

قطع القراءة هام جدأ

This compares with similar polls in the last fifteen years, when environmental worries came first. One

of the poll's organizer's commented that the results demonstrated a clear change in attitude. 'It's not just that

getting a job is the main worry, he said. 'also included in the top six worries were getting into debt (6th) and passing exams (4th=). I'm convinced that there's a connection because of changes in the job market, there is

more and more pressure on young people nowadays to pass exams and go on to university in the hope of

finding a good job. Rising university fees make it inevitable that many students graduate from university

Other concerns mentioned by large numbers of young people also tended to be personal rather than social

Annette Coleman director of the green earth organisation, said vesterday that she was 'disappointed, but

environmental concerns are less urgent than before – quite the opposite in fact. " it's just that after decades of publicity on topics like climate change, so little has actually changed. a lot of people get the feeling that there's nothing we can do about it, and young people in particular tend to be impatient. Of course, the other

thing is that in times of economic difficulty people are more likely to focus on worries that are more immediate and have an impact on their daily lives.'

A. Put the list of concerns in the order they appear in the text: (7 points)

4- passing exams التأقلم مع الأقران 5- fitting in with peers التأقلم مع الأقران

That financial problems have taken over from the environment as the main

Because of changes in the job market, there is more and more pressure on

young people nowadays to pass exams and go on to university in the hope

4. What are the reasons of the fall in number of young people concerned

there's nothing we can do about it, and young people in particular tend to be

سطر 1. Previous similar polls show that <u>environmental worrie</u>s were first. 5 سطر 2. Passing exams comes in the fourth level of young people's worries . 8 سطر

3. The stress that young people face these days is to pass exams and go

4. Other concerns in the poll showed that young people tended to be personal

a. So little has actually changed. a lot of people get the feeling that

b. People are more likely to focus on worries that are more immediate

الصحة 3-health العلاقات 2- relationships العاد وظيفة 3-health

2. Why are getting a job and passing exams closely related?8-10

3. What was the young people's 3rd greatest worry? Health

1. What do the results of the new poll show? 1-2

about the environment according to Coleman?

and have an impact on their daily lives. 19-20 C. Complete the following sentences:

on to university in the hope of finding a good job.

B. Answer the following questions:

concerns for young people.

of finding a good job.

impatient. 17-18

rather than social.

15 not surprised' at the fall in the number of young people concerned about the environment. 'it's not that

13 including worries about <u>relationships</u> (2<sup>nd</sup>), <u>health</u> (3<sup>rd</sup>) and <u>'fitting in with peers'</u> (4th=).

<u>cople.</u> the survey asked over 12,000 people aged between 14 and 18 what they were

it. the clear 'winner' was <u>'finding a job'</u>, while <u>the environment</u> was only the seventh

Story about the daily news .

# مراجعات الثانوية العامة

للعام الدراسي 2022 - 2023

الأربعاء 20 شوال 1444هـ 10 مايو/ أيّار Wednesday 10 May 2023



## إعداد المدرسين/ عماد رزق الشافعي (مدرسة الكرمل الثانوية للبنين) + خليل ورد

(4 points)

(5 points)

سطر 9 – 10

13-12 mad

#### A. Read the article. Then choose the best title a—e for each tip. (5 points) a. One step at a time b. Look after yourself c. First things first d. Keep going e. Just do it!

### B. Decide which tip from the text is the best for each of the following: (5 points)

Problems	Tip
1. I sometimes think it's all too hard and want to give up.	5
2. I sometimes reach a point where I get bored and information just stops.	3
3. There's so much to do that it gets confusing and I don't know where to start.	2
4.I get worried and my head starts hurting.	4
5.I always seem to find other things to do and time just runs out.	1

#### C. Answer the following questions: (5 points)

1. What do experts advise us to do in order to break the habit of making excuses? 6-7

The 'right time' to do something never arrives: the best time to do something is usually now.

2. What should you take into consideration when working out what needs to be done? 10-11

decide which tasks have the highest priority and which can be left till later. 3. What should you do after you take a short break? 14-15

Do something completely different, and come back to the task.

4. How should you look after yourself when you are under stress? 17-18

a. remember to eat regularly and healthily

b. try to get enough sleep

#### D. Complete the following sentences:-

1. After completing large tasks, you should reward yourself by doing something fun 21

## E. Decide whether each of the following is True or False:

The best time to do something is when the 'right time' arrives to

L.	<u> </u>	do it. 7 سطر
2	Х	In Tip 2 listing things is as easy as doing them. سرد الأشياء سهل مثل القيام بها. سطر 10
3	Х	We should give up when things don't go as expected. يجب أن نستسلم عندما لا تسير الأمور كما هو سطر 13
4	V	You should preserve and make more effort to achieve things. 13 يجب عليك الحفاظ وبذل المزيد من الجهد لتحقيق الأشياء سطر
5	х	lt's easy to get enough sleep when you are under stress. 18 من السمار الحصول على قسط كاف من النمو مندورة تكون تحت الضغط سطا

It is advisable to spend too much time on one task من المستحسن قضاء الكثير من الوقت في مهمة واحدة. سطر 19 Dividing large tasks helps in achieving them more easily.

5. So little has changed about the topic of climate change despite decades of سطر 16-17 publicity.

D. Decide whether the sentences are (True) or (False). (4 points) 1. The poll asked people from all ages about their worries. (False)

سأل الاستطلاع الناس من جميع الآعمار عن مخاوفهم (2).

2. Environment problems are more important nowadays than fifteen years ago. (False) 5

3. According to a poll's organizer, the change in the results explained a change in people's interest. 4. Due to high university fees , students graduates with huge debts . (True)

بسبب الرسوم الجامعية المرتفعة ، يتخرج الطلاب ولديهم ديون ضخمة.11-10 5. Three of the concern by young people tended to be personal than social.

6. Annette Coleman runs the Green Earth organization . (True)

أنيت كولمان تدير منظمة الأرض الخضراء 14

7. The director was surprised and disappointed at the fall in the number of young people interest about the environment. (False)

تفاجأت المديرة وخاب أملها من انخفاض اهتمام الشباب بالبيئة 15-14. E. The main idea in the second paragraph is: (1 point)

1. The results of a new poll

2. Personal concerns become more important

3. Change in young people attitude

Introduction to a magazine article about time management Do you sometimes feel that you're wasting a lot of your time and not getting enough done? Don't worry you're not alone. Most of us fail to manage our time effectively. There are lots of books about time management on the market, but you don't need to waste time (and money) reading them. Here are some tried and tested tips for getting things done. TIP 1: It's so easy to make excuses and find ways to avoid the thing you know yo should be doing. Experts advise us to break this habit by becoming aware of our own excuses. The 'riging'

time' to do something never arrives: the best time to do something is usually now. Once you've got started you'll probably find that it wasn't as hard as you thought. The production of the wasn't stand as your holds.

It's important to make yourself a 'to do' list or exam revision timetable, but remember that listing things isn't the same as doing them (see Tip 1!). Once you've worked out what need to be done, decide which tasks have the highest priority and which can be left till later.

to be done, decide which tasks have the highest p TIP 3: It's inevitable that things on t always go as well as you expect them to. If you find that you've 'hit a wall', there are two things you can do. First, persevere: with a bit more effort, you may find 12 **TIP 3**:

that you break through the wall. But if that doesn't work, try having a (short) break. Do som completely different, and come back to the task. Even if you're under stress, there's no point making yourself ill - that will just mak the pressure worse. Make sure you remember to eat regularly and healthily, and,

even though it may be hard, try to get enough sleep. You can't always make your brain work 'on demand'. Don't spend too long on one task, and learn to recognise when you're slowing down. Divide large tasks into smaller parts that are easier

يساعد تقسيم المهام الكبيرة في تحقيقها بسهولة أكبر. سطر 20

We often hear people say, 'It's a small world, isn't it?' It's usually when they've just experienced one those strange coincidences that seem to happen in nearly everyone's lives. You know the kind of thing: you're on holiday in another country and you run into a person you know from home, even though neither of you knew that People often think experiences like this are evidence of something mysterious happening, some kind o hidden plan outside our knowledge. The scientific explanation is less exciting, and perhaps that's why some people are reluctant to accept it. Comcidences are events that unexpectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason

or finding an unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people. A very common example of the latter is talking to a complete stranger and finding that you have the same birthday. What are the chances of that Actually, the chances are better than you might think, and there's a mathematical way to prove it. It has been calculated that the number of people you need to have a 50% chance of two of them sharing a birthday is 23. And when

there are 48 people in a room, the probability goes up to 95%. To put it another way, if there are only 50 peop 14 reading these words (and I hope there are more!), one of them will almost certainly have the same birthday as me. The other part of the scientific explanation for coincidences is simply that there are so many events people's lives. Just think of the number of people that you have had any kind of connection with during your life
There are probably over 10,000, and the older you get, the more there will be. If you are the kind of person who talks 18 to strangers, you will definitely come across coincidences. Basically, when you think about how complex our lives 19 are, especially nowadays with the Internet, the only surprising thing is that coincidences don't happen more often.

A. Match the titles with the paragraphs above . (4 points)

1. The writer's conclusion about coincidence.

2. Figures show possibilities of coincidence.

example

4. What are coincidences? 3. More connected lives than before . B. Complete the missing information in the table from the text above . (6 points)

 some kind of hidden plan outside our knowledge Being on a holiday and running into a friend you know from home, neither of them example Scientific

a. Some people aren't willing to adopt the scientific explanation of coincidence be-لا يرغب بعض الناس في تبنى التفسير العلمي للمصادفة لأنه أقل إثارة cause <u>it is less exciting</u> b. To prove that it is likely to share a birthday with a stranger , the writer used a mathematical way

c. Mathematical way and many events in people's lives/complicity of our life show that coincidence are not surprising or strange as people believe .

d. You will absolutely encounter/ come across coincidences if you are the kind of person who talks to strangers.

1. When do people usually say "It's a small world"?1-2 When they've just experienced one of those strange coincidences ..... in nearly everyone's lives

What do people mean by "It's a small world?" A. People's lives are more connected than they used to be

B. We can communicate easily with people who are far awa

2. What are the two parts of scientific explanation? 11 + 15

a. there's a mathematical way to prove it

b. there are so many events in people's lives.

F. How does the internet affect people's lives , according to the text ? coincidences don't happen more

C. Decide if the statements are (True) or (False).

1. If there are 23 people in a room, the possibility that two of them have the same birthday is less than 40%. (F)

2. Your social network will expand as you grow up. ( T) 19

3. Running into a friend in prearranged time and place is a kind of strange إن الالتقاء بصديـق فـي مـكان وزمـان محدديـن مسـبقًا هـو نـوع مـن (F). coincidence المصادفة الغربية.

4. The writer is confident that one of text readers has the same birthday as .الكاتب واثق من أن أحد قراء النصوص له نفس عيد ميلاده ( T ). his .(

5. The number of people has no effect on finding something common with .عدد الأشخاص ليس له تأثير على إيجاد شيء مشترك مع الآخرين (F). others

6. Nearly all people come across strange coincidences.(T) ىصادف كل الناس تقريبًا مصادفات غريبة

7. The scientific explanation is not exciting as some people expect .( T ) التفسير العلمي ليس مثيرا كما يتوقع البعض

8. The writer thinks that coincidences can't be provided mathematically .(F) يعتقد الكاتب أن الصدف لا يمكن تقديمها رياضيًا

9. The writers concludes that coincidences are normal parts of our lives .(T) يستنتج الكتاب أن الصدف جزء طبيعي من حياتنا.

10. The writer concludes that coincidences are really surprising . .(F)

يستنتج الكاتب أن الصدف مدهشة حقًا 11. Sometimes you run into someone you know and everyone person ex-

D. What is the possibility of finding two persons having the same birthday for each of the following:

2) 30% 1) 23%

pected the other one to be in that place. .(T)

It isn't hard to explain why parents, teachers and older people in general get so concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of communications technology. They may be motivated by a wish to m or to control them, but throughout history older generations have always tried The only difference now is that the Internet is such a powerful force, and older people generally don't

really understand this new world of social media and instant communication, so they're unable to control it And the situation is changing so fast that the gap in their knowledge is widening all the time . In a similar way, governments, even in democratic countries, like to put limits on peo

After all, it's a large part of what governments are about. They may have more technological knowledge than the average parent, but the spread of social media sites and con making it harder and harder for them to control what their citizens are saying and doing. Clearly, this isn't always a positive trend, but what we can say for sure is that new information and

communications technologies are a force for social change and economic development, especially in poorer countries without a reliable traditional phone network. The World Bank has calculated that in countries like this, a 10% increase in high-speed Internet connections leads to a 1.3% increase in economic growth. It is they say, 'the single most powerful way to extend economic opportunities and services to millions of especially in remote areas'. A recent headline on the BBC website asked: 'Could Ramallah become an Arab World technology

19 hub?' The article went on to show how young Palestinians are starting small technology companies that could help the Palestinian economy to break free from the restrictions placed on it by the Israeli occupation. As one interviewee explains: 'This is what is good about technology: it breaks the borders. A person with a laptop can work in the worst situations; he can work from his home and interact with the global

community, without a passport and despite the occupation. It is limitless

## A. Answer the following questions : -

1. Why do adults get concerned about young people's use of communication سطر 2-3 ? technology They may be motivated by a wish to protect their children from harm or to control them.

عنظر 4 أو سطر 8 ? What do governments and older generation have in common

They would like to put limits on behavior / They are unable to control social media. 3. What makes it harder for the governments to control what their citizen are saying and doing ? 10 سطر

The spread of social media sites and communications apps like Twitter and Whats App. سطر 19-12 How could the Palestinian economy break free the Israeli restrictions? اسطر By starting small technology companies that could help the Palestinian economy.

B. Complete the sentences below :-1. According to the World Bank, if there is a 20 % in internet speed, this will

سطر قص لصق مع مضاعفة الرقم lead to a 2.6 % increase in economic growth . 15 2. Despite the Israeli occupation, Palestinians can: work from his home and interact with the global community. على الرغم من الاحتلال الإسرائيلي ، يمكن للفلسطينيين: العمل من منزله والتفاعل مع المجتمع العالمي. 22 سطر

سطر 3. According to an interview , technology is good because it is limitless. 23 C. Decide whether the following statements are True or False. (4 points)

سطرا (False). Only teachers are concerned about the negative effects of internet 2. The gap in the older people's knowledge is shrinking X widening . (False) الفجوة في معرفة كبار السن تتقلص. 8-7

3. Governments, even in democratic countries, like to restrict people's be-سطر 9 ( True ). havior

4. Information and communication technologies are a positive force . (True)





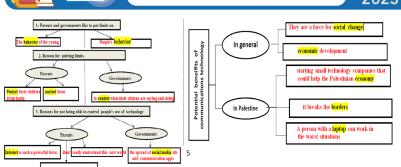


The best title: Methods of communication today

ما الادعاء الذي تأخذه مدرسة ميلتون الثانوية على محمل الجد

لماذا يحصل طلاب المستقبل على مقابلة غير رسمية في مدرستهم الابتدائية؟

لماذا لا يُتوقع من المدرسين في مدرسة ميلتون منح الطلاب وظائف مهنية؟



TEXT A :As a parent, I'm becoming increasingly worried about the effect communications technology having on young people. My fourteen-year-old son seems to spend hours every day texting or chatting

online, or updating his social media page. He says he's going to do his homework, but an hour or two late still hasn't started it, and I can't help feeling that he's wasting so much time on this instead of doing useful things, or even just being with his friends and communicating with real people. Is all this texting affecting young people's ability to use language properly? Is there a danger that they could become addicted to technology? What potential dangers are out there in the online world? I don't know enough about these new

technologies to be able to answer questions like these. TEXT B: Like it or not, today's young people are the connected generation. A recent study in the US found that nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day and 75% own mobile phones. Texting is now the main form of **communication** for **young people**. The **figures** obviously vary between

countries, but the one thing we can predict is that **they** will continue to rise. Inevitably, this has led to panic among parents, teachers and other adults. But are these fears justified 14 Not according to Dr Amy Lehane, who has studied exactly how young people are using technology. 'If you look back,' she says, 'you find the same panic reaction from older people to the growth of the

16 telephone or television. Often it comes from a fear of something they don't understand, but our research indicates that young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world, or between the types of language used for texts and job applications. They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology: they know, for example, that it's not a good idea to post 20 a message like 'I'm having a party next Saturday' on a public site.'

A. Decide which of the two texts talks about the following: (4 points)

1. Parents' questions and enquiries. (Text A)

2. We should learn to trust young people more . (Text B)

3. Facts and numbers about young people generation's use of technology. (Text B)

4. is about a personal feeling and includes a list of concern? (Text A)

B. Answer the following questions: (5 points)

1. What annoys parents a lot in general? 1-2

They are worried about the effect communications technology is having on young

2. What does the parent prefer his son to do in his free time? 4-5

a. <u>doing useful things</u> b. <u>communicating with real people</u>

3. What things is the writer still questioning about in text A?

/ The list of concerns mentioned by the parent  $^{6.-7}$ a. Is all this texting affecting young people's ability to use language properly?

b. Is there a danger that they could become addicted to technology?

c. What potential dangers are out there in the online world?

4. Why does Dr. Amy have good information about the subject? 14

Dr. Amy has studied exactly how young people are using technology. 5. How does Dr. Amy explain older people's panic towards young's use of technology?  $^{17}$ Often it comes from a fear of something they don't understand.

C. Decide whether these statements are True or False:

The major way for teenagers now to keep in touch is sending short messages. (  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

- The numbers of using technology are nearly the same between countries. ( X )

- Dr. Amy is against the unjustified fear that older people feel.

- Older people had more fear reaction of the growth of social media than parents today. (X)

- Fears of the rise of figures in using social media are justified according to Lehane. (X) E. Complete the missing information in the table from the texts above: (8 points)

1.The 14-year-old son spends his time in: 2	texting or chatting online, or updating his social media page.
2.The negatives of spending too much on texting and chatting on the son : 4-5	<ul><li>a. wasting so much time on this instead of doing useful things</li><li>b. not communicating with real people.</li></ul>
3.The US latest study showed that:	a. nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day b. 75% own mobile phones.
4.Reasons to be positive about the future according to Dr. Amy Lehane: 18-19-20	a. telling the difference between the on- line world and the real world. b. between the types of language used for texts and job applications. c. They're also very aware of the possi-

It used to be thought that friendship was something that 'just happened' between people. However, many studies b plex process, but one that can be social scientists have shown that becoming friends with another person is a com-<u>learnt.</u> Making (and keeping) friends isn't easy — it takes effort. Here are the top five tips for turning know into a lasting friend.

1 Everyone has acquaintances people we know, but who aren't (yet) friends. To take your relationship further than just discussing the weather, you need to show an interest in their lives. Ask them questions (but don't get too personal at first). Even more importantly, listen to their answers and remember the information for

Maybe you made a joke that annoyed your new friend, or forgot to call when you promised to It's almost inevitable that something will go wrong at some point, but it's how you react to the situation that may be more important than the initial error. An honest apology and making the effort not to let it happen again are usually

When making arrangements, there are two opposites ways of behaving that can harm a torcing the other person to make all the decisions by saying things like I don't mind, you choose friendship. The first is forcing the other person to make all the de

A. Match the tittles with the paragraphs above:

A. Keep secrets to yourself B. Be interested 6 C. Don't try too hard 19 D. Be clear, but not demanding E. Don't let one mistake get in the way 11 B. Complete the table with the suitable advice for each person from the text above: (8 points)

Situation	Advice
I said a silly joke and my 9 friend might be angry with me.	a. An honest apology b. not to let it happen again
We see each other every day, <sup>5-6</sup> but I'm not sure how to take it further	a. show an interest b. Ask them questions c. listen to their answers
Should I tell people about my <sup>18</sup> new expensive car / house ?	a. don't boast b. don't take themselves too seriously
Should I say what I want to do or let others decide?	a. don't be inflexible b. You need to find a middle way between the two extremes

C. Answer the following questions: (3 points)

I. What have studies shown about friendship?

Becoming friends with another person is a complex process, but one that can be learnt. <sup>2</sup> 2. What are the extreme = two opposite ways of behaving that can harm a friendship? / make arrangements by :  $^{14\mbox{-}15}$ 

a. The first is forcing the other person to make all the decisions.

b. The other is being too particular and inflexible.

D. Complete the following statements with words or phrases from the text . (4 points) 1. One should avoid asking personal questions for his new friends at first . 6

2. When misunderstanding = go wrong happens between friends, it's essential to know how you react to the situation 11

E. Decide whether these statements are True or False: (6 points)

(X) According to the writer, making friends is an easy task.  $(\sqrt{\ })$  The text introduces some tips on how to get lasting friends. <sup>3-4</sup>

(  $\sqrt{\ }$  ) Friendship means more than talking about weather. <sup>6</sup>

(X) Discussing the weather is the best way to take your relationships further. 6 ( $\sqrt{\ }$ ) Being careless about friends' lives may limit your relationships with them. <sup>6</sup>

(  ${\bf X}$  ) You should ask very personal questions at first in order to make friendships.  $^7$ 

 $(\sqrt{\ })$  You should avoid asking personal questions to your new friend. <sup>7</sup> (  $\checkmark$  ) Your reaction to the situation may be more important than the initial mistake .  $^{10}$ 

 $(\sqrt{\ })$  You shouldn't go too far when you want to impress a new friend. <sup>17-18</sup>

(  ${\bf X}$  ) To be too proud = boast of yourself is extremely needed for new friendships.  $^{18}$ 

TEXT A: A new study into how the Internet is changing the nature of friendship has found that social networking sites like Facebook and Myspace don't help people make more close friends. Although people (especially young people) using these sites claim to have thousands of 'friends', this research suggests that face-to-face contact is usually needed to form genuine relationships. Many previous studies of friendship have established that the maximum number of people in a standard friendship group is 150, with about five of these regarded as close friends. This new study has found that, in terms of how many people we keep in regular contact with, these figures remain roughly the same fo online friends. What's more, the five closest friends of regular Internet users are likely to be people they have actually met. 'To form close friendships, we need to be able to trust the other person,' explains Dr. Samuel Holiday, one of the report's co-authors, 'and with people that you only know through the Internet, you can't even be sure they're wh ney say they are.'

TEXT B: As someone who has made a lot of friends via the Internet, I'm tired of hearing that they're not 'n friends'. The argument seems to be that you can never really know someone unless you've actually met them. The fact is, though, that meeting someone is no guarantee that they're who they say they are. I've met lots of people whose rea

character and intentions turned out to be different from those first presented In fact, I regard some people I've met online as my closest friends. We actually have many interests in common, which

is why we got together in the first place. The things I'm interested in are perhaps a bit unusual, and there's little chance of meeting others with the same interests without the Internet. Compare this with people I met at school and haven't seen or contacted for nearly twenty years, or people I know at work. I'm supposed to think of these as 'real' friends, and the ones I chat to nearly every day as just 'Internet friends'

I'm told that these Internet friends are somehow less real, which doesn't make sense.

1. How many close friends most people have? 5

a. in real life:  $\underline{\text{five}}$  b. on the Internet:  $\underline{\text{five}}$ 

2. According to Text B, What really causes tiredness for the writer? 11-12 H tired of hearing that they're not 'real friends'

3. Text B, What makes the writer think that meeting someone is not enough to know who they really are? 13

Meeting someone is no guarantee that they're who they say they are .

4. Text B, Why does the writer consider some online people as close friends? 15 We actually have many interests in common.

5. Why is there little chance for the writer to meet others with the same interests without the internet? 16

The things I'm interested in are perhaps a bit unusual.

6. Text B, Who are the people the writer is supposed to think of as real friends? 18

a. people I met at school and haven't seen or contacted for nearly twenty year b. people I know at work

7. Text B, Mention two ideas that the writer complains about:  $^{11\ /\ 20}$ 

a. I'm tired of hearing that they're not 'real friends' b. I'm told that these Internet friends are somehow less real

8. Text B, What is the writer's opinion of online friendships? 21

In my experience, friendships made online are just as real as the ones we happened to make face to face.

1. The new research exactly studied how the Internet is changing the nature of friendship. 2. According to Samuel Holiday, we need to be able to trust the other person to make close relationships , and this difficult to happen online because can't even be sure they're who they say they are.' 8-9

3. According to the writer of Text B, friends get together because we actually have many interests in common 16

Which of the two text writers would agree with the following opinions :(4 points)

1. Online friends are not as real as those you have actually met. ( $\underline{A}$  /  $\underline{B}$ ) 2. Social media sites help you find people with similar interests. ( A /  $\underline{B}$  )  $^{17}$ 

3. Meeting someone doesn't necessarily reveal his/her real character. ( A / B ) 4. Face – to – face interaction is necessary to form close friendships. ( $\underline{A}$  /  $\underline{B}$ ) <sup>3</sup> Decide whether each of the following is True or False: ( 6 points )

 $(\sqrt{\ })$ The writer of Text A .New research shows that online friendships are less real than ones with people you've actually met.

(X) New research shows that social networking sites enable us to build genuine = real relationships.

(X) The writer of Text A, the size of online friendship groups seems to be very different from 'real-life' ones. (X) The writer of Text A, Samuel Holliday wrote the report by himself.

 $(\sqrt{\ })$  Dr. Samuel believes we can't trust people we haven't actually met.

(X) The writer of Text B agrees that it is actually important to meet a person to know who he is .  $(\sqrt{\ })$  According to the text B, people you know in real life may be changed or

appear different.  $(\sqrt{\ })$  The writer of Text B would disagree with Samuel Holliday.

(X) The writer of Text B has similar interests to most people. / real friends

can't be made online.

(X) The writer of Text B keeps in touch with his/her old school friends.  $(\sqrt{\ })$  The writer of Text B builds his opinion on a personal experience.

**TEXT A:** a newspaper or magazine article دراسة حالة : مدرسة ميلتون الثانوية ... Case study: Milton Secondary School Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work, but Milton Secondary School takes the claim very seriously. Before they even join the school, future pupils get an informa interview at their primary school to discuss their hopes and preferences The emphasis on employment continues during the first two years at Milton, and then in the third year all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company

Throughout their secondary education, students have professional careers advice, which cost

Two years later, this becomes a whole week spent with a company, usually arranged by the

the school over £30,000 a year. Head teacher Harriet Downs believes it's worth it, though: 'Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers,' she says, so we bring in professional help. It's part of a coordinated programme that aims to make students aware of the employment

options available, and how to make the most of them-لقد فات الأوان لبدء الحديث عن العمل في سنتهم الأخيرة. . It's too late to start talking about work in their final year.

4. What is the purpose of the co-ordinated progamme? ما هو الغرض من البرنامج المنسق؟ سطر 11

a. that aims to make students aware of the employment options available. تهدف إلى توعية الطلاب بخيارات التوظيف المتاحة

b. how to make the most of them. كيفية تحقيق أقصى استفادة منها

A. Read the text and find answers to the questions below :-

To prepare students for the world of work. لإعداد الطلاب لعالم العمل

2. Why do future students get an informal interview at their primary school? 3 سطر

لمناقشة آمالهم وتفضيلاتهم للمستقبل. <u>To discuss their hopes and preferences for the future</u>.

عنظر 3. Why aren't tecahers at Milton School expected to give students professional careers ? 10 سطر

لم يتم تدريب المعلمين كمستشارين مهنيين \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ لم

1. What claim does Milton Secondary School take seriously?

B. Complete the table with the missing information :

What happens during the following years at Milton School?

The emphasis on employment التركيز على الوظيفة In the first years 4 all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local In the third years 5 يقضي جميع الطلاب يومًا في تجربة العمل في شركة محلية company becomes a whole week spent with a company In the fifth years 6 يصبح أسبوعًا كاملاً يقضيه مع الشركة

C. Decide whether each of the following sentences is (True) or (False):

1. Students have professional careers advice in their final year of secondary school. (False ) 13

.الطلاب لديهم نصائح مهنية في السنة الأخيرة من المدرسة الثانوية

2. The professional careers advice programme usually costs Milton School £ 30.000 . (True) 9

عادةً ما يكلف برنامج المشورة بشأن المهن المهنية مدرسة ميلتون 30.000 جنيه إسترليني. 3. The text is about the connection between education 8 and work <sup>13</sup>. (<u>True</u>) النص يدور حول العلاقة بين التعليم والعمل.

D. Choose the correct answer: -

1. A whole week spent with a company is usually arranged by \_ عادة ما يتم ترتيب أسبوع كامل يقضيه الطلاب في الشركة من قبل الطلاب أنفسهم

c. Milton Secondary School a. The students themselves b. The primary school d. the professional advisors

E. What do the following refer to?

1. their ( L.3 ) : <u>pupils</u>

2. this ( L.6 ) : doing work experience at a local company القيام بخبرة العمل في شركة محلية مدير المدرسة هارييت داونز . Head teacher Harriet Downs المدرسة هارييت داونز .

4. them ( L.12 ) : the employment options available خيارات التوظيف المتاحة

In a speech yesterday, the Education Minister advised students to avoid arts subjects and choose science or maths if they want to improve their job prospects. In the past he said arts subjects like languages and history were chosen by students who didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the future. He explained that this was because of a feeling that they involved skills that were useful for many different jobs, but he questioned whether this was still true: Nowadays, we know differently,

7 The best subjects for keeping your options open are ones like science, technology and engineering.

9 It quickly became clear that the Minister's words were controversial, with teachers and university heads 10 reacting strongly to his advice. 'Of course science and technology are important,' said one, 'but it would be completely wrong to neglect the arts. They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general. Also the nonwy depends as much on creativity as on technical

A. Answer the following questions:

(7 points) 1. How could students improve their job possibilities in the future according كيف يمكن للطلاب تحسين فرص عملهم في المستقبل حسب الوزير؟ <sup>1-2</sup> ?to the minister

a. to avoid arts subjects (الفنية) أن تتجنب المواضيع الأدبية

b. choose science or maths اختر العلوم أو الرياضيات 2. Why did students in the past without a clear idea of their future career tend to choose arts subjects? 3

لماذا كان الطلاب في الماضي بدون فكرة واضحة عن وظيفتهم المستقبلية ويميلون إلى اختيار المواضيع الأدبية؟ They didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the future. لأنهم لم يمتلكوا فكرة واضحة عن ما أرادوا أن يفعلوا في المستقبل.

3. Why does the university head believe that arts and technical subjects are equally important? 11 لماذا يعتقد رئيس الجامعة أن التخصصات / المواضيع الأدبية والفنية متساويين في الأهمية ؟

a) They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general. الآداب توفر المهارات الهامة وفهم العالم والناس بشكل عام.

b) Also, the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.' أيضا، فإن الاقتصاد يعتمد كثيرا على الإبداع كما في المعرفة التقنية. (3 points) B. Circle the correct answer:

1. It's supposed that art subjects were chosen by students who من المفترض أن المواد الفنية تم اختيارها من قبل الطلاب الذين a. had no idea what to do later b. were aware of what to do in the future

c. love languages and history 2. One of the best subjects for keeping open chances is

أحد أفضل المواضيع للحفاظ على الفرص مفتوحة سطر 7 a. history تاريخ b. technology التكنلوجيا c. arts \_ opinion. <sup>9 سطر</sup> 3. "It would be wrong to neglect the arts" this was \_\_\_

"سيكون من الخطأ إهمال الفنون" كان هذا رأي b. <u>students'</u> c. <u>one of the teachers' and university heads'</u> a. ministers' C. Decide whether the sentences are (True) or (False) according to the text. (6 points )

سطر أثارت كلمات الوزراء الكثير من الجدل According to the ministers' speech, whatever a student studies, all chanc- .2

1. The ministers' words caused a lot of arguments =controversial. (True)

es will be open for him in the future. ( False ) science, technology and engineering وبحسب كلمة الوزراء ، مهما يدرس الطالب ، ستفتح أمامه كل الفرص في المستقبل.

3. Job prospects nowadays are the same as in the past. (False)

فرص العمل في الوقت الحاضر هي نفسها كما في الماضي

D. What do the following pronouns refer to: (4 points)

1."they- their " (line 2-3-4): students

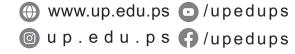
وزير التعليم Education Minister. الطلاب 2: Education Minister أفضل المواضيع / المواد The best subjects المواضيع / المواد

4. "this" (line 4): the idea of choosing arts subjects by students فكرة اختيار مواد الآداب/الفنون من قبل الطلاب 5. "this" (line 5): the idea that arts subjects involved that were useful for many different jobs.

فكرة أن موضوعات الآداب/الفنون متضمنة والتي كانت مفيدة للعديد من الوظائف المختلفة.

جامعة فلسطين UNIVERSITY OF PALESTINE







		الوحدة 8	
Read what we asked three young business people about their experience of starting up in business.			
1	Three years ago, when he was just fourteen, Pete Finn developed an app th	nat was so popular that	
2	he sold it to a major IT company, giving him the money to spend on dev	eloping new ideas. His	
3	advice: 'I never had any training. I just jumped straight into things. After	all, you don't want to	
4	spend a long time getting everything perfect and then find the market has dis	sappeared. But my lack	
5	of experience meant that I made some expensive mistakes at first. In the en	nd, someone warned me	
6	against putting all my profits into developing new ideas instead of keeping	some back to pay tax.	
7	But before that I'd had some unpleasant moments.'		
8	Seventeen-year-old Anita Simons started out making jewellery for friends		
9	fashion shops and direct to the <b>public</b> via her online company. She says: 'Or		
10	things I've had to learn to do is decide the most effective way of spending m	<u>oney</u> . You need to work	
11	out the financial figures and have them checked by someone who understa	nds money. Luckily my	
12	parents are both in business themselves, so they advised me to spend more on marketing, less on		
13	<u>product development</u> , or whatever.		
14	Wherever it comes from, getting good advice is very important.'		
15	Hashem Ali is the nineteen-year-old owner of a company that makes online		
16	tips: 'I think initially the key thing is to understand the market. Work		
17	customers are, who your competitors are, what they offer and how you cou		
18	these days to get professional help with this kind of market research. After		
19	and don't give up if things get difficult (which they almost certainly will at some point). Starting and		
20	<b>running a business</b> is hard work. If you think it's only going to be a nine-to	-five job, you should go	
21	and do something else.'		

#### A. Complete the following table: Which person:

Name of the person	Tips given to people	
1. Anita Simons	talks about spending <sup>10</sup> priorities?	يتحدث عن إنفاق المال
2. Pete Finn	advises people not to wait too long <sup>4</sup> ?	ينصح الناس أن لا ينتظروا طويلاً
3. Hashem Ali	warns that success doesn't come easily <sup>17</sup> ?	يحذر بأن النجاح لا يأتي بسهولة
4. Hashem Ali	advices others not to give up <sup>19</sup>	ينصح الأخرين أن لا يستسلموا
5. Pete Finn	learnt from his/her mistakes <sup>5</sup> ?	تعلم من أخطائه
6. Anita Simons	had help from <b>family</b> <sup>12</sup> = parents members?	أخذت مساعدة من أعضاء العائلة

#### B. Complete the following table with the missing information from the above passage . (10 points)

Business people The name	age	Product selling Their business	Tips given to people	The way for marketing online
1. Pete Finn	17	He developed an app. طور تطبیق	You don't want to spend a long time getting everything perfect and then find the market has disappeared     3-4	
2. Anita Simons	17	Making jewelry صناعة المجوهرات	1. <b>Decide</b> the most effective way	of spending money 10 حدد الطريقة الأكثر فعالية لإنا 14 احصل على نصيحة جيد on <u>marketing</u> 12-13
2. Hashem Ali	19	music videos أشرطة الفيديو والموسيقي	1.understand the market 2.After doing market research you and if things get difficult don't giv ان تكون عار ما وإذا ساعت الأمور فلا تستسلم	<u>ve up</u> 18-19

## A. Complete the sentences with information from the box :

1. According to Anita's parents , to  $\underline{spend\ more\ on\ marketing}\ ,\ \underline{less\ on\ product}$ development. 12-13

وفقًا لوالدي أنيتا ، لزيادة الإنفاق على التسويق ، وتقليل الإنفاق على تطوير المنتج 2. Both Anita and Hashem consider  $\underline{\text{getting advice}}$  as an important point. <sup>13</sup> يعتبر كل من أنيتا وهاشم الحصول على المشورة نقطة مهمة.

3. According to Hashem, the key thing to succeed in business is understand the market. 16 .وبحسب هاشم ، فإن الشيء الأساسي للنجاح في العمل هو فهم السوق

4. In paragraph 3 understanding the market can be achieved by: 16-17-18 في الفقرة 3 ، يمكن تحقيق فهم السوق من خلال:

Work out who your potential customers are, who your competitors are, what they offer and how you could do it better and all these can be done by market research اكتشـف مـن هـم عملاؤك المحتملين ومن هم منافسـوك وما يقدمونه وكيـف يمكنك القيام بذلك بشكل أفضل وكل هذا يمكن القيام به من خلال البحث التسويقي.

B. Decide whether each of the following statements is True or False. ( 6 points)

1. Hashem advises people not to wait too long before starting business. (F) 4 ينصح هاشم الناس بعدم الانتظار طويلاً قبل بدء العمل

2. Pete Finn had learnt from his mistakes.  $(\underline{T})$  5 لقد تعلم بیت فین من أخطائه

3. Pete's lack of experience caused him serious mistakes at first.  $(\underline{T})^5$ 

تسبب افتقار بيت للخبرة في أخطاء جسيمة في البداية

4. Anita distributes her product to the public by exporting it to the internet cloud.  $(\underline{T})^9$ توزع أنيتا منتجها للجمهور عن طريق تصديره إلى سحابة الإنترنت.

5. Anita talks about spending priorities.  $(\underline{T})$ أنيتا تتحدث عن أولويات الإنفاق

6. Anita had never taken an advice from other people . (F)  $^{12}$ 

لم تأخذ أنيتا نصيحة من أشخاص آخرين

7. It's not necessary to understand the market according to Hashem.  $(\underline{F})^{\ 16}$ 

ليس من الضروري فهم السوق بحسب هاشم

C. Choose the correct answer:

(2 points) کلا من بیتي فین و أنیتا وافقوا علی 1: Both Pete and Anita agree that يجب أخذ النصيحة من الوالدين a. advice should be taken only from parents.

b. taking advice plays a key role in business أخذ المشورة يلعب دورًا رئيسيًا في العمل 2: All three people in the text agree on a very important step when starting a busi-

يتفق الأشخاص الثلاثة في النص على خطوة مهمة للغاية عند بدء عمل تجاري ، وهو:\_\_\_\_\_\_

a .developing your product. <u>b. taking advice</u>. أخذ المشورة c.looking to the future. 3: Both Pete and Anita کلا من بیتي فین و أنیتا

a. <u>lack enough experience because they are young</u> يفتقرون إلى الخبرة الكافية لأنهم صغار السن

b. are developing computer software تقوم بتطوير برامج الكمبيوتر

4: Finding out if customers will buy your product is called

معرفة ما إذا كان العملاء سيشترون منتجك يسمى c. market research. 18 b. market share. a. market value.

the Olympic Games

: There are limits to how many sports can be included in the Olympic Games. In the 2012 Summer Games, there were 26, and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) have added two more for 2016 (golf and rugby sevens). There are various criteria that the IOC bases its decisions on, 4 but the most important is probably international popularity. Sports tend to get included if they have a

tradition and are played and watched by enough people in enough countries.

: This leads to some interesting questions. Why, for example, was baseball 7 included from 1984, but then dropped for 2012? Although some think it is only popular in the USA, it 8 actually has a large following in South America and Asia too. The main reason for leaving it out, 9 according to some, is a **combination of geography** and **politics**: there is **little interest** in **the sport** in

10 Europe, and European members are in a majority on the IOC. : Of the other sports not (yet) included, one that stands out is squash. It has 12 long tradition and is played all over the world. It's also more obviously a real sport than som

other Olympic 'sports'. In fact, it's more mysterious why certain sports are included. Take speed walking, for example, a long-standing Olympic regular. The rules say that the athletes have to have both 15 feet in contact with the ground at all times, and must keep their legs straight. The result, to me at least, 16 looks very silly.

More importantly, it breaks one of my two personal rules for judging serious 18 sports because it puts artificial limits on what can be done. This is why I can't take any sport seriously if it 19 involves doing something in water that is more naturally done out of water. My other rule is that the 20 scoring has to be objective and measurable, not a matter of opinion.

## A. Match the headings with the suitable paragraphs above :

a. Two examples of strange decisions (3)

b. What makes an Olympic sport? (1)

c. My own criteria (4)

d. A change of mind (2)

**B.** Answer the questions:

1. How many sports were included in the 2012 Summer Olympics?  $^{26}$ 

كم عدد الرياضات التي أدرجت في الألعاب الأولمبية الصيفية عام 2012؟

2. Who chooses which sports to include? <sup>2</sup> من يختار الرياضات كي تشمل ضمن القائمة ؟

<u>اللجنة الأولمبية الدولية IOC</u>

3. Which sports were not included in 2012 but will be at the next Games?  $^3$ Golf and rugby sevens

4. What is the main reason for deciding which sports are chosen? 4

ما هو السبب الرئيسي لأن تقرر أي الرياضيات تختار

الشهرة/ الشعبية الدولية <u>International popularity</u> 5. During what period was baseball an Olympic sport?

في أي فترة أصبحت لعبة البيسبول رياضة أولمبية؟

1984 - 2012

6. According to the writer, why should squash to be considered as a game in the Olympics? 11-13 حسب الكاتب لماذا يجب اعتبار الاسكواش لعبة في الاولمبياد؟

It is played all over the world يتم لعبها في جميع أنحاء العالم

It has a long tradition. لها تقليد طويل

It's also more obviously a real sport than some other Olympic 'sports'.

من الواضح أنها رياضة حقيقية أكثر من بعض "الرياضات" الأولمبية الأخرى. 7. What are the writer's criteria for scoring in sports? 20

ما هي معايير الكاتب للتسجيل في الرياضة؟

The scoring has to be objective and measurable, not a matter of opinion. يجب أن يكون التسجيل موضوعيًا وقابلاً للقياس ، وليس مسألة رأي.

C. Complete the following .

1. According to some , baseball was left out from the 2012 games for combination of geography and politics reasons.

وفقًا للبعض ، تم استبعاد لعبة البيسبول من ألعاب 2012 لمجموعة من الأسباب الجغرافية والسياسية.

D. Decide whether each of the following is (TRUE) or (FALSE). 1. There were 26 sports in the 2016 Summer Games. (F) <sup>2</sup>

2. Golf was not included in the 2012 Olympic Games.  $(\underline{T})^3$ 

كانت هناك 26 رياضة في الألعاب الصيفية لعام 2016

لِم يتم تضمين الجولف في دورة الألعاب الأولمبية لعام 2012

3. Baseball is well-known / popular / famous in most European countries .  $\underline{(F)}^{\prime}$ لعبة البيسبول معروفة في معظم الدول الأوروبية.

4. The writer gives clear reasons why some activities are not serious sports.  $(\underline{T})$  8-10

يعطى الكاتب أسبابًا واضحة تجعل بعض الأنشطة غير جادة. 5. The writer suggests speed walking should not be included in the Olympics .  $(\underline{T})^{14}$ 

يقترح الكاتب عدم إدراج المشي السريع في الألعاب الأولمبية.

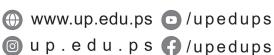
E. What do the pronouns highlighted in the text refer to?

1. they (line 5) sports 2. it (line 8) baseball 3. the sport (line 10): baseball 4. it (line 11) <u>squash</u> 6. it (line 17): speed walking 5. their (line 15): athlet's legs

## جميع مفردات توجيهي للعام 2023

غیر محترف amateur	not professional
غیر صبور impatient	not wanting - unable to wait
متردد reluctant	not wanting to do something
reluctant متردد	not willing
عنید stubborn	not willing to change opinions
inflexible غير مرن	not wanting to change
موضوعي objective	not based on personal opinions
optional اختياري	not compulsory
neglect يتجاهل	ignore, not pay attention to
genuine حقيقي	real, not false
يثابر persevere	keep trying - don't give up
happened to	didn't plan or arrange to
مبدع creative	good at making artistic things
مكافأة reward	give something good
يثمن / يقدر worth	giving good value
يثير انطباع    impress	show how good you are
يثير انطباع  impress	make people think you are good
محبط disappointed	isn't as good expected

sum or certain that something is true guarantee είωω way to be sure - reason to be sure potential Δαίωω possibilities for the future romising aclg showing good possibilities for the future romising aclg someone you work with stranger μεμέ someone you work with stranger μεμέ someone you work with stranger μεμέ unable to move acquaintance εόμω untrue reason stuck είμε unable to move impatient μεμώ με mabble to move impatient μεμώ με mabble to move impatient μεμώ part of the reason - the cause sector μέρ (βιδά part of a country's - section of economy coordinated μέμω part of a country's - section of economy coordinated μέμω part of a country's - section of economy coordinated μέμω part of a country's - section of economy coordinated μέμω part of a country's - section of economy coordinated μέμω part of a country's - section of economy coordinated μέμω part of a country's - section of economy getting debt ωμεμέ part (m) parting μέμε με με τη το προτερική than priority αριθμί με τη το προτερική το προτερική parting μέμε με με τη το προτερική το προτερική parting μέμε με με τη το προτερική parting με με με τη το προτερική parting με με με τη το προτερική parting μέμε με τη το προτερική parting μέμε με τη το προτερική parting με το προτερική parting το προτερική parting με το προτερική parting με το προτερική parting με το προτερική parting το προτερική parting με το προτερική parting με το προτερική parting το προτερικ	واثق confident	sure of yourself, not shy
guarante والمن المنافعة المنا		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
potential المنافعة المحتوية ا		
showing good possibilities for the future  colleague נוס		
stranger بالله someone you work with stranger was a someone you work with straight play we with the move unable to move finaley play with the reason factor Jole part of the reason - the cause sector sp / glab part of a country's - section of economy different parts working together outweighs als glabs/pal is more important than priority algol are the most important astonishing was a very surprising getting debt was a very surprising lasting will tragedies algolub a satisfier of a long time borders again graph was a very surprising gently should be continuing for a long time borders again graph was a very surprising deviling for a long time devery angry straight was a very surprising develop		
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the nature of طبیعة what is really like  vary مختلف different		
vary مختلف different	من خلال    throughout	from beginning to end of
1 1 1	من خلال throughout توجه / حرکة	from beginning to end of movement - fashion - change
	throughout من خلال trend توجه / حركة the nature of طبيعة	from beginning to end of movement - fashion - change what is really like
	throughout من خلال trend توجه / حرکة the nature of طبیعة vary مختلف	from beginning to end of movement - fashion - change what is really like different







2023

Phrasal Verbs		
يتواصل kept in touch	stayed in contact	
fitting in	being accepted in your social group	
یستمر carry on	continue	
get on well	have a good relationship يكتسب علاقات	
يسلم hand on	given	
يسلم    hand over	give responsibility to someone else	
take over يتحكم	get control	
يقلع take-off	leave the ground	
يتوقف give up	stop	
ينمو brought up	raised to adulthood	
يتواصل catch up	talk about	
يستضيف put up	let stay	
قلق worry about	be anxious about	
قادر على capable of	having the ability	
aware of درایة	starting to notice	
نقص lack of	not having (enough)	
left out استثنی	dropped	
rule out يستبعد	say it's impossible to include	
یکتشف turned out	discovered	
یکتشف find out	discovered	
يخفض cuts back	reduce spending	
احتياطي stand by	ready if needed - second possibility	
يصادف come across	find by chance	
یصادف run into	meet by chance	
يتعطل broke down	stop working properly	
break through	event that made a big difference - solution	
break through	Both express the idea of getting through a barrier	
addicted to	not able to stop	

هناك كلمات تأخذ حرف الجر in / on		
on demand في الطلب	whenever they want it	
on receipt عند التسليم	when you get them	
on market في السوق	available to buy	
on sale عند البيع	available to buy	
on show في المعرض	able to be seen	
in danger خطر	in the risky situation	
in advance مقدماً	before	
in writing مکتوب	with a letter not phone	
in debt يستدين	owing people money	
on time في الوقت المحدد	at the right time	
in time في الوقت المناسب	with enough time	
in business  على رأس عمله	working in business	
on business	for business reasons	
dلب الوظيفة  job application	letter or form to try and get a job	
job description الوصف الوظيفي	list of duties involved in his job	
job opportunities فرص عمل	chances to get work	
job prospects آفاق العمل	possibility of getting a job in future	
job satisfaction الرضى الوظيفي	feeling happy about what she does	
job security	being sure that you won't lose your job	
job security الأمن الوظيفي	guarantee that my work will continue	
shout football		

about football		
attack يهاجم	attempt to score a goal	
challenge يتحدى	attempt to get the ball from another player	
يدافع defend	try to stop the other team from scoring	
هدف التعادل equalizer	goal that makes the scores level 11/8/2018	
referee حکم	person who controls the game	
result نتيجة	final score	
show the red card	send a player off the pitch	
مهاجم کرأس حربة striker	player whose main job is scoring goals	

Coincidences (stories about strange, unexpected events and connections) الصدف/مصادفات (قصص عن أحداث وارتباطات غير متوقعة، غريبة )

Misunderstandings (stories about people getting the wrong idea)

سوء الفهم (قصص عن اشخاص يفهمون فكرة خاطئة )

Unintended meanings (stories about saying things that aren't quite what you mean) معاني غير مقصودة (قصص حول قول الأشياء التي ليست تماما كما تعني)

Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the box. (4-5) points

i esti ictions	 optionat	 neglecteu	_	retuctant	

1. In most countries, secondary education is <u>not compulsory</u>. It's

2. He didn't pay attention to his manager's frequent warnings, so he lost his job.

He seems <u>unwilling</u> to participate in the competition.

4. There are no <u>limits</u> on the number of times you borrowed.

## درس الأفعال الجامدة Phrasal verbs

turn out - worry about - put up - come across - catch up **U.3** 

- 1. It was good to <u>catch up</u> with some old friends at the party.
- 2. When you visit your country, please tell me, I am ready to <u>put</u> you <u>up</u> in my apartment/flat.
- 3. Emad didn't expect to **come** his friend's name **across** in the newspaper.
- 4. I didn't expect to like it but it turn out to be very enjoyable.
- 5. There are various things that young people worry about
- keep in touch put up turned out come across run into **U.3**
- 1. Sadly , I didn't keep in touch with my closest friends at the party.
- 2. There's no need to book a hotel . We can put you up .
- 3. I didn't intend to buy a shirt but I come across this really nice one in the market. 4. While I was in Jordan I <u>run into</u> her / someone I was at school with.
- 5. I didn't realize who she was at first, but we turned out that we'd been at school together.
- catching up with put up turned out came across ran into
- 1. It was so lovely <u>catching up with</u> it's been years since we were last together!
- 2. I came across a lovely little restaurant in the village.
- 3. Guess who I ran into today! My old teacher.
- 4. It turned out that social problems were greater than lack of training.
- 5. I was hoping Sami could put me up for a few days in his flat.
- work out hand on carry on x2 stand out come out find out pass on **U.5**
- 1. Even if your friend doesn't find out , it can destroy your friendship. 2. I wanted it to be secret, but it didn't come out, and now everyone knows.
- 3. I think the title should be in red to make it stand out from the rest of the text.
- 4. It's such a complex problem that only expert mathematicians can work it out
- 5. I'm sorry for interrupting. Please carry on
- 6. Never <u>pass on</u> secrets to another person. 7. Take one copy for yourself and <a href="hand">hand</a> the others <a href="hand">on</a> to the next person.
- 8. He intends to carry on studying after the course has finished.

#### satisfied with - protect from - lack of - aware of x3-**U.7** choose between x2 - suitable for - expert in

- 1. The main reason that faces agriculture in Palestine in the  $\underline{lack\ of}$  water . 2. They have to wear special clothes to protect them from injury.
- 3. The city lifestyle seems <u>suitable for</u> her, she certainly looks very well.
- 4. This job isn't really <u>suitable for</u> older people.
- 5. Khalil Ward isn't satisfied with his present job as he wants.
- 6. You may have to **<u>choose between</u>** job satisfaction and a high salary.
- 7. She had to **<u>choose between</u>** giving up her job or looking after her family. 8. The careers adviser can make students <u>aware of</u> job opportunities.
- 9. The most frequent flights were taken by those who were most aware of environmental issues. القضايا البيئية
- 10. I am <u>aware of</u> all the difficulties الصعوبات that may arise, so don't worry.
- نصيحة مهن .The school brought in an <u>expert in</u> careers advice

take off	-	cut backs -	-	break down X2		-	take over	11.8
		hand over		- break through	ı			

- 1. He feels terrified at the moment of take-off and landing.
- 2. There's been a cut backs in government spending this year.
- 3. The prisoners needed to break through the fence before they escape. 4. People are wondering who's going to take over when the old king dies.
- 5. I'm working on this project, so I can't hand over to anyone else.
- 6. Our dish washer/car/bus/computer break down just a month after the guarantee had expired.

take off -		broke down -	take over	U.8
	nand over	 brought through		

- 1. The noise is mainly caused by aircraft take-off from the airport.
- 2. Education spending can't be cut back any further.
- 3. Have our soldiers <u>brought through</u> the enemy's defenses? 4. The plane hijacker was **hand over** to the police as soon as the plane landed.
- 5. Our car **broke down** and we had to push it off the road.
- 6. Some workers will lose their jobs as machines take over

## درس co-mis-over-under

Match the prefixes (co-/mis-) with the words in the box, then use the new words to complete the sentences below

operation - understood - leading - behave - writer

- 1. Schools work in close co-operation with parents to improve standards.
- 2. It annoys me when my children <u>misbehave</u> in front of others. 3. There are many misleading advertisements on T.V.
- 4. He wrote the book alone, without co-writer.
- 5. I misunderstood the instructions and answered three questions instead of four .

Complete the sentences using the words in the box with (co, mis, over, under): rated - heard - paid workers

- 1. Please keep phone conversations quiet to avoid disturbing your <u>co-workers</u> 2. I thought he said he was from Australia, but I think I misheard because he's actually Austrian.
- 3. I think the nurses are underpaid
- 4. I don't think they're as good as people say. They're over<u>rated</u>

writers

- 1. Don't be overconfident. You never know when something might go wrong. Don't be <u>underconfident</u>. You are capable of / can
- 2. Students sometimes  $\underline{\text{misuse}}$  words that look the same as a word in their own language but have a different meaning.
- 3. Both their names are on the front of the book because they are the **co-writer**
- 4. I like this film, but it's generally underrated

- incidences understandings charge
- 1. When people overwork , they may get very tired=exhausted .
- When people <u>underwork</u>, they may get very bored. 2. <u>Coincidences</u> are stories about strange, unexpected events and connections.
- 3. Misunderstandings are stories about / happen when people getting the wrong idea . 4. Shopkeepers don't often undercharge you.

paid charge founders

- 1. Don't buy tickets from strangers outside the stadium. They often overcharge you. 2. A nurse's work is hard and useful, but their salaries are low. I think they're underpaid
- 3. Error has the same meaning as mistake
- 4. The two men are co-founders of the university.

operation - confident lead - rated

- 1. Don't be overconfident, things may go wrong at any time.
- 2. They show false numbers about publication to mislead readers and advertisers
- 3. Co-operation will help people work better and faster.
- 4. I'm still here, overworked but at least I'm not underpaid .
- I'm still here, overworked but I'm underpaid.
- 5. In my opinion, she is an overrated singer.

I don't think she is as good as people think. founders - lead - rated -

1. The man himself clearly feels happy because he was overrated as a player, especially by the media, and in particular by the press.

paid

- 2. Women workers who are underpaid for the work they do ask for a pay raise. 3. Khalil was one of the original 11 co-founders of the magazine.
- 4. The mobile phone is an important landmark in the field of communication, but it is often mislead by people.

درس job 1. Part of his is helping his employees get to work and get home. (job satisfaction\ job description) 2. Many people are more interested in \_\_\_\_ than earning large amount of money. (<u>iob satisfaction</u> \ job description) 3. Your iob (prospects \ application ) will be better if you get more training courses. 4. Job \_is the chances to get work. (description\<u>opportunities</u>) 5. Because of economic problems, there aren't as many Job \_\_\_\_ (description\ opportunities ).

6. The problem is that I have no job \_ \_( application \ <u>security</u>) 7. Job \_\_\_\_\_\_is the guarantee that your work will continue. (application \ security) \_\_is the list of duties involved in his job. (<a href="description"><u>description</u></a>\ opportunities)

9. Sorting out everyone's social life isn't part of my job( opportunities \ \ \frac{description}{description} \). . قضایا allows him to ask about these matters .

(<u>description</u> \ opportunities) 11. It's important to know how to write a good job\_.(opportunity \ application)

12. Job \_\_\_\_\_is the letter form you fill in to get the job. (opportunity \ application) 13. Job \_\_\_\_\_\_is to feel happy about what you do . (<u>satisfaction</u> \ prospect) 14. Many people are more interested in job ( satisfaction / application ) than

in earning good salaries. 15. For her, job \_\_\_\_\_is more important than a high salary. (<u>satisfaction</u> \ prospect) 16. Job \_\_\_\_\_is the possibility of getting a job in future .(prospect \ application) 17. It's a difficult time now but the job \_\_\_\_\_\_ are good.(prospect \ application)

18.Employment, and job (prospects \ application) are matters of vital concern to people.

درس market 1. People aren't used to the concept of \_ \_ , so it's really hard to collect data. (market value\<u>market research</u>) \_to find out if people will buy your product. 2. You need to do market \_

(value \ research)

It's important to do lots of market \_\_\_\_\_\_to see who might buy the new product. (value \ <u>research</u>) 4. Knowing your \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_will help you to figure out how much profit you are

due to make. ( market share \ market value ) 5. Your \_\_\_\_ tells you how much of the market you have compared with

your competitors.( <a href="market share">market share</a> \ market value ) \* 6. We need to spend more on advertising in order to increase our market \_ (<u>share</u>\research)

7. Toyota is trying to increase it's \_\_\_\_\_\_. ( <u>market share</u> \ financial market ) 8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_of a product is how much you can sell it for. ( market value \ marketing) 9. He must sell the house for the current (<u>market value</u> / market share).

10. A product described as \_\_\_\_\_\_is a more expensive luxury item. ( <u>upmarket</u>\marketing) \*

richer customers. يجذب 11. The company is trying to move \_\_\_\_\_\_to attract ( up market \ marketing) 12. Most business men prefer to take their dinner at (marketing / up market)

restaurants. 13. A Ferrari car is considered as an \_\_\_\_one . ( up market \ market value )

14. People buy and sell national currencies on the \_\_\_ market. (value\financial) \* 15. Currency عملة traders use (financial markets/marketing) to sell and buy money . 16. Government should increase investment to maintain (financial market /

market share) safe. 17. \_\_\_\_\_is a way of letting people know about your product. (up market\ marketing)

18. The company has a large (upmarket\ marketing) department, with over 20 people working in it.

19.Petty is a director محير of a ( <u>marketing department</u> / market value ) for a chain of Italian restaurants. 20. It's easy these days to get professional help with this kind of \_\_\_\_

(up market/ marketing) 21. These products' advertisements are clear examples of their (market share / marketing) strategy.



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