

الجود في اللغة الإنجليزية

للمصف الثاني الثانوي الأكاديمي

مكثف النصوص للفصلين

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اعداد: موفق جباعة / مدارس الجود للإبداع والتميز الدولية

FIRST SEMESTER

TEXT 1: Using Technology in class (SB P.8)

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

(1) Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. Here are some ideas:

(4) Many classrooms now use a **whiteboard** as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

(7) In some countries, **tablet computers** are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can access the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs; researching information, recording interviews and researching creating diagrams. *Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.*

(10) Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a **blog** (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can *contribute* to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

(13) Most young people communicate through social media; by **which they** send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. *If students learn to summarize quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future*

(17) We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

(21) Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. *For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.* If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

(27) Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies including asking other students to check and *compare* their work, asking questions or sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question?

EX1: Answer the following questions (Lines 1-6) :

1. Young people love learning if they are presented with information in two ways. Write them down.
2. What is used as a computer screen in classes? _____
3. The word in the text which means "a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students". _____

4. Teachers can use the internet in classroom for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
5. The text states some consequences of using a whiteboard as a computer screen. Write two of them.
6. What do the underlined words refer to? **they / they** (L 1) : _____

EX2: Answer the following questions (Lines 7-12) :

7. Tablet computers can be beneficial to students in different ways. Write down two of these benefits.
8. There are two kinds of work that tablets are ideal for. Write down these two kinds of work.
9. Students can write a blog about two things. Write them down.
10. Students can contribute to their websites in different ways. Write down two of these ways.
11. More and more schools have begun posting their home pages on the _____.
12. The word which means **"to find information, especially on a computer"** in the text is _____.
13. The technological device that can be used to record interviews with people is a _____.
14. The word which means **(to put a message on the Internet)** in the text is _____.

15. What do the underlined words refer to?

their (line 10) : _____ their (line 10) : _____ they (line 11) : _____
 They (line 11): _____ they (line 12) : _____

EX3: Answer the following questions (Lines 13-20) :

16. What is the skill that students will be able to use in future if they learn to perform it quickly? _____
17. What is the benefit of summarizing quickly by students?
18. There are two benefits of using social media by young people. Write them down.
19. Email exchanges can be useful for students in two different ways. Write them down.
20. Find a phrase in the text which means **" a series of emails between two or more people "** _____

21. What do the underlined words refer to?

which (line 13) : _____ they (line 13) : _____ they (line 15,16,18) : _____

EX4: Answer the following questions (Lines 21-30) :

22. There are two ways of communicating with other schools. Write them down
23. There are two advantages of computers that have cameras. Write them down.
24. Students can use social media on their computer to help them with their studies in many ways. Write down two of these ways.
25. Quote the sentence which indicates the role of the teacher when students use social media.
26. The article states many examples of technology that can be used in classroom. Write down four of these examples.

27. What do the underlined words refer to?

who (line 23) : _____ they (line 24) : _____ them (line 24) : _____
 they (line 27) : _____ them (line 27) : _____
 their (line 27) / them (line 28) / their (line 28) / their (line 28) : _____

Speaking SB P9 EX6

28. Find a sentence which acts as an introduction.
29. Find a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about.
30. Find two sentences which end the talk.

Speaking SB P8

1. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?

Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.

2. Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/Why not?

Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

Critical thinking:

1. Using computers has made learning fun for student. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
2. Students can use social media to help them with their studies. Suggest three advantages for using social media.
3. Most people use their mobile phones for different purposes every day. Mention two of them.
4. Users of computers are always in danger due to online crimes. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for protecting your computer.

(1) Most doctors used to be **sceptical** about the *validity* of **homoeopathy**, **acupuncture** and other forms of **complementary** medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non- **conventional** treatment, **they** used to have to consult a private *practitioner* **who** was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the *perception* of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside **conventional treatments**, and many complementary medicine **consultants** also have medical *degrees*.

(7) Whereas *critics* used to say that there was no scientific evidence that *non-conventional* treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an **ailment**.

(10) At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who** were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common **complaints** such as **insomnia**, **arthritis** and **migraines** chose the **herbal remedy**. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "**I** now consider homoeopathy to be a **viable option** for many different conditions, including *anxiety*, *depression* and certain **allergies**. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not *address* the problem *adequately*."

(16) However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It** can never substitute for **immunisations** as **it** will not produce the **antibodies** needed to protect against childhood diseases. **It** also cannot be used to protect against **malaria**.

(19) One doctor said, "**I** will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no *underlying* condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an *alien concept*. In my opinion, **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it**."

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 1 – 9) :

- There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Write down these two pieces of evidence down. (2017)
- There are two forms of non- conventional (complementary) medicine. Write them down.
- The text states two groups who practice homoeopathy in the past and now. Who are they?
- What did critics use to say about non-conventional treatments?
- Quote the sentence which shows that a large number of doctors didn't use to be easily convinced of the effectiveness of complementary medicine and its forms. (2017)
- The form of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points is _____.
- Who did patients use to consult when they wanted to receive complementary treatment? _____
- In recent years, the *perception* of this type of treatment has changed. What does "**this type of treatment**" refer to? _____.
- Find a word in the text which means "**illness**". _____

10. What do the underlined words refer to?

they (line 3) _____ who (line 3) _____

EX2. Answer the following questions (Lines 10 – 15) :

11. Certain medical conditions may possibly be treated using complementary medicine (homoeopathy)

Write down three of these medical conditions. (2017)

12. Two choices were offered to patients at a surgery in London to be treated. Write them down.

13. Quote the sentence which indicates that half of the patients at the surgery in London were satisfied with herbal treatment.

14. Three common complaints may possibly be treated by herbal remedy. Write them down.

15. The word which means "**effective and able to be successful**" in the text is _____ .

16. What do the underlined words refer to?

who (line 10) _____ I (line 13) _____ It (line 14) _____

EX3. Answer the following questions: (Lines 16-21)

17. Complementary medicine can't be used for all medical treatments for two reasons. Write them down.

18. Quote the sentence which indicates that complementary medicine should work alongside modern one, and not against it? _____

19. Why did doctors change their perception about complementary medicine the research?

20. Why do doctors turn to conventional medical treatment first?

21. Find a word in the text which means "**giving a drug to protect against illness**" (2017) _____

22. What do the underlined words refer to?

It (line 16, 17, 18) _____ I (line 19) _____

It (line 21) _____ It (line 21) _____

Critical thinking: SB P.15 Ex.5

1. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

2 "Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

3. **He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything. (Quotation)** Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE–1881 CE). Explain this quotation and, in two sentences, write your point of view.

4. complementary medicine has gained wide recognition all over the world. Suggest three reasons that make patients choose to turn to complementary medicine.

5. "**He has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything**". Explain this quotation and, in two sentences, write your point of view.

TEXT3 Are happier people healthier-and, if so, why? SB P.16

(1) It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

(3) Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

(7) Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a **supportive** network of family and friends, and an **optimistic** outlook on life.

(10) The research findings showed that children **who** were more able to stay **focused on** a task, and **who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

(12) The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reasons for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

(16) The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, **they** believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a *setback*, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 1-6) :

1. The article states some possible effects of anger on someone's health. Write down three of these effects. (2019)
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is natural for people to feel sad.
3. Find an idiom in the text which refers to "sadness" (2019) _____
4. Two things that can have bad effects on someone's health. Write them down are. OR
Mention some examples about negative emotions. _____
5. What does the underlined color idiom "see red "mean? _____

EX2. Answer the following questions (Lines 7-11):

6. What is the result of positivity on health? What did researchers find about positivity?
7. Certain factors were found to influence the health positively. Write them down. (2019)
8. The article states two research findings about children who were in better health 30 years later. Write these two findings down. (2019)
9. The factor that was found to reduce the risk of heart disease is _____ .
10. The word which means "believing that good things will happen in the future" in the text is _____ .
11. What do the underlined words refer to? **who** (line 10,11) _____

EX3. Answer the following questions (Lines 12-19) :

12. It is believed that bad lifestyle choices are the reasons of serious diseases. Write down two of these choices.
13. Quote the sentence which states the examples of bad lifestyle choices. (2019)
14. What is controversial about the researchers' study?
15. What will improve children's overall health in the future? Mention two qualities.
16. Find a word in the text which means "a problem that delays progress" _____.
17. What do the underlined words refer to?
they (line 17) _____ **their** (line 18) _____

Critical Thinking

1. It is said that optimistic people do not make bad lifestyle decisions. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
2. Some people can easily control their anger when it appears. Suggest three possible ways to overcome one's anger.

TEXT 4. Accident victim tests first artificial limb (AB P17) ضحية حادث سير يجرب اول طرف صناعي له

(1) Scientists have successfully invented a **prosthetic** hand with a sense of touch. **It** is an exciting new invention, **which they** plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic **limbs**.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his** left hand in an accident, **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

(6) The new hand, **which** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When **I** held an object, I could feel if **it** was soft or hard, round or square, **'he** explained. **He** said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones **he** felt with **his** other hand.

(10) Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. **He** was only allowed to wear **it** for a month, for safety reasons. So now **he** has **his** old artificial hand back. However, **he** hopes that soon **he** will be wearing the new type of hand again. **He** is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who** need **them**. **He** will have helped to transform **their** lives.

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 1-5):

1. What makes the new invented hand differ from today's prosthetic limbs?

2. Who was the first person to try out the new invention? _____

3. Why did Dennis Sorenson use (need) a standard prosthetic hand?

4. How long had he been using the standard prosthetic hand? _____

5. The best heading for this text is _____.

(Jan 2021)

a. Accident victim invents a prosthetic hand

b. Accident victim tests a prosthetic hand

c. Accident victim gets a prosthetic hand

d. Accident victim develops a prosthetic hand

6. What do the **underlined** words refer to?

it line 1 _____ which line 2 _____ they line 2 _____ his / he / _____

EX2. Answer the following questions (Lines 6-14) :

7. Who developed the new hand? _____

8. Mention three characteristics for the new prosthetic hand.

9. Sorenson was only allowed to wear the prosthetic hand for a month for two reasons. Mention these reasons.

10. Which hand is he wearing now? Why? _____

11. Find a word that is the opposite of " natural" _____

12. Find a word in the text which means "apparatus" . _____

13. One of the following sentences is true about the new invention of prosthetic hand. (Jan 2021)

a. This invention didn't enable Sorenson to pick up and manipulate objects.

b. Sorenson was unable to feel objects that he touches with this device.

c. The sensation with this device was nearly similar to normal human hand.

d. This device was only used for feeling objects not for picking them up.

14. What do the **underlined** words refer to?

which line 6 _____ it line 7 _____ it line 8 _____

who line 13 _____ them line 14 _____ their 14 _____

SECOND SEMESTER

TEXT (5) The time we spend at school SB P.44

(1) A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

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

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

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

(18) The **contradictory** views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 1-7):

1. What change has recently taken place in some American schools and why has this occurred?
2. Certain schools in the USA made their school years longer in two ways. Write them down. **(2019)**
3. Write down the reason for making schooldays longer in the USA and the UK. **(Why)**
4. Quote the sentence which states that the average school year in Jordan is longer than 187 days. **(2019)**

5. How many days a year do students in USA attend school? _____

6. South Koreans attend school for _____ days.

7. The typical Jordanian school year _____ days.

8. How many days a year do Japanese students attend? _____

9. What is the function of using the word "**However**" ? _____

10. What do **the underlined words** refer to?

this (L3): _____ **these(L3):** _____

EX2. Answer the following questions (Lines 8 – 13):

11. The study shows that students from three countries spend the most time studying in the world.

Write down these countries. **(2019)** _____

12. Why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world?

13. Why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea want to learn as much as they can?

14. Find a word from the study that means “teaching, especially in small group” (2019) _____
15. **Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?** _____
16. **Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?** _____
17. Write down the sentence which indicates the number of hours students spend at schools in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea. _____
18. The opposite of the word “**compulsory**” in the text is: _____
19. The two optional works that students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do after school are: _____
20. What do the **underlined words** refer to?
- they** (line 9,10,11): _____ **their** (line 12) : _____

EX3. Answer the following questions(Lines 14 – 19) :

21. The school days in Finland have two features. Write them down.
22. There are two results for the way of studying in Finland. Write them down.
23. Find a word in the text that means “**two completely different ideas and thus unable to both be true**” _____.
24. Quote the sentence which shows that students in Finland are multilingual.
25. How much time do students in Finland spend on homework? _____.
26. Students in Finland get high marks in two subjects. These subjects are: _____
27. The word which means “**Speaking a language very well, like a native speaker**” is: _____
28. The function of using the word “**Despite**” is: _____
29. The function of using the phrase “**in addition**” is: _____
30. What do the **underlined words** refer to? **they** (line 15): _____

CRITICAL THINKING:

1. The number and the length of school days aren't the only factors in determining students' achievements at school. Suggest three possible factors that can improve students' achievements.

concentrating – good family relationship - not wasting time - The school - the teachers - the curriculum – the difficulty of the exams – the desire for learning

2. Some experts think that along school day would result in better grades for most students. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

I agree with this statement for some reasons. One reason is that students will have enough time to study school subjects effectively. Another reason is that they will have enough time to do schoolwork which will affect on their overall exams.

TEXT 6: Space schools SB P. 46

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

(5) One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a **tailor-made** curriculum at the school, including subjects such as **Astronomy** and **Astrophysics**.

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

(10) Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Math and Science exams. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. "They don't have to become astronauts!" says a spokesperson for the school. "

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

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 1-7):

1. The article states many features of studio schools. Write down two of these features.
2. Studio schools receive two things from private businesses. Write them down. _____
3. What is the purpose (aim, goal) of the Studio schools in this text?
4. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at these schools, including many subjects. Write down two of these subjects. _____
5. What type of curriculum do students in space schools follow?
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that studio school specializes in one subject.
7. Find an expression in the text that means "**made to fit exactly**" _____
8. Who support and fund studio schools? _____
9. The word which means "**Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time**" is: _____
10. The word which means "**to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it**" is: _____
11. The word which means "**The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them**" is: _____
12. The phrase which means "**a course designed to meet the specific needs of students**" in the text is:
a. **tailor-made** b. **small-class** c. **tutorials** d. **undertake**
13. One of the following options is **false** about studio schools. (Jan 2021)
a. **Receiving fund from the private sectors.** b. **Receiving fund from the government**
c. **Specialising mainly in one field** d. **Introducing new methods for the first time**
14. What do the underlined words refer to?
which (line 1,2): _____ who (line 5) : _____

EX2. Answer the following questions (Lines 8-15):

15. Students are given lessons which are mixture (a **combination**) of two things. Write them down.

16. Two people are brought in as guest lecturers. Write them down.
17. The projects which are given to these students supervised by companies which are interested in two kinds of industries. Write them down. _____
18. Students aim to achieve top grades in two exams. Write them down. _____
19. Excellent grades in two subjects open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities. Write these two subjects. _____
20. There are two results for excellent grades in science and technology subjects. Write them down
21. Write down the sentence which indicates the chance that space schools give to their students after leaving these schools. _____
22. The word which means "**a period of intensive teaching and discussion**" in the text is: _____
23. Why are guest lecturers invited to space schools?
24. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is not necessary for students at space school to be astronauts is. _____
25. What do the **underlined words** refer to? they / their(L11/12) _____

CRITICAL THINKING:

Do you think specialized schools are useful in our societies?

I think they are useful because they can **save the time and effort of** our students as most of them don't want to study some subjects which they don't like and don't want to specialize in.

TEXT 7. How to revise for exams SB P.50

(1) A - Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to **draw up** a revision timetable.

B - Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

Look at all the subjects you have to do, and **work out** when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. **This way**, by changing the focus of your revision you keep your mind fresh.

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

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

D- Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

By a break, I mean any change of activity from studying. It could be something as simple as just **getting up** from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

(16) E- Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!

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

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

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 1-7) :

1. Quote the sentence which states the first step you must take to start before revising. **(2018)**
2. There are two steps to draw up a timetable. Write them down.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates the professor's idea for the daily studying.
4. What is the result of changing the focus of your revision?
5. How can you keep your mind fresh while studying?
6. Find a phrasal verb in the text that means **"to find the answer to something"** _____
7. Quote the sentence which indicates that there is still time for revising.
8. What does the writer mean by **"This way"**?

EX2. Answer the following questions (Lines 8-15):

9. Revision will be more beneficial when done early in the morning for two reasons. Write down these two reasons. **(2018)**
10. Why does the professor recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break?
11. When does concentration start to decrease? _____
12. Frequent breaks during studying help the brain in two ways. Write these two ways down. **(2018)**
13. What does the professor mean by frequent breaks?

14. The professor mentioned some examples of frequent breaks. Write two of them down.
15. What helps the brain to recover and concentration to return? _____
16. Find a word in the text which means "**attention or attention span**". (2018) _____
17. What do the underlined words refer to?
- Its (line 10): _____ It (line 14) : _____

EX3. Answer the following questions (Lines 16-23):

18. There are some benefits of physical activity. Write down three of them.
19. Quote the sentence which indicates that doing exercises is important when studying.
20. Quote the sentence which indicates that we should provide our bodies with enough quantities of water.
21. The author mentions two pieces of advice about diet (**nutrition**). Write these two pieces of advice.
22. What increases heart rates and blood circulation? _____
23. How can people avoid suffering from dehydration? _____
24. Find a word in the text which means "**The process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth**". _____
25. Find a word in the text which means "**The state of having drunk too little water**". _____
26. What does the underlined word refer to? It (line 19) : _____

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Most students find it difficult to fall asleep the night before the exam. Suggest these possible pieces of advice to help students sleep well the night before the exam.

1. a. Take a hot bath b. Drink a big glass of milk c. Count to 100

2. The quality of food that students have daily affects their level of achievement. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

I think eating certain type of food affects students' achievements. If students eat healthy foods which contain a variety of vitamins and minerals, this will play a critical role in brain growth, and thus, will affect their level of achievement positively.

TEXT 8. Learning a foreign language SB P.52

(1) Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', **which** improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. **These** include recognizing different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students **who** study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students **who** have only mastered **their** mother tongue.

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

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

(19) **Finally, learning a language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.** As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language **that** you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 1-8) :

1. Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in different ways. Mention two.
OR, learning new vocabulary and grammar could be beneficial to the brain in different ways. How?
2. Learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges. Mention two of these challenges.
3. Learning two new skills provide the brain with beneficial exercise. Write down these two skills.
4. Students who learn foreign languages do better in some subjects in different tests. Mention two.
5. Quote a sentence which shows that speaking a foreign a language makes your brain performance better.
6. Find a word in the text which means "**Someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences**".

7. What do the **underlined words** refer to? **which** (line 2) _____
These (line 4) _____ **who** (line 6) _____
who (line 7) _____ **their** L (7) _____

EX2. Answer the following questions (Lines 9-14):

8. There are two characteristics of multilingual people according to a study by Pennsylvania University
9. Multilingual Participants in the experiment on the driver simulator were asked to switch between two actions at the same time. Mention them.

10. According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of three skills. Write down these skills.
11. Switching between different tasks according to the experiment has two results. Mention them.
12. Find a word in the text which means "**Speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages**".

13. Find a word in the text which means "**Any device or system that stimulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine**".

14. What does the underlined word refer to? **they** (line 11)

EX3. Answer the following questions (Lines 15-22):

15. Quote the sentence which indicates that learning a language is believed to improve decision-making skills.
16. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in two things. Mention them.
17. There are two results of weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. Write them down.
18. Quote the sentence which indicates that learning another language improves your mother tongue (first language) skills.
19. What is the main benefit of the skills you obtain from learning a foreign language?
20. Find a word in the text which means "**Something that is said, such as a statement**".
21. Learning a foreign language has positive effects on your own language. What are these effects? **OR** What are the advantages of learning a foreign language regarding to the use of mother tongue?
22. What does the underlined word refer to? **that** (line 21)
23. There are many benefits of learning a foreign language. Write three of these benefits.

CRITICAL THINKING

Suggest three ways to encourage people to learn a foreign language.

- Teaching students the importance of learning a foreign language and its benefits.
- Making studying languages in universities free.
- Practicing the languages day and night.

Learning a foreign language is good for future career. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

I think many jobs nowadays require knowing foreign languages especially good jobs in international organisations. This gives the applicant more opportunities to get a good future career.

Learning a foreign language is beneficial. Suggest three benefits of learning a foreign language.

1. getting a well-paid job 2. recognizing other cultures 3. communicating easily with others

1. Learn English fast – the natural way!

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

2. What exactly do you mean by "total immersion"?

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

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

4. How long are the courses?

Some people just come for a week, and they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time. Others come for two, three, even four weeks. It's up to you. You can be sure of one thing – we'll do our very best to give you a first –class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English!

EX1. Answer the following questions (Paragraphs 1,2)

1. Quote the sentence which indicates the place (accommodation) where participants will stay during their study? _____
2. What is the best way to acquire a language? _____
3. What is the aim of taking a course in academic English?
4. What is the aim of taking a vocational course?
5. While staying in one of their beautiful apartments, participants will do two things all day long. Write them down. _____
6. Participants can request **'tailor-made'** courses. Write down two kinds of these courses.
7. When participants require **'tailor-made'** courses, they will do two things as a family. Write them down.
8. Find a word in the text that means " **to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it**" (2018) _____
9. What type of course that can help you with your career? _____
10. Find a word which means " **Providing skills and education that prepare a student for a particular job**" _____
11. What does the underlined word "it" line 2 refer to? _____

EX2. Answer the following questions (Paragraph 3).

12. In the mornings, after breakfast, teachers with two skills will give three hours of intensive tuition to participants. Write down these two skills. _____
13. After lunch, participants (students) can do three activities. Write down two of these activities.

14. The writer mentions two kinds of cultural activities. Mention them.
15. In the evenings, students at Extreme English can practise some activities. Write down two of these activities. **(2018)** _____
16. Quote the sentence which shows how teachers can support their students at *Extreme English*. **(2018)**
17. How long is the intensive tuition that students have in the morning? _____
18. Which part of the day will be the most formal?
- A) the morning B) the evening C) the morning and the evening**
19. Find a word which means "Teaching, especially in small groups" _____

EX3. Answer the following questions (Paragraph 4).

20. According to Extreme English, what two benefits can students achieve from taking these courses?
21. Some people just come for a week and they are amazed by something. What are they amazed by?
22. What thing can participants be sure of when they join this linguistic programme?
23. How long are the courses? _____
24. Before arriving to carry out a course at *Extreme English*, students have to make two decisions. Write down these two decisions. **(2018)** _____
25. What does the underlined word refer to? **they** (L 2) _____

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course like this. Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you may face.
- Positive aspects: 1. Making new friends 2. Knowing others' customs 3. exchanging experiences**
- Possible problems: 1. Not adapting with others 2. feeling isolated 3. Relying on others.**
2. Learning a foreign language comes up with different kinds of struggles and obstacles. Write down three possible obstacles a person may face while learning a foreign language.
3. It is said that anyone who keeps learning stays young. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. _____

TEXT 10. How to make a sales pitch

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency - you need to know ...

How to make a sales pitch

1. Do your research

(1) Don't come away from a **sales pitch** wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when **it** was developed, and where **it** is produced? You also need to know who the **target market** is - for example, the age group or income of the people **who** might buy **it**. Not only that, you should know all about the competition - that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does **it** have better value?

(6) In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **their** needs are. For example, if **they** represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers **who** do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for **them**? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

2. Prepare and practise

(11) Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say **it**. Will you read **it** word by word, use notes or memorize **it**? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise **it**, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise **it** again.

3. Be professional

(15) Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to **them**, and **compliment their** company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. **I wish I had known all this when I started out in business!**

Good luck!

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 0-10):

1. Find an expression in the text which means "an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food...)" . _____ (Jan 2021)

2. Different things you should know while doing your research. Write down two of these things.

3. The article states some examples which indicate that it's essential to know everything about your product. Write down two of these examples. _____

4. The writer gives two examples of knowing the target market. Write them down.

5. What is the best way to believe in your product? _____

6. Find an expression in the text that means "people who are identified as possible customers" _____

7. Find an expression in the text that means "the **statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something**". _____
8. Find an expression in the text which means "**a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product**". _____
9. Find an expression in the text which means "**a set of people of similar age**". _____
10. Find an expression in the text which means "**a large shop that sells many different types of things**"

11. What is the function of using the phrase "**in addition**"? _____
12. Knowing everything about similar products on the market refers to the _____. (Jan 2021)
a. competition b. value of the product c. target market d. age group
13. What do the **underlined words** refer to? _____
it /it (L2/4): _____ who (L3): _____
their/they (L6/7) : _____ who (L8) / them (L9): _____

EX 2. Answer the following questions (Lines 11-14):

14. Your presentation should be planned carefully in two ways. Mention them.
15. There are three different ways to give a presentation. Write them down.

16. It is a good idea (recommended) to have a list of your main points? Mention two reasons.

17. What do the **underlined word "it"** Lines (11-14) refer to? _____

EX 3. Answer the following questions(Lines 15-22):

18. What qualities should your presentation have? _____
19. The writer gives two examples of friendly comments to start a presentation with. Write them down.
20. Quote the sentence which shows the body language (particularly the eyes) which should be used when speaking to clients. _____
21. The writer gives three pieces of advice you should follow If you do not know an answer to a question. Write them down. _____
22. What should be done at the end of the session?
23. What is the language function of the underlined structure "**I wish I had known all this when I started out in business!**"
24. What should you start your presentation with? _____
25. What do the **underlined** pronouns refer to: them / their _____
26. The article mentions some ways to make a sales pitch. Write them down.
a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

(1) Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in the subject.

- How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

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

(8) - What exactly have you studied over those four years?

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

(12) - What did you most enjoy about the degree?

The **work experience**, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on my **curriculum vitae**. One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

(16) - What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and **pensions**, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up **web enquiries**, and send out further information to possible clients. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

(23) - What are you planning to do next?

I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, I'll have to prepare really carefully

EX1. Answer the following questions (Lines 1-7):

- Students in the United Kingdom choose one of two paths after graduation. Mention them. (2017)
- What do large companies offer graduates? _____
- What are graduate training schemes? _____
- What is the name of Ricky's degree? (2019) _____
- Write down the sentence which indicates the most popular subject in the UK
- Write down the sentence which indicates that a lot of companies have training programs.
- How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student? _____
- What do the underlined pronouns refer to:

who (L1) _____	which (L3) _____
them (L2) _____	they (L6) _____
who (L4) _____	

EX2. Answer the following questions (Lines 8-15):

9. Ricky Miles studied several courses at the university to get a degree in Business studies. Write down four of these studies. (2017/ 2019) _____

10. Ricky Miles did a course in management which has three tasks. Write down two of them.

11. Write down two things (benefits) as a result of Ricky's paid work last summer?

12. Find a phrase in the text that means "a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers" _____

13. Find a phrase in the text that means "finding suitable employees" (2017) _____

14. What do the underlined pronouns refer to:

which (L10): _____ **it** (L13): _____

EX3. Answer the following questions (Lines 16-26):

15. Quote the sentence which shows the type of the company that Ricky Miles worked for last summer? (2017) _____

16. The company where Ricky first worked in provided financial products. Give two examples of these products. _____

17. What was Ricky's job in the company at first? _____

18. When Ricky went back in the summer, he did two jobs in the sales department. Write down these two jobs. (2019) _____

19. Find a word the text that means "money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age" _____

20. Find a phrase in the text that means "online questions" _____

21. Find a word in the text which means "maths; work with numbers" (2019) _____

22. What is Ricky Miles waiting to find out? _____

23. What do the underlined pronouns refer to:

that (L17) _____ they (L18) _____

them (L19) _____ their (L19) _____ it (L21) _____

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Certain companies prefer to conduct official interviews before hiring new employees. Suggest three skills an employee should have to pass a job interview.

1. Communication skills 2. Self-confidence 3. Not talking too much

2. Some studies in the UK have shown that the work experience a student goes through has many negative impacts. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your opinion.

I agree with this statement because students will be busy with the new jobs they have. This means that they won't find enough time to study and do their assignments.

BEST WISHES
T. MWAFaq JABATEH

ملحق الإجابات النموذجية

FIRST SEMESTER

TEXT (1) Using Technology in class (SB P.8)

1. If they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. 2. A whiteboard. 3. A whiteboard
4. Show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages
5. Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes. 6. **they/they** line 1: **young people**
7. a. showing photograph. b. researching information c. recording interviews d. creating diagrams
8. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. 9. They can be about their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
10. a. Post work b. Post photos c. Post messages.
11. www. 12. access 13. tablet 14. post
15. **their** (line 10) : **Teachers** **their** (line 10) : **students** **they** (line 11) : **students**
They (line 11) : **students** **they** (line 12) : **students**
16. summarizing 17. They will be able to use this skill in the future
18. a. send each other photos b. send each other messages via the internet
19. a. share information b. help each other with tasks.
20. email exchange
21. **which** line 13: **social media** **they** line 13: **Most young people** **they** line 15,16,18 **students**
22. a. Email exchange b. talking to people over the computer
23. a. You can also see the people you are talking to.
b. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.
24. a. check and compare their work b. asking questions c. sharing ideas.
25. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening
26. a. Whiteboard b. tablet computers c. Social media d. Internet e. Email exchange
27. **who** line 23: **students** **they** line 24: **students in Jordan** **them** line 24: **students in England**
they line 7 : **students** **them** line 7: **computers**
their (line 27) / **them** (line 28) / **their** (line 28) / **their** (line 28) : **students**

Speaking SB P9 EX6

28. Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.
29. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms
30. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

Critical thinking:

1. I agree with this statement because teachers can display educational programs in front of the class using a whiteboard. Another reason is that students can use their tablets to do tasks and search for information.
2. a. It provides students with the ability to get more useful information
b. It helps students connect with learning groups and other educational systems that make education convenient.
c. It helps students to keep in touch with their teachers
3. People use mobile phones every day for many purposes such as calling, searching the internet, taking photos, watching films and listening to music. Also, they use the internet for educational purposes and to get information.
4. a. being careful when receiving a new email b. using difficult passwords
c. installing anti-virus programs and an Internet security software.
5. a. By listening to lectures online. b. Using Apps on tablets to learn language.
c. Using the internet to find information on what you are studying.

TEXT (2) Complementary Medicine: Is It really A solution?

1. a. Many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments.
b. Many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
2. Homoeopathy, acupuncture, and other forms of complementary medicine.
3. 1. A private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.
2. Complementary medicine consultants who have medical degrees
4. Critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked.
5. Most doctors used to be Sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.
6. acupuncture 7. A private practitioner 8. complementary medicine 9. Ailment
10. they (line 3) patients who (line 3) private practitioner
11. anxiety, depression and certain allergies 12. a. herbal remedy b. conventional medicine
13. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. 14. insomnia, arthritis and migraines
15. Viable 16. who line (10) 70 per cent of patients I line (13) One doctor it line (14) homoeopathy
17. a. It can never substitute for immunisations b. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
18. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it.
19. a. Homoeopathy is a viable *option* for many different conditions, including *anxiety, depression* and certain allergies.
b. Homoeopathy provides another option when conventional medicine does not *address* the problem *adequately*
c. conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.
20. To ensure that no *underlying* condition is missed. 21. immunisation
22. it (line 16, 17,18) complementary medicine I (line 19) One doctor
it (line 21) complementary treatment it (line 21) modern medicine

EX4:

1. True 2. True 3. False. Fifty per cent of patients said it helped.
4. False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments

Critical thinking: SB P.15 Ex.5

1. I agree with this statement as more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.
2. Complementary medicine provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately. In addition, it is a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies.
3. The quotation is stressing the importance of health through emphasizing that it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as, overall, the most important things in life.
4. a. Complementary medicine is cheaper than traditional one.
b. Complementary medicine is safer than traditional one.
c. Complementary medicine has fewer bad effects than traditional one.
5. The quotation is stressing the importance of health through emphasizing that it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as, overall, the most important things in life.

TEXT (3) Are happier people healthier-and, if so, why? SB P.16

1. a. They can raise blood pressure b. They can cause headaches c. They can cause sleep problems
2. It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time 3. a. feeling a bit blue 4. A. feel a bit blue B. seeing red
5. get angry 6. Positivity reduced the risk of heart disease
7. a. positivity b. a supportive network of family and friends c. an optimistic outlook on life
8. The research findings showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later
9. positivity 10. optimistic 11. who (line 10/11): children 12. a. smoking b. lack of exercise
13. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reasons for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude.
14. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not individual's attitude.
15. a. To teach children to develop positive thinking b. To teach them to 'bounce back' after a setback
16. setback 17. they (line 17): researchers their (line 18): children

Critical Thinking

1. I agree with this statement because optimistic people always have a positive outlook to everything. For this reason, they will make positive decisions in life; for example, they choose to eat well and exercise more often.
2. a. get some exercise b. listen to music c. talk to close people d. practice relaxation skills
- EX1: 2. conventional medicine because it produces antibodies. 3. better and healthier lifestyle choices
4. suffer from health problems

TEXT (4) Accident victim tests first artificial limb (AB P17)

1. It has a sense of touch 2. Dennis Sorensen 3. Because he lost his left hand in an accident.
4. He had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years 5. B
6. **it** line 1: **prosthetic hand** **which** line 2: **invention**
they line 2: **Scientists** **his / he** (L5) : **Dennis Sorensen**
7. It was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists.
8. a. pick up objects b. manipulate objects c. feel objects
9. a. For safety reasons. b. the equipment is not ready for general use yet
10. His old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use
11. artificial 12. equipment 13. C
14. **which** line 6: **The new hand** **it** line 7: **The new hand** **it** line 8: **an object**
who line 13: **thousands of people** **them/their** line 14: **artificial limbs their**

SECOND SEMESTER

TEXT (5) : The time we spend at school - Answers

1. They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.
2. a. By adding up to ten extra days to the school year
b. By making each school day longer by half an hour.
3. Because it was found that secondary school students in the USA were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days 4. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. 5. 187 days 6. 220 days
7. Longer than 187 8. 243 days 9. To show contrast (opposition)
10. **this**: 187 days **these**: UK, USA and Jordan
11. Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
12. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades
13. To ensure excellent exam grades 14. Tuition 15. Students in Japan 16. No, it isn't; it is optional
17. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.
18. optional 19. Optional after-school tuition **and** activities
20. **they/ their**: students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
21. School days are fewer and shorter than 85% of other developed nations
22. a. Students achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science.
b. Most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
23. contradictory 24. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
25. less than half an hour of homework per night 26. Maths and Science 27. fluently
28. To show contrast (opposition) 29. To show addition (continuation) 30. students in Finland

TEXT (6) Space schools SB P. 46

1. a. Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses
b. They seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.
c. They often specialize in one specific area
2. Funding as well as support 3. To encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

4. Astronomy and Astrophysics
5. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum.
6. These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.
7. tailor-made
8. private businesses
9. Pioneering
10. Undertake
11. Astrophysics
12. A
13. B
14. **which**: pioneering schools **who**: fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds
15. a. a mixture of small-class tutorials
 - b. projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.
16. Prominent scientists **and** engineers
17. Space and technology industries
18. Maths and Science exams
19. science and technology subjects
20. open many doors **and** lead to a variety of career opportunities
21. 'When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.
22. Tutorial
23. So that students achieve top grades in their Math and Science exams
24. "They don't have to become astronauts! 'says a spokesperson for the school. "
25. **They/their** : students

TEXT (7) How to revise for exams

1. The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.
2. a. Look at all the subjects you have to do. b. Work out when you are going to work on each one.
3. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day.
4. It keeps your mind fresh.
5. By changing the focus of your revision
6. work out
7. No, it's never too late to start revising!
8. by changing the focus of your revision
9. a. You feel most awake b. Your memory is at its best
10. Because it's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.
11. concentration starts to decrease after half an hour
12. Frequent breaks will help the brain to recover **and** concentration to return.
13. Any change of activity from studying.
14. a. Getting up from your desk b. listening to some music c. walking around for ten minutes.
15. Frequent breaks
16. Concentration
17. Its (line 3): **memory** It (line 7) : **break**
18. a- Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel.
 - b- The physical activity will increase your heart rate, and in turn, that will increase your blood circulation.
 - c- It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently !
19. Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying.
20. It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.
21. a- Eat as much fruit and vegetables as you can. b- Drink lots of water.
22. The physical activity
23. drinking lots of water
24. Nutrition
25. Dehydration
26. It (line 19) : **physical activity** which (line 19) : **sending oxygen to the brain**

TEXT (8) Learning a foreign language SB P.52

1. a. It provides the brain with beneficial exercise, which improves memory. b. It presents the brain with unique challenges.
2. a. Recognising different language systems. b. Recognising ways to communicate within these systems
3. a. Learning new vocabulary. b. Learning grammar rules
4. Maths, reading and vocabulary
5. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
6. memory
7. **which** (L2) beneficial 'exercise **These** (L4) unique challenges **who** L (6) L (7) students **their** L (7) students
8. a. They are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily.
 - b. They are able to switch easily between completely different tasks
9. a. Operate a driving simulator. b. Carry out separate tasks at the same time.
10. speech, writing, and structure
11. a. Multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks. b. Multilingual made fewer driving errors.
12. Multilingual
13. Simulator
14. they (line 11) **multilingual people**
15. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills

16. a. Meaning of a word. b. The way that an utterance is made
 17. a. Judgment is called for. b. Decisions have to be made.
 18. Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.
 19. It can make you a better speaker **and** writer in your own language. 20. utterance
 21. a. It can improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively
 b. It can make you a better speaker **and** writer in your own language 22. **that** L (21) language
 23. a. It provides the brain with beneficial exercises, which improves memory.
 b. It challenges the brain by making it recognize different language systems and communicate within these systems.
 c. It improves decision-making skills and problem-solving. d. It makes the user more effective at multitasking.

TEXT (9) EXTREME ENGLISH AB P. 37

1. You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments 2. To immerse yourself in it .
 3. To prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies 4. To help you with your career
 5. You will hear and speak English all day long 6. a. course in academic English b. a vocational course.
 7. Live and work together 8. Immerse 9. a vocational course 10. vocational 11. **it**: a language
 12. Trained and experienced 13. a. visit local places of interest b. go shopping c. take part in sports, etc.
 14. the theatre or a concert
 15. a. There will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert.
 b. Or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!).
 16. Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.
 17. for three hours. 18. A 19. Tuition
 20. a. They will get a first-class experience. b. They will go home thinking and dreaming in English.
 21. they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time.
 22. Extreme English will do their best to give students a first –class experience and send them home thinking and dreaming in English!
 23. It is up to the students
 24. a. The duration of the course they wish to attend b. The nature of the course (academic or vocational)
 25. **they** (L 17) some people

CRITICAL THINKING

2. a. different systems b. different cultures c. different vocabularies and idioms
 3. In my opinion, anyone who stops learning is old, whether twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young because the greatest thing in life is to keep your mind young

TEXT (10) How to make a sales pitch

1. package holiday
 2. a. know everything about your product. (when it was developed, and where it is produced)
 b. know who the target market is. (the age group or income of the people who might buy it)
 c. know all about the competition. (similar products on the market.)
 d. know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are.
 3. when it was developed, and where it is produced 4. a. The age group b. income of the people who might buy it
 5. The best way is to use it 6. target market 7. Sales pitch 8. Sales pitch 9. Age group
 10. department store 11. it indicates (addition / continuation) 12. A
 13. it /it (L2/4): **your product** who (L3): **the people**
 their/they (L6/7) : **people** who (L8) / them (L9): **customers**
 14. a. You should know what you will say about your presentation. b. How you will say it.
 15. a. You can read it word by word b. You can use notes c. You can memorise it.

16. In case something interrupts you, **or** you simply freeze with nerves 17. It: **your presentation**
 18. short and simple 19. a. Thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them b. compliment their company
 20. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience
 21. a. don't pretend! b. Thank the questioner c. promise to find out the answer (and do it!).
 22. have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session
 23. Unreal past form is used to express past regrets. 24. Start with some friendly comments
 25. them / their : **your hosts** 26. a. Doing our research b. Preparing and practicing c. Being professional

TEXT 3. Stepping into the business world AB P.51

1. a. go on to further study b. take up employment.
 2. They offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship
 3. They are a kind of apprenticeship 4. Business Studies
 5. Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK
 6. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship 7. work experience
 8. who (L1): **students** them (L2): **students** which (L3): **graduate training schemes** who (L4): **Ricky Miles**
 they (L6) : **two periods of work experience**
 9. Business Studies, Marketing and Sales, Economics, Finance, Accounting, Maths, It, Advertising
 10. It is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict.
 11. a. He managed to get more experience that way. b. Also, he had much money last year .
 12. curriculum vitae 13. recruiting
 14. which (L10): **a course in Management** It(L13): **work experience**
 15. It was a company providing financial products, and his job was to follow up web enquiries 16. savings and pensions
 17. a. At first, he just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing.
 b. Then he did quite a lot of checking for them such as checking their calculations
 18. His job was to follow up web enquiries, **and** send out further information to possible clients
 19. pensions 20. web enquiries 21. calculations. 22. to see if he gets an interview
 23. that (L17) **a company** they (L18) + them (L19)+ their (L19) **different people** it (L21) **his job**

BEST WISHES
T. MWAFaq JABATEH