their lifetime. This may be because they have lost their job or because they are looking for a job with better conditions or a better environment. Sometimes people also change their jobs because they want their career to go in a different direction.

Ex 8 p 75

Audioscript

Presenter: Mrs Jammal, you were a manager of a small company in Amman for six years. Why did you stop working there?

Mrs Jammal: My husband and I decided to have children. I returned to work after my first child, but it became more difficult after the second child and impossible after the third child! If I hadn't had children, I could have stayed at the company.

Presenter: So when did you decide to go back to work?

Mrs Jammal: My youngest child was about to start secondary school, so I knew I would have more free time. However, if my son hadn't become ill, I might have gone back to my first job.

Presenter: What happened?

Mrs Jammal: My son was in hospital for a week. I saw the wonderful work that the doctors and nurses did at the hospital. I decided to become a nurse.

Presenter: Was it a big change from being a manager to being a nurse?

Mrs Jammal: In some ways, a vocational job like being a nurse is very different. You are doing different things all the time. It is quite physical work. You don't have much time to sit down and sometimes you have to support or move patients. In other ways, however, the jobs are similar!

Presenter: Really? In what ways are they similar?

Mrs Jammal: In both jobs, you need to be very organised and you need to work as part of a team. I think my management skills have helped me to

communicate well with the patients and the other nurses. I'm also good at staying calm under pressure! I've had a lot of satisfaction from both jobs.

Presenter: Which would you recommend most to young people, being a nurse or a business manager?

Mrs Jammal: It all depends on the individual. If you are ambitious, you should probably go into business management. You will certainly earn more money. However, provided that you don't mind a relatively low income, being a nurse is perhaps more rewarding. What could be better than seeing people get better after they have been ill?

Answer

She finds the job she does now more rewarding.

Ex 9 p 75

1. C

2. B

3. C

الكتابة Writing

11 Write 100 words about Mrs Jammal. Summarise what she says about her first job and why she decided to change careers.

المطلوب: أكتب 100 كلمة عن السيدة جمّال. لخص ما قالته عن عملها الأول ولماذا هي قررت تغيير الأعمال/أو الوظائف. إجابة مقترحة كما يلي:
Mrs Jammal said she had to leave her work at the company because she had a second child. After her first child went to a secondary school, she decided to go back to her job. But the illness of her son made her consider changing her first job to become a nurse after she had admired the work of doctors and nurses. The experiences which she had got from her first job such as management skills, and organisation and the ability to stay clam under pressure helped her succeed in her new job as a nurse. She says she has got satisfaction from both jobs.

Writing skills: Using linking words الربط استعمال كلمات الربط (What is the function of ...? ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لـ ...?)

1- Linking words showing cause explain the reason for something. (السبب cause): تشرح سبب القيام بشيء ما، وهي:

As / Since / Because / because of / due to: جميع هذه الروابط تعني (بسبب) أمثلة:

• We couldn't go to the stadium **because / as / since** there weren't any tickets left. نحن لم نستطع أن نذهب إلى الإستاد بسبب أنه لم يبقى هناك أية تذاكر.

• We were late **because of / due to** the traffic. نحن كنا متأخرين بسبب حركة المرور.

2- Linking words showing result explain the consequences of an action. (النتيجة result): تشرح عواقب/أو نتائج عمل ما، وهي:

therefore / so / as a result, / because of that, / consequently: جميعها تعني (ولذلك) أمثلة:

We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play. لقد علقنا في حركة المرور، لذلك/لذلك نحن فوتنا بداية المسرحية.

• She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently,** she did very well in her exams. هي عملت بجدية؛ نتيجة لذلك/بسبب ذلك/ولذلك، هي أدت جيدا في امتحاناتها.

أدرس شرح إضافي لاستعمال هذه الروابط:

١. تقريبا لا يوجد فرق في المعنى بين الروابط التالية (because/as/since) جميعها تعني (بسبب) والجملة التي تأتي بعدها توضح السبب. وقد تقع هذه الروابط في بداية الجملة أو في وسطها ولكن أينما وجدت يتبعها مباشرة جملة توضح السبب. **أدرس الأمثلة:**

• Nawal didn't go to school yesterday **because she was ill.** نوال لم تذهب إلى المدرسة بسبب أنها كانت مريضة. لاحظ أن الجملة التي تحتها خط والتي وقعت بعد because هي جملة توضح السبب (كانت مريضة).

ولو استعملنا (as/since) في نفس الجملة تبقى نفس المعنى والقاعدة، كما يلي:

• Nawal didn't go to school yesterday **since she was ill.**

• Nawal didn't go to school yesterday **as she was ill.**

٢. وأيضا لا يوجد أي فرق في المعنى بين (because) و (because of / due to) ، ولكن هناك اختلاف في القواعد. لو راجعت جمل (because) في الأعلى ستجد أنه يقع بعدها: **فاعل + فعل**، ولكن بعد الرابطين: (due to, because of) يقع **اسم وصفاته** (وتسمى جملة اسمية Noun Phrase). **أدرس الأمثلة:**

• Nawal didn't go to school yesterday **because she was ill.** لاحظ بعد (because) دائما يقع **فاعل** وهو (she) و **فعل** وهو (was).

• Nawal didn't go to school yesterday **because of her illness.** بينما بعد (because of) دائما يقع جملة اسمية (her illness مرضها). يمنع استعمال فاعل + فعل بعدها. وكذلك (due to). **أدرس المثال التالي:**

- Nawal didn't go to school yesterday **due to her illness**.

نوال لم تذهب إلى المدرسة أمس بسبب مرضها.

إذن: بعد الروابط التالية جميعها (because of/due to/since/as/because) تقع جملة توضح السبب، ولكن الفرق بينها أن (because/since/ as) يأتي بعدها **فاعل + فعل** ، بينما بعد: (because of/ due to) يأتي جملة **اسمية** (اسم وصفات فقط).

٣. أما الروابط التالية (لذلك **consequently**، بسبب ذلك **because of that**، نتيجة لذلك (as a result)، لها أيضا نفس المعنى والقواعد. ويجب أن يأتي بعدها جملة توضح النتيجة (تتكون من **فاعل + فعل**). **أمثلة:**

- The weather was very cold last night; **as a result we didn't go out**.
كان الطقس بارد جدا ليلة أمس؛ لذلك لم نخرج من المنزل. لاحظ أن الجملة التي تحتها خط (لم نخرج من المنزل) هي جملة توضح النتيجة وتقع بعد (as a result).

- The weather was very cold last night; **because of that we didn't go out**.
كان الطقس بارد جدا ليلة أمس؛ بسبب ذلك نحن لم نخرج من المنزل. أيضا جاء بعد الرابط جملة توضح النتيجة.

ملاحظة: الروابط (consequently, because of that, as a result) دائما تقع في **وسط** الجملة.

أسئلة وزارة سنوات سابقة على (الوظائف اللغوية - Functions) للروابط



B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (3 points)

We couldn't go to the stadium **since** there weren't any tickets left.
ادرس الجملة التالية ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها.

What is the function of using since in the above sentence?
ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال (since) في الجملة التي في الأعلى؟

إجابات أسئلة الوزارة للسنوات السابقة

- showing cause /or explain the reason for something ما أو تشرح سبب شيء ما

Ex 1 p 76

التحدث Speaking

(صفحة ٧٦ Student's Book)

1 Discuss the questions with a partner.

المطلوب: ناقش الأسئلة التالية مع زميلك/زميلتك. إجابات مقترحة أسفل كل سؤال مباشرة.
ما الخطط التي لديك لمهنتك؟

1. What plans do you have for your career?
- I am thinking to studying accountancy at university. After having finished my study, I would find a work in a small company first to gain experience, then I would look for a job in a big company.

أنا أفكر بدراسة المحاسبة في الجامعة. بعد الانتهاء من دراستي، سأجد عملاً في شركة صغيرة أولاً لاكتساب الخبرة، ثم سأبحث عن وظيفة في شركة كبيرة.
ما هو طلب العمل؟

2. What is a job application?
- A job application is a form or collection of forms that an individual seeking employment must fill out as part of the process of informing an employer of the applicant's availability and desire to be employed, and persuading the employer to offer the applicant employment.

طلب العمل هو نموذج أو مجموعة من النماذج التي على الباحث عن وظيفة أن يملؤها كجزء من عملية إبلاغ صاحب العمل عن تواجدهم مقدم الطلب والرغبة في أن يوظف، وإقناع صاحب العمل ليقدم عملاً لمقدم الطلب.

3. What should you put in a curriculum vitae and a covering letter when you are applying for a job?
- You should put the following: Personal details, Education and qualifications, Work experience, interests and achievements, skills and references.

ما الذي يجب أن تضعه في السيرة الذاتية ورسالة التغطية عندما تقدم لعمل أو وظيفة ما؟
يجب عليك وضع ما يلي: التفاصيل/أو البيانات الشخصية والتعليم والمؤهلات والخبرة العملية، والاهتمامات والإنجازات والمهارات والمراجع.

Ex 2 p 76

المفردات Vocabulary

(صفحة ٧٦ Student's Book)

2 You can see the following words in a curriculum vitae. Which words or phrases apply to skills which people need in a job? Try to work out their meanings. Then check in a dictionary.

لمطلوب: يمكنك أن تجد الكلمات التالية في سيرة العمل. أي الكلمات أو العبارات تنطبق على المهارات التي يحتاجها الناس في عمل/أو وظيفة ما؟ حاول أن تتوقع معاني هذه الكلمات. ثم تأكد من القاموس.

achievements	إنجازات	adaptable	قابل للتكيف	competent	كفو
conscientious	حي الضمير	contact details	تفاصيل الاتصال	enthusiastic	متحمس
keen	متلهف/يرغب بشدة	personal attributes	السمات/الخصائص الشخصية		
qualifications	المؤهلات	reference	المعرف	training	التدريب
work experience	الخبرة العملية				

- الإجابة كما يلي: qualifications, training, work experience, achievements

وردت الكلمات الرئيسية التالية في الرسائل التي في الأسفل
المعنى بالانجليزي

الكلمة واللفظ	المعنى بالانجليزي	بالعربي
conscientious /kɒnʃɪˈenʃəs/	(adjective) showing a lot of care and attention (to a task) تظهر الكثير من الرعاية والاهتمام (للقيام بمهمة/أو عمل ما) (اسم) الضمير - conscience (noun)	لديه ضمير حي
keen /ki:n/	(adjective) having or showing eagerness or interest (in something) (صفة) يمتلك أو يظهر حماسا أو اهتماما (بشيء ما)	متحمس
qualifications /kwɒlɪfɪkeɪʃnz/	(plural noun) official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam (اسم جمع) بيانات/أو سجلات رسمية لإنجاز تُمنح عند الانتهاء بنجاح من دورة تدريبية أو اجتياز امتحان (فعل) يؤهل (صفة) مؤهل - qualify (verb) - qualified (adjective)	مؤهلات
work experience /'wɜ:k ɪk'spɪəriəns/	(noun) a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place (اسم) فترة من الزمن يقضيها شخص في العمل في مكان معين	خبرة عملية
adaptable /ədæptəbl/	(adjective) able to adapt to new conditions or situations (صفة) قادر على أن يتكيف في ظروف أو أوضاع جديدة (فعل) يتكيف/يتأقلم (اسم) تكيف/تأقلم - adapt (verb) - adaptation (noun)	متكيف/ قابل للتكيف
attribute /'ætrɪbjʊ:t/	(noun) a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person) (اسم) صفة أو ميزة تعتبر جيدة أو مفيدة (في شخص ما) (فعل) يعزو إلى (اسم) عزو/إسناد أمر إلى - attribute (verb) - attribution (noun)	صفة/سمة / خاصية مميزة (في الشخص)
reference /'refrəns/	(noun) a person who provides information about your character and abilities (اسم) هو شخص يقدم معلومات عنك وعن شخصيتك وقدراتك (فعل) يشير إلى/يراجع شخص أو شيء - refer (verb)	المرجع/أو المعرف
competent /'kɒmpɪtənt/	(adjective) having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard (صفة) يمتلك مهارة كافية أو معرفة للقيام بشيء ما على نحو مرضٍ/مناسب (اسم) كفاءة - competence (noun)	كفاء
enthusiastic ɪnˌθju:zɪˈæstɪk	(adjective) showing a lot of interest and excitement about something (صفة) يظهر الكثير من الاهتمام والإثارة حول شيء ما (اسم) حماس - enthusiasm (noun)	متحمس

Ex 3 p 77

Reading القراءة

3 These people are applying for a job at a pharmaceutical company. Read and complete the two curriculum vitas with the headings in the box.

المطلوب: هؤلاء الأشخاص يتقدمون لعمل/أو لوظيفة في شركة دواء. اقرأ وأكمل السيرتين الذاتيتين باستعمال العناوين التي في الصندوق. مهم (حاول أن تحفظ معاني هذه الكلمات)

contact details	تفاصيل الاتصال	personal attributes	الصفات الشخصية
qualifications and training	المؤهلات والتدريب	reference	الشخص المعرف/المرجع
skills and achievements	المهارات والإنجازات	work experience	الخبرة العملية
name	الاسم		

الإجابات تحتها خط كما يلي:

1. **Name:** Tareq Hakim
2. **Contact details:** 5 North Street, Ajloun
3. **Work experience:** 2009-2012: shop assistant at a chemist's
2012-2014: reporter for Medicine Today
2014-now: editor at a scientific journal
4. **Qualifications and training:** Degree in Chemistry (graduated 2008); Certificate in Journalism (2011)
5. **Skills and achievements:** Captain of school basketball team; Voluntary work for a charity that helps elderly people
6. **Personal attributes:** I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals.
7. **Reference:** Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school

Ex 4 p 77

Suggested answer

Tareq might be the best applicant for someone starting out in his career, but Hisham has more relevant experience.

الكتابة Writing

(صفحة 77 Student's Book VV)

5 You have seen an advertisement for a job that you would like to do. Decide what job the advertisement is for. Write a curriculum vitae and a covering letter. Follow the models in exercise 3.

المطلوب: تخيل أنك رأيت إعلان لو وظيفة ترغب أن تقوم بها. قرر ما هو العمل/أو الوظيفة التي يطلبها الإعلان. أكتب السيرة الذاتية ورسالة التغطية. قلد نماذج الرسائل الواردة في تمرين 3 في الأعلى.
إجابة مقترحة كما يلي:

Dear Mr Al-Khadi,
Your company has recently posted an advertisement for a Retail Manager on the Work-with-us website, for which I am really interested to apply for. As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Business administration. I have worked as a Retail Manager for 7 years.
I am an experienced manager, who is flexible, adaptable and able to manage multiple priorities at the same time, all of this makes me believe that I would be a suitable candidate for your job. I feel your distinguished company is a natural place for a hard working team player like my-self who is enthusiastic, fully responsible and flexible. I can easily work with others in a professional manner while trying to achieve a common goal. I won Retail Manager of the Year Award in 2014 CE.
Apart from my record as a professional a Retail Manager, I am a sociable person who has a natural ability of talking to all kinds of people and building up relationships with them. One of my strongest points is my self-motivation which allows me to perform well under pressure. I am looking forward to hearing from you.
Yours sincerely,
Kefah Nasser

C.V

1. **Name:** Kefah Nasser
2. **Contact details:** Istqlal St., Amman. Mobile phone (8938922200)
3. **Work experience:** 2009-now: a Retail Manager for a big company
4. **Qualifications and training:** Degree in Business administrated (graduated 2008)
5. **Skills and achievements:** I won Retail Manager of the Year Award in 2014 CE.
6. **Personal attributes:** I am flexible, adaptable and able to manage multiple priorities at the same time
7. **Reference:** Mr Bani Hani, the director in my current job

المهارات الأكاديمية: كتابة الرسائل الرسمية
Academic skills: Formal letter writing

- When you write a formal letter, remember to lay it out correctly.
- Lay the letter out correctly with a clear greeting line and sign-off line. Make sure you begin and end the letter appropriately.
عندما تكتب رسالة رسمية، تذكر أن تصممها/أو ترتبها بشكل صحيح.
 - Use formal language; avoid contractions. Use modal verbs. Write short and clear paragraphs. Check your spelling and punctuation so that you give a good impression.
رتب الرسالة بشكل صحيح بحيث تتضمن تحية وخاتمة واضحة. تأكد من أنك تبدأ وتنتهي الرسالة بشكل مناسب.
 - Use formal language; avoid contractions. Use modal verbs. Write short and clear paragraphs. Check your spelling and punctuation so that you give a good impression.
استخدم لغة رسمية؛ تجنب استعمال الاختصارات. استخدم الأفعال الشكلية الناقصة. أكتب فقرات قصيرة وواضحة. دقق الإملاء وعلامات الترقيم بحيث تعطي انطباعا جيدا.

Revision B

Ex 1 Page 79

Answers

- 1 They don't have any work experience and employers are looking for people who can show evidence of what they have done previously.
- 2 It means *overcome* or *find a solution to*.
- 3 'They' refers to interns.
- 4 The main reason is to get valuable work experience.

Ex 4 P 80

Answers

- 1 is said that
- 2 was invented by
- 3 you tell me where the bus goes
- 4 I had read

Ex 2 P 79

Audioscript

Furthermore, many employers view interns as possible employees. Many interns, once they have proved that they are capable and hard-working, are offered a full-time position after the end of the internship contract. This 'trial period' also gives interns the chance to see whether they have made the right career choice.

Contacts or references within an industry can really help someone applying for a job, and internships provide the chance to meet lots of people in a certain field of work. An internship is a great way to become more confident in the workplace. This increase in confidence will also help a great deal when it comes to the first interview for your first paid job.

Answers

- 1 They view them as possible employees.
- 2 A 'trial period' means that the two parties involved (employer and intern) can 'try out' the other to see if the situation is right for them, before getting into an employment contract.
- 3 Internships provide the chance to meet lots of people in a field of work/to network/to become more confident, and to see if they have made the right career choice.

Ex 6 P 80

Answers

- 1 believed
- 2 foreign
- 3 as much as you can
- 4 a conversation
- 5 books or magazines

Ex 7 P 80

Suggested answer

Doing voluntary work as a student will give you valuable practical experience, even though it might not be completely relevant to your future career choice. Although you will not be paid, it will give you something interesting to talk about at interviews and will make your CV more impressive.

Ex 3 P 79

Answers

- 1 memorable
- 2 nutrients
- 3 do you
- 4 want
- 5 hadn't

A Green Corn Field.

literation (/əˈlɪtəreɪʃən/) is (the use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words in a sentence, especially in poetry).

Ex 3 p 86

Answers

- 1 Some word pairs alliterate (*singing speck* on line 4, *listening long* on line 15, *listened longer* on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: *And still the singing skylark soared* (line 7), *And silent sank and soared to sing* (line 8) and *While swift the sunny moments slid* (line 14). **Alliteration** adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have *soared* and *sank*; *silent* and *singing*).
- 2 The two references are *I knew he had a nest unseen* (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); *Perhaps his mate sat listening long* (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.
- 3 She says, *Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did* (lines 15-16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

Ex 1 p 88 Around the World in Eighty Days

Answers

- 1 a house with one floor
- 2 A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.
- 3 It's a ship powered by steam.
- 4 It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough.
- 5 enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

Ex 2 p 89

Answers

- 1 The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.
- 2 He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.
- 3 Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.
- 4 He wanted it for fighting.
- 5 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40-41).
- 6 four - the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

Ex 3 p 89

Answers

- 1 unapologetic
- 2 confident
- 3 worried
- 4 calm
- 5 enthusiastic

Ex 4 p 89

Answers

- 1 Phileas Fogg
- 2 Passepartout
- 3 Sir Francis

Ex 5 p 89

Answers

- 1 lines 20-21
- 2 lines 49-51
- 3 lines 41-43

Ex 6 p 89

Suggested answer

Transport is an important theme in this story. These two passages describing a train's unfinished route and an elephant's potential to be a good mode of transport are interesting since the railway is not finished (line 11) and the elephant is needed to continue on their journey. The elephant, a live animal, is described like a mode of transport; it 'could doubtless travel rapidly and for a long time'. In this situation, the man-made transport fails, whereas the animal seems to be a more positive investment.

Ex 7 p 89

Suggested answer

I think that this story shows the importance of time when Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 24. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described ('rapidly', line 41). However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry, he is instead very well prepared (lines 23-25).

W. B p54

REVISION B

Page 54, exercise 1

- 1 False. His cousin might apply. 2 False. They have official open days, but you can arrange to go any time.
3 True

Page 54, exercise 2

- 1 level 6 as a minimum 2 a maximum of five courses
3 They might accept the applications, reject them or give a 'conditional offer'.

Page 54, exercise 3

- 1 do research 2 choose a course or courses
3 apply online 4 get replies 5 do your exams
6 get your results

Page 54, exercise 4

Students' own answers

Pages 54 and 55, exercise 5

- 1 b 2 c 3 a 4 ~~a~~

Page 55, exercise 6

- 1 If only I'd done more revision.
2 There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
3 ~~The~~ The police are looking into the cause of the accident.

Page 55, exercise 7

- 1 telling me where the post office is
2 is said to be good for the brain
3 were you, I wouldn't worry so much
4 expensive thing on the menu is orange juice

Page 55, exercise 8

- 1 ~~was~~ 2 could 3 hadn't 4 ~~do~~ 5 If

Page 55, exercise 9

- 1 much; less 2 later 3 least 4 longer

Page 55, exercise 10

- 1 vocational 2 negotiate 3 proficiency 4 recall
5 look into

Page 55, exercise 11

Students' own answers

A Green Cornfield

Page 57, exercise 1

The rhyme scheme is *abab*. In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

Page 57, exercises 2 and 3

Students' own answers

Around the World in Eighty Days

Page 57, exercise 1

Suggested answer: Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg are men of two very different personalities. Whilst Sir Francis gets easily angry, Phileas Fogg is calm and assured. In line 12, Sir Francis speaks in exclamation and short sentences: "What! Not Finished". In contrast, Phileas Fogg is calm, unsurprised and almost amused by the situation. His sentences are more carefully considered, and he speaks "quietly", using polite terms such as "please" in line 18. Overall, I would say that it is much better to react like Phileas Fogg in such a situation, as it is much more stressful to be angry.

ACTIVITY BOOK TEST A

LISTENING

Audioscript

We've all by now heard of 3D printers, which have been used to produce everything from toys to houses, but soon they may be used in medicine to improve greatly patients' chances of survival.

While 3D printers have so far been used to print human body parts from plastic, metal and other materials, scientists have been working on printing from living, biological material. They are already using the machines to print small organ cells, and in the future, it is hoped, the technology will be used to print whole human organs that will be able to replace failing organs in people who are ill.

The technology has already been used successfully in a few patients, and there is a lot of hope for the future.

- 1 They have been used to produce everything from toys to houses.
- 2 They will be used in medicine to improve patients' chances of survival.
- 3 Scientists have been working on printing from biological material.
- 4 People who are ill and whose organs are failing will benefit from the organs that will be printed.
- 5 Yes. The technology has already been used successfully in a few patients.

READING

A 1 True 2 True 3 False. There is still plenty of theory, too. 4 False. Students deal with patients during the last three years of the programme. 5 False. They are both practical and written examinations.

B 1 paragraph D 2 paragraph A 3 paragraph C
4 paragraph B 5 paragraph D

C 1 pre-clinical stage 2 clinical stage 3 departments
4 Senior doctors 5 assessed

USE OF ENGLISH

A 1 serves 2 has linked 3 was first introduced
4 is expanding 5 is known 6 got
7 has served/has been serving
8 currently runs/is currently running
9 has been recorded 10 is

B 1 medical 2 discoveries 3 prescription 4 infections
5 diagnosis 6 intention 7 surgery 8 belief
9 successful 10 conclusions

SPEAKING AND WRITING

Students' own answers

ACTIVITY BOOK TEST B

LISTENING

Audioscript

... And now, as part of our Global Education series, here is a quick history of one of the world's oldest and most respected universities.

The university of Al-Qarawiyyin is the oldest existing educational institution in the world, as well as being the only one to have stayed open continually. In addition to all this, it awarded the very first degree. It was founded as a mosque and religious school in 859 CE in Fez, Morocco, by Fatima al-Fihri and subsequently became one of the leading spiritual and educational centres in the ancient Muslim world. Along with learning the Quran and Fiqh, students could also learn Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, History, Geography and Music. The high quality of teaching and the variety of subjects drew scholars and students from all over the Muslim world and beyond. It is said that Arabic numerals and the idea of zero were first introduced to Europe from here. Today, teaching at the Al-Qarawiyyin University concentrates on the Islamic Religious and Legal Sciences, as well as Classical Arabic, and its well-founded reputation still goes before it.

- 1 It is the world's oldest existing educational institution, the only one to have stayed open continually, and it awarded the very first degree.
- 2 Its founder was Fatima al-Fihri.
- 3 Any four of the following: Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, History, Geography and Music.
- 4 Arabic numerals and the idea of zero may have been introduced to Europe from there.
- 5 Today, teaching focuses on Islamic Religious and Legal Sciences, as well as Classical Arabic.

READING

A 1 e 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 d

B 1 paragraph B 2 paragraph A 3 paragraph C
4 paragraph A 5 paragraph B

C 1 event 2 short-term 3 records 4 achievements
5 potential

USE OF ENGLISH

A 1 Secondly 2 is 3 be 4 was 5 to 6 as 7 this
8 had been 9 what 10 much/valuable

B 1 particularly 2 competitive 3 knowledge 4 ideally
5 Organisations 6 creation 7 teaching 8 businesses
9 economic 10 critical

SPEAKING AND WRITING

Students' own answers