

The Elite

Answered

for 12th grade students

Reading plus

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Unit 1: " making changes "**I. Vocabulary**

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
lunar	connected with the moon	قمري
occasion	special time or event	مناسبة
mark	to show that sth is different from normal	يميز / يعلم
joint	not individual	جماعي
gratitude	thanks	امتنان
owe	have borrowed and need to pay back	استدان / اقترض
troupes	group of dancers	فرقة (الراقصين)
in praise of	expressing admiration for	مدح / ثناء
in commemoration of	in order to remember	لتتذكر
in advance	along time before	مقماً / سلفاً
with the naked eye	see sth without using a telescope	العين المجردة
in favour of	preferring	يفضل
dropped	fell	انخفض
reflects	relates to, in connected with	يعكس / يعود على
makes it	succeed in reaching or doing	ينجح بالوصول
associate	connect	يربط
stick to	not change your mind about	تلتزم
coincides with	is at the same time as	يتصادف
optimistic	that every thing would be fine	متفائل
take up	start	تبدأ
enthusiasm	a strong positive feeling	حماس

Period 5**phrasal verbs made from "away"**

look away	يصرف نظر
frightened away	يخيف
move away	يترك / يغادر
ran away	يهرب
throw away	يرمي
take away	يأخذ معه
driven away	يطرد
turning away	يبتعد

compound adjectives:

هذا النوع من السؤال يُمكن التعامل معه ببساطة

Ex. a ³man who has ¹blue ²eyes.

في هذا النوع من السؤال كما نرى الأرقام مرتبة (3 و1 و2) تبدأ ب an / a حسب حرف العلة ثم نرتب الجملة الجديدة حسب الأرقام (1 و2 و3) ونضع (-) بعد رقم 1 ونضيف (ed) لرقم 3 لتصبح صفة. الجملة كالتالي:

a blue - eyed man

Ex. an oil – producing country.

النوع الثاني هو عملية العودة من التحويل بما يعني ان الجملة تعود إلى الجملة الأصلية. أولاً نحذف an / a ثم نبدأ بعكس الأرقام (2 و3 و1) لتعود إلى (1 و2 و3) ونعود بالصفة إلى الفعل الأصلي. ولأن country مفرد نضيف (s) للفعل لتصبح الجملة:

a country that produces oil.

Ex. a self driving car

a car that drives itself

Ex. an English speaking culture

a culture in which people speak English

أما بالنسبة ل Supposed فيعدها يأتي to وقبلها يأتي (is, are, was, were) حسب الفاعل جمع أو مفرد وزمن الفعل

Ex. The staff should really wear suits, but not everyone does.

The staff are supposed to wear suit, but nobody does.

II. Reading / Period 2 / page 6

إن الكثير من تقاليد السنة الجديدة في بلدان مثل استراليا و الولايات المتحدة هي بالواقع اسكتلندية الأصل. وتشمل هذه التقاليد تشابك الأيدي و غناء الأغنية الاسكتلندية اولد لانق سين (وتعني شيئا ينتمي للعصور القديمة).

عادة أخرى والتي أقل شعبية وهي "الخطوة الأولى بجلب الحظ السعيد إلى المنزل، أول شخص يزور هذا المنزل (يدخله من الباب الأمامي ويغادره من الباب الخلفي) ويجب أن يكون طويل القامة ذو شعر داكن ويحمل قطعة من الفحم من أجل إشعال النار وملح وخبز وشيء ليشربه. ذلك يرمز إلى الدفاء والمذاق وبالطبع الطعام. وأكثر عموما من المعتاد كما هو في الصين أن ينظفوا البيت كله قبل يوم رأس السنة الجديدة ويحث على تسديد الدين للآخرين قبل منتصف الليل.

وكباقي الدول المسلمة فإن مصر تستخدم التقويم الإسلامي و تصادف السنة الجديدة هجرة النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم من مكة إلى المدينة المنورة. لا يمكن أن تبدأ السنة الهجرية الجديدة حتى يتم الإعلان عن ظهور قمر محرم الجديد رسميا. على الرغم من أن التكنولوجيا الجديدة تجعله محتمل أن تجده في وقت مبكر، إلا انه يجب أن يرى قمر السنة الجديدة بالعين المجردة.

يتم الاحتفال بالسنة الجديدة على نطاق واسع بعمل زيارات للعائلة والأصدقاء، في عدة مناطق مختلفة في الدولة تنظم فرق الإنشاد الدينية الخاصة عروضاً في مدح النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم وإحياء ذكرى هجرته. وبالنسبة للكثيرين فإن هذه الفترة هي فترة للمصلين والتفكير الهادئ والتركيز على ما ارتكبت من أخطاء في العام المنصرم وكم أنت بحاجة لكي تغير في المستقبل.

مهما كانت الثقافة التي تنظر إليها، يبدو أن هناك فكرة واحدة تكمن وراء العديد من عادات العام الجديد فكرة البداية الجديدة، وأن تترك فترة واحدة خلفك والتطلع إلى الفترة المقبلة.

1 A lot of the New Year 'traditions' in countries like England, Australia and the USA are actually Scottish in
2 origin. **These** include joining hands and singing the Scottish song Auld Lang Syne (which means something
3 like 'for the old times').

4 Another custom, which is less popular now, is 'first-footing'. To bring good luck to a house, the first person
5 to visit **it** (entering by the front door and leaving by the back door) should be a tall, dark-haired man
6 carrying a piece of coal for the fire, some salt, some bread and something to drink. These symbolise warmth,
7 flavour and of course food. More generally, it is usual, as in China, to clean the whole house on the day
8 before New Year, and to make sure you have paid back any money you owe to others before midnight.

9 Like other Muslim countries, Egypt uses the Islamic calendar and the New Year marks the migration (Hijra)
10 of Prophet Mohammad () from Mecca to Medina. The New Hijra Year can't begin until the appearance of
11 the new moon of Muharram is officially announced. Although modern technology now makes it possible to
12 find **this** out well in advance, the new year moon should be observed with the naked eye.

13 New Year is widely celebrated with visits to family and friends. In many different parts of the country,
14 special religious chanting troupes organise performances in praise of Prophet Mohammad and in
15 commemoration of his Hijra. For many, though, this period is a time for prayer and quiet thought,
16 concentrating on what you have done wrong in the past year and how you need to change in the next.

17 Whatever culture you look at, there seems to be one idea that underlies many of the New Year customs: the
18 idea of a new beginning, of leaving one period behind and looking forward to the coming **one**.

1 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the text.

1 I'm not sure how much I have borrowed and need to pay back to my parents. **owe**

2 At this time of year, performing groups of dancers, etc. visit the town. **troupes**

3 He wrote several poems expressing admiration for God. **in praise of**

4 This event takes place in order to remember the life of a national hero. **in commemoration of**

2 'A lot of the New Year "traditions" in countries like England, Australia and the USA are actually Scottish in origin.'

A the traditions first started in Scotland.

B the traditions came to Scotland from other countries.

2 The writer puts inverted commas round the word 'traditions' to show that

A the word is a quotation from somewhere else.

B the customs don't really come from the countries mentioned.

3 'These include joining hands and singing.' The phrase joining hands means:

A putting your hands together.

B holding the hands of other people.

4 'Although modern technology now makes it possible to know this well in advance, the new moon should be observed with the naked eye.'

1 The phrase *well in advance* means

A a long time before.

B making good progress.

2 The phrase *with the naked eye* means

A see something using glasses

B see something without using a telescope

5 'Whatever culture you look at, there seems to be one idea that underlies many of the New Year customs.'

1 Adding the suffix *-ever* to question words like *what*, *where*, *when* or *how* adds the meaning that:

A it doesn't matter what / where / when / how.

B the question *what / where / when / how* changes with time.

5.1 Complete the sentences with similar ...ever words.

a **However** hard I tried, I couldn't open the door.

b You can visit me **whenever** you want to. I'm free all week.

c I take this book with me **wherever** I go.

d You should try your best, **whatever** you do in your life.

2 Adding the prefix *under-* can add either of these meanings: *at the level below* or *not enough*.

5.2 Which meaning does it add in these sentences?

a One idea underlies many New Year customs. **at the level below**

b Don't undervalue your work; it's better than you think. **not enough**

c Many large cities have an underground railway system. **at the level below**

d You can mark important points by underlining them. **at the level below**

e I think I'm underpaid for all the work I do for my company. **not enough**

6 What do these words, Underlined words in the text, refer to?

1 These (line 2) **traditions that are originally from Scotland**

2 it (line 5) **the house**

3 this (line 12) **the date of the appearance of the new moon of Muharram**

4 one (line 18) **period**

III. Reading / Period 3 / page 9

يبدو أن الناس في المملكة المتحدة يتعدون عن قرارات السنة الجديدة التقليدية، مثل الإقلاع عن التدخين من أجل قرارات أكثر حداثة. نشر مؤخرا موقع، قائمة بالقرارات الأوائل. تبين أن الإقلاع عن التدخين انخفض من المرتبة الأولى إلى الثامنة.

القرارات المتعلقة بالصحة مثل القيام بمزيد من التمارين الرياضية و الذي حل في المرتبة الثانية، أما الطعام الأكثر صحية فقد حل في المرتبة الثالثة وظل شائع، ولكن القرار الأول هو - الإقتصاد في إنفاق المال - كما يدعي الكثير من الناس الوضع الاقتصادي. أما القرار الخامس الأكثر شعبية هذا العام هو إضاعة وقت أقل على مواقع التواصل الإجتماعي مثل الفيسبوك والذي ينعكس على عصرنا الحاضر.

بدلا من ذلك، تقرر الناس قضاء مزيد من الوقت مع العائلة والأصدقاء (المركز السادس) وتطوير أنفسهم عبر القراءة أكثر (المركز الرابع) أو تعلم لغة أو تعلم العزف على آلة موسيقية (السابع و التاسع). رار محاولة الحصول على وظيفة أفضل يكون من ضمن العشر الأوائل.

قال مدير الموقع بأن الناس يتعدون عن القرارات السلبية مثل وقف العادات السئة نحو عادات أكثر إيجابية. وقال انهم يريدون أن يغيروا حياتهم بالقيام بشيء جديد وهناك شعور مؤكد بأن هذا النوع من القرار لديه فرصة أفضل للنجاح.

1 It seems that people in the UK are turning away from traditional New Year's resolutions, like giving up
2 smoking, in favour of more modern ones. A website has just published a list of the top resolutions for this
3 year, showing that giving up smoking has dropped from first place to eighth.

4 Health-based resolutions like getting more exercise (second place) and eating more healthily (third place)
5 remain popular, but the top choice, spending less money, probably says a lot about the economic situation.
6 This year's fifth most popular resolution, wasting less time on social media sites like Facebook, also reflects
7 modern times.

8 Instead, people are resolving to spend more time with family and friends (sixth place), and to improve
9 themselves by reading more (fourth place) or learning a language or musical instrument (seventh and ninth).
10 Trying to find a better job just makes it into the top ten.

11 The website's director said that people were moving away from negative decisions like stopping bad habits
12 towards more positive ones. 'They want to change their lives by doing something new,' he said, 'and there's
13 a definite feeling that this kind of resolution has a better chance of success.'

1 Match the words and phrases from the text with their meanings.

1 in favour of	<u>2</u>	a fell
2 dropped	<u>4</u>	b succeeds in reaching or doing
3 reflects	<u>1</u>	c preferring
4 makes it	<u>3</u>	d relates to, is connected with

2 Use the words and phrases in Activity 3 to complete the sentences, changing the form if necessary.

- 1 During the night, the temperature sometimes **drops** by 20 degrees in desert areas.
- 2 To get fit, some people stop taking lifts **in favour of** using the stairs.
- 3 Climbing the mountain was hard, but we finally **made it** to the top.
- 4 His opinions **reflect** the fact that he had a difficult childhood.

3 Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 Why do you think 'spending less money' has become the most popular resolution?

Because of the economic situation.

- 2 According to the text, why do fewer people than before choose to stop smoking? Can you think of a reason not mentioned in the text?

Because people were moving away from negative decisions like stopping bad habits.

IV. Reading / Period 4 / page 10

سنة جديدة، بداية جديدة لك في هذا الوقت من السنة، يتخذ الكثير من الناس قرارات ليغيروا حياتهم. بالطبع، انه طبيعي أن تربط السنة الجديدة مع بدايات جديدة، ولكن عمل شيء جديد يجلب الفوائد لحياتك كلما اخترت أن تقوم بذلك. في الواقع ربما تكون السنة الجديدة من أسوأ الأوقات في السنة لكي تقوم بقرارات تغيير الحياة إذا أردت أن تلتزم بها: في أوروبا وشمال أمريكا رأس السنة يصُادف منتصف فصل الشتاء. مع ساعات الظلام الطويلة والطقس البارد الرطب، بالتأكيد لن يكون موسم للتناول وربما تكون هذا السبب - كما تشير العديد من الدراسات - إن اغلب الناس الذين يؤمرون بقرارات في رأس السنة غالباً لا يلتزم بها بعد خمسة أسابيع. لذلك - في أي وقت من السنة - محتمل أن تقرر أن تتعلم تحدث اللغة الصينية أو أن تبدأ بهواية الركض لمسافة طويلة أو تصبح شاعراً أو أي شيء. كيف ستصبح على يقين بأنك لم تبدأ بحماسة كبيرة و تستسلم بعدها بقليل؟ نحن على يقين بأن إتباع الخطوات الخمسة في هذه المقالة ستجعل النجاح أكثر احتمالاً.

Around this time of year, lots of people make resolutions to change their lives. Of course, it's natural to associate a new year with new beginnings, but doing something new brings benefits to your life whenever you choose to do it. In fact, New Year is possibly one of the worst times of the year to make life-changing decisions if you want to stick to them: in Europe and North America, it coincides with the middle of winter. With its long hours of darkness and cold wet weather, this is definitely not a season to be optimistic. This may well be why, as many studies have shown, most people who make New Year's resolutions usually break them after five weeks.

So, whatever time of year it is, you might decide to learn to speak Chinese, take up long-distance running, become a poet, or whatever. How do you make sure you don't start with great enthusiasm, but then give up soon afterwards? We're sure following the five steps in this article will make success a lot more likely.

1 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words and phrases from the text.

- 1 I always connect this song with the holiday we had two years ago. **associate**
- 2 It's easy to make resolutions, but harder to not change your mind about them. **stick to**
- 3 Unfortunately, my birthday is at the same time as the end of the holidays. **coincides with**
- 4 When I started, I felt that everything would be fine. **optimistic**
- 5 She wants to start a new hobby, but she isn't sure what to choose. **take up**
- 6 He's just started playing the guitar and is full of a strong positive feeling. **enthusiasm**

2 Answer the question.

1 What two things, according to the article, are wrong with the idea of 'New Year's resolutions'?

New Year is possibly the worst time of year to make them; most people who make New Year's resolutions usually break them after five weeks.

V. Reading / Period 4 / page 11

1. ضع أهداف واضحة:
عندما تكون تفكر بأهداف، فهناك قاعدة واحدة يجب أن تتبعها فضلاً عن غيرها: لا تكن عاماً كثيراً. مجرد التفكير بأنك تريد أن تكون صحي أكثر فإن ذلك من غير المحتمل أن يصل بك لأي نتيجة. فبدلاً من ذلك فإنك تحتاج أن تعبر عن هدفك كشيء دقيق و عملي يمكن قياسه.
2. متع نفسك:
لا تقض كل وقتك قلقاً كيف ستكون ناجحاً. تذكر أن تستمتع بالتجربة الجديدة لما هي عليه. سيكون لك بتلك الطريقة فرصة أفضل بكثير أن تستمر بالذي تفعله. إذا كنت تتعلم شيء، فإنك ستحرز تقدماً أفضل بكثير إن استمتعت بالتعلم من أن تفكر ما هي النقاط التي ستحصل عليها في النهاية.
3. شاركها:
إن احتواء أشخاص آخرين يمكن أن يكون له فوائد متنوعة. أولاً، كلما أخبرت المزيد من الناس عما تفعله، كلما قل احتمال أن تستسلم، لأنك ببساطة لا تريد أن تعترف لهم باستسلامك. ثانياً، إذا عملت شيء مع أناس آخرين سيكون ممتعاً أكثر ولم تكن ترغب أن تخذلهم.
4. فكر ملياً بالسلبيات:
نعم لقد قرأت ذلك بشكل صحيح، وبالطبع فإن النصيحة المعتادة هي أن تبقى إيجابياً. لكنه تقريباً من المؤكد سيكون وقت عندما يبدو كل شيء صعب جداً. إن الدراسات تشير إلى أنه من الأفضل أن تفكر بما يمكن أن تصل إليه الأمور من سوء لكي يكون لديك خطة بديلة في وقت حدوثها.
5. الخطوة المناسبة في الوقت المناسب:
لا تحاول أن تفعل كل شيء في وقت واحد. قسم هدفك النهائي إلى أجزاء صغيرة لكي يكون الوصول إلى نهاية كل جزء نجاح صغير وتكون قد اقتربت خطوة لتحقيق الهدف.

- 1 When you're thinking about aims, there's one rule you should follow above all others: don't be too general.
- 2 Just thinking that you 'want to be a bit healthier' is very unlikely to get you anywhere. Instead, you need to
- 3 express your aim as something exact and practical that can be measured.
- 4 Don't spend all your time worrying about how successful you're going to be. Remember to enjoy the new
- 5 experience for what it is. That way there's a far better chance that you'll keep going. If you're learning
- 6 something, you'll make much better progress if you enjoy the learning rather than thinking about what score
- 7 you might get at the end.
- 8 Including other people can have various benefits. Firstly, the more people you tell about what you're doing,
- 9 the less likely you are to give up, simply because you don't want to have to admit it to them. Secondly, if
- 10 you do something with other people, it will be more fun (see above) and you won't want to let them down.
- 11 Yes, you did read that correctly. Of course, the usual advice is to stay positive. But there will almost
- 12 certainly be a time when everything seems to be going wrong and you start thinking it's all too hard. Studies
- 13 show that it's better to think about what could go wrong so that you can have a plan in place when it
- 14 happens.
- 15 Don't try to do everything at once. Divide your final aim into smaller parts so that getting to the end of each
- 16 part is one small success, and one step nearer to the goal.

Look back at the text in Period 4. Then answer the questions.

1 Why is 'I think I'd like to be a better person' not a good resolution to make?

It's too general.

2 Which piece of advice is especially useful for students in general?

Don't spend all your time worrying about how successful you're going to be.

3 Which advice might seem strange to most readers?

Be negative.

4 Which suggestion relies on people's personal pride?

Tell people what you're doing.

VI. Writing

Write a reply to the letter from your English-speaking friend who wants to learn Arabic. He knows a little about it but he just wants to get better.

Thanks for your letter. It was good to hear from you. So, you've decided to learn Arabic. I think this is a really good idea because it is the Holy Quran language.

First, you say you 'just want to get better'. The problem with this resolution is that it's too general and you might give up. It's better to be quite precise about your aims.

Anyway, the hardest part for you might be the writing, because of course we use different letters, so you'd have to learn a new alphabet. If you decided you only wanted to learn speaking, pronouncing some Arabic sounds might be hard for an English speaker. I think you should find a native Arabic speaker who can give you conversation practice.

In general, learning a language is like learning any new skill. It's hard work and you need patience, so keep trying when things get hard and don't give up. Keep thinking about the reward at the end.

I hope this helps. Good luck!

Unit 2: " Fitting in "**I. Vocabulary**

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
turns up	arrives or appears	يظهر / يصل
stand out	look different from the others	يتميز
implication	hidden suggestion	المضمون / إيحاء
simplify	make sth easier	يبسط
apply	what you do to get a job	يقدم طلب
multiply	increase in number	يضاعف الأرقام / يضرب
deliberately	on purpose	عمداً
grow out of	to lose a habit or feeling as you get older	يكبر على / يتخلص من
outstanding	better than most others	متميز
leave out of	to not include	يُستثنى
cut off from	stop communication with	يقاطع
shared aim	common purpose	هدف مشترك
single person	individual	مفرد
almost certainly	more than likely	مؤكداً
Period 5		
phrasal made from "out"		
grow out of	lost	يكبر على / يترك عندما يكبر
runs out	is gone	ينفذ
work out	solve	يحل
got out of	escape from	هرب من
miss out of	not be present for	يُضيع
stick out	look different	أبدو مختلفاً / بارزاً
after all		لا ننسى
as a result		كنتيجة
in contrast		على النقيض
in fact		في الحقيقة
in other words		بكلمات أخرى

Complete the sentences with the linking phrases in the box.

- Everyone **agrees** that a feeling of belonging is 'a good thing'. **In contrast**, fitting in is presented as something we need to **avoid**.
- Standing out can be an advantage. **After all**, to stand out is to be **outstanding**.
- People acting together had a better chance of **surviving**. **In fact**, being left out of the group could lead to **death**.
- Black wool was seen as **worthless**. **As a result**, farmers used to be **disappointed** ...
- Living a **free life** isn't as important as survival. **In other words**, poorer people just don't have time to be black sheep.
- You can **trust** me. **After all**, we've been **friends** for a long time.
- It will be very **difficult**. **In fact**, it may be nearly **impossible**.
- There has been a **lot of rain** recently. **As a result**, some roads have been **closed**.
- People who don't belong to a group tend to get **ill** more often than those who do. **In other words**, belonging is good for your **health**.
- When you see her, she's always **chatting** to her friends. **In contrast**, her sister is very **quiet**.

II. Reading / Period 2 / page 20

من الممكن أن يختلف الكثير من الناس مع د. سيوس. إن التميز بالنسبة لمعظم المراهقين وعدم القبول كشخص طبيعي أمر محرج للغاية. إنهم يقومون بجهد كبير ليقبلوا من المراهقين الآخرين. وهذا سيأخذ شكل محبة نوع الموسيقى المناسب أو ارتداء الملابس المناسبة أو حتى امتلاك نوع الجهاز المحمول المناسب. وفي حالات أكثر تطرفاً فإن الصغار ممكن أن يختاروا عمداً ألا يعملوا بكد في المدرسة وألا يحصلوا على درجات جيدة ليقادوا بعادات سيئة.

معظم الناس يتخلصون من هذا الشعور عندما يكبرون. إنهم يتعلمون تدريجياً أن يكونوا واثقين بأنفسهم. إنهم يدركون أنك إن تكن مثل أي شخص آخر ليست فكرة جيدة، وأن التميز ممكن أن يكون ميزة. ولا ننسى، عندما تفكر بها، للتميز يجب أن تكون مميزاً، وهي بالتأكيد كلمة إيجابية. عندما يُوصف شخص ب(ممثل/ كاتب/ رجل أعمال/ قائد) مميز انه ثناء كبير. من الممكن أن تأخذ العملية كثيراً من الوقت. كما قال مرة نجم التلفاز البريطاني "كلير بالدنق": إن الانسجام ممل جداً. ولكنه يأخذ منك حياتك كلها تقريباً لتكتشف ذلك.

إن الانسجام ليس كالانتماء. والحاجة للانتماء لجماعة أو مجتمع يعود للأيام الأولى للمجتمعات البشرية، وهناك أسباب وجيهة لها. إن الحياة في الماضي كانت صعبة، ومحاطة بالمخاطر ويعمل الناس جنباً إلى جنب بهدف مشترك و هو فرصة أفضل بكثير للبقاء أكثر من كونك فرد. في الحقيقة إن استبعادك أو قطع صلتك من المجموعة في أغلب الأحيان يؤدي إلى الموت.

بشكل واضح إن العواقب ليست كارثية في المجتمعات الحديثة، ولكن الحاجة تبقى. تبين العديد من دراسات العلماء أن الناس الذين لا يشعرون أنهم ينتمون لمجموعة هم أكثر عرضة أن يصابوا بالمرض من أولئك الذين جزءاً من مجموعة ولا يعيشوا طويلاً مثلهم.

A lot of young people might disagree with Dr Seuss. For most teenagers, it seems, standing out and not being accepted as 'normal' is horribly embarrassing. They put great effort into being accepted by other teenagers. This will often take the form of liking the right kind of music, wearing the right clothes, or even having the right kind of mobile phone. In more extreme cases, a young person might deliberately choose not to work hard at school and get good marks, or be led into bad habits.

This feeling is something that most people grow out of. They gradually learn to be confident about who they are. They realise that being like everyone else isn't such a good idea and that standing out can be an advantage. After all, when you think about it, to stand out is to be outstanding, which is definitely a positive word: when someone is described as an outstanding actor / writer / business person / leader,

it's high praise. The process can take quite a long while though. As the British TV star Clare Balding once said: 'Fitting in is boring. But it takes you nearly your whole life to work that out.'

Fitting in is not the same as belonging. The need to belong to a group or community goes back to the earliest days of human societies, and there are good reasons for it. Life in the past was hard, with dangers all around, and people acting together with a common purpose had a much better chance of surviving than an individual. In fact, being left out of or cut off from the group would more than likely lead to death. Obviously, the consequences are not so disastrous in modern societies, but the need survives. Many scientific studies have shown that people who don't feel that they belong to a group are more likely to become ill than those who are part of a community, and don't live as long.

1 '... standing out and not being accepted as "normal" is horribly embarrassing.'

Why do you think the writer puts the word *normal* in inverted commas?

Because the idea of 'normal' is misleading; there is no true 'normal'.

2 '... a young person might deliberately choose not to work hard at school ...'

What does *deliberately* mean?

A on purpose B freely

3 'This feeling is something that most people grow out of.'

The phrasal verb *grow out of (something)* means

A to gradually become too big.

B to lose a habit or feeling as you get older.

C to be made or produced from something.

4 '... when someone is described as an outstanding actor / writer / business person / leader, it's high praise.'

What does *outstanding* mean?

A unusual or strange **B better than most others**

5 'The process can take quite a long while though.

A *process* is a number of events leading to a result, which takes time to happen. What process is the writer referring to here?

The process of learning to feel confident about who you are.

6 '... being left out of or cut off from the group would more than likely lead to death.'

1 The two phrasal verbs used in the sentence are similar but not exactly the same. Match them with these meanings.

a to **leave** something or someone **out** (= to not include)

b to **cut** something or someone **off** (= stop communicating with)

2 What prepositions are used with each one if we want to add an object?

a leave out **of** a group

b cut off **from** a group

7 Find fixed phrases in the third paragraph with these meanings.

1 shared aim **common purpose**

2 single person **individual**

3 almost certainly **more than likely**

8 The verb *survive* is used twice (lines 15, 17), with slightly different meanings. Find the two uses and say which one means:

1 to remain the same **but the need survives**

2 to continue living **a much better chance of surviving**

9 '... people who don't feel that they belong to a group are more likely to become ill than those who are part of a community, and they don't live as long.'

What does the highlighted / underlined word *they* refer to in this sentence?

A people who are part of a community

B people who don't belong to a group

أسئلة خارجية

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1 What is embarrassing young people?

Standing out and not being accepted as 'normal'.

2 What is the effort that teenagers put into to be accepted by other teenagers?

This will often take the form of liking the right kind of music, wearing the right clothes, or even having the right kind of mobile phone.

3 What are the extreme cases that teenagers might desperately do?

Choose not to work hard at school and get good marks, or be led into bad habits.

4 What is the feeling that most people grow out of?

Choose not to work hard at school and get good marks, or be led into bad habits.

5 What do they learn when young people grow up?

They gradually learn to be confident about who they are.

6 What do they realise?

They realise that being like everyone else isn't such a good idea.

7 What can be an advantage?

Standing out.

8 What is an outstanding actor labeled?

High praise.

9 Why do people need to belong to a community?

They had a much better chance of surviving than an individual.

10 What would being left out of a group lead to?

Lead to death.

11 What have studies demonstrate?/ What may happen to people who don't belong to a group?

People who don't feel that they belong to a group are more likely to become ill than those who are part of a community, and don't live as long.

III. Reading / Period 3 / page 22

تستخدم عبارة "الخروف الأسود للعائلة" في اللغة الانجليزية لتصف شخصاً لا يعيش حياته أو حياتها بالطريقة التي تتوقعها لهم العائلة. أناس كهؤلاء يجب أن يكونوا معروفين، لأن العديد من اللغات الأخرى - وبشكل كبير في اللغات الأوروبية - لديها نفس المصطلح. لغات أخرى مثل الروسية، تتحدث عن كون شخص "الغراب الأبيض" (الغرابان هي طيور تقريباً دائماً سوداء اللون).

الخروف الأسود نادر جداً. فإن الفرو الأسود من وجهة نظر مزارع لا يمكن إن يُغير لونه إلى لون آخر لذلك فإنه يعتبر غير ذي قيمة. لذلك اعتاد المزارعون أن يصابوا بخيبة أمل عندما يكون لدى خروفهم الأبيض مولود بفراء أسود. لذلك إذا كان لدى العائلة "خروف أسود" فإنه بالتأكيد اعتقاد بأن يكون شيئاً غير مرغوب فيه. لقد فقدت العبارة هذه الأيام القليل من معناها السلبي. وهذا تقريباً لأن الناس لم يقلقوا كثيراً كما اعتادوا إذا ما كان شخص مختلفاً قليلاً عن المعتاد. في الحقيقة، حتى إن بعض الناس يفكر بها كميزة. إنه يعني أن الشخص لديه حياة مثيرة أكثر من حياة الآخرين، الذين يتبعون القوانين ولا يخاطرون.

بين الناس المبدعين، انه ليس غير عادي لتجد أولئك الذين يُعتبرون كخروف أسود. أن تكون فناناً أو شاعراً مميزاً يبدو أنه يتطلب منك النظر للعالم بطريقة مختلفة. أيضاً إن النساء المستقلة و ذوات الميول القوية - على الأقل في الماضي - كانت تميل لأن تكون خروف أسود، لأن القواعد الاجتماعية وببساطة التي كانت تدور حول نمط الحياة المقبول كانت أقوى على النساء. أناس كأولئك مميزون - في أي مجال - لأنهم يتميزون عن البقية.

و أحد الأمثلة هو الكاتبة الإنجليزية في القرن التاسع عشر ماري شيلي. توفيت أمها عندما كانت صغيرة فقد كانت ابنة الزوجة الثانية لأبيها وقد كانت متعلمة. لقد كانت تترك ماري لوحدها كثيراً وبدأت بكتابة القصص و الأشعار. وفي سن ال 17 سافرت الى أوروبا و انقطعت عن عائلتها لفترة من الزمن و بعد ذلك بعامين، بينما كانت في سويسرا، كانت ماري و معها أصدقاء مختلفون من بينهم كتاب مشهورون يسلون أنفسهم في ظهيرة يوم ماطر باختلاق قصص رعب. من ضمن القصص التي ألفت في ذلك اليوم - قصة ماري هي الوحيدة التي ما زال يتذكرها الناس. على الرغم من أنها كتبت كتباً أخرى مختلفة، إلا أن قصة فرانكشتاين هي أشهر أعمالها على الإطلاق. فهي معروفة في جميع أنحاء العالم و قد حولت إلى فيلم عدة مرات.

In English, the phrase 'black sheep of the family' is used to describe someone who doesn't live his or her life the way the rest of the family expects them to. People like this must be common, because many other languages, mostly European, have exactly the same idiom*. Other languages, like Russian, talk about someone being a 'white crow' (crows being birds that are nearly always black).

Real black sheep are rather rare. From a farmer's point of view, black wool couldn't be changed into different colours, so it was seen as worthless. As a result, farmers used to be disappointed when, by chance, their white sheep sometimes had a baby with black wool. So if a family had a 'black sheep', it was definitely thought to be something undesirable. Nowadays, though, the phrase has lost some of its negative meaning. This is probably because people don't worry as much as they used to if someone is a bit different from normal. In fact, some people even think of it as an advantage: it means that the person has a more exciting life than most others, who just follow the rules and don't take risks.

Among creative people, it isn't unusual to find those who were regarded as black sheep. Being an outstanding artist or poet seems to require a different way of looking at the world. Also, independent and strong-minded women, at least in the past, have tended to be black sheep, simply because the social rules about what was an acceptable lifestyle were stronger for women. In any field, people like this are outstanding because they stand out from the crowd.

One example is the 19th century English writer Mary Shelley. Her mother died when she was young, and it was the daughter of her father's second wife who received an education. Mary herself was left on her own a lot and began writing stories and poems. When she was 17, she travelled to Europe and was cut off from her family for some time after this. Two years later, while in Switzerland, Mary, along with several friends, including well-known writers, were amusing themselves one rainy afternoon by making up horror stories. Of all the stories produced that day, Mary's is the one people still remember. Although she wrote several other books, the story of Frankenstein is by far her most famous work. It is known all over the world and has been made into a film many times.

Complete the sentences with a maximum of two words from the text.

- 1 The idea of being a 'black sheep' seems to be quite **common** in European countries.
- 2 Several languages have an **idiom** similar to the English phrase 'black sheep of the family'.
- 3 In real life, however, black sheep are not common; in fact, they are **rather rare**.
- 4 Black wool is **worthless undesirable**, so farmers regard it as .
- 5 The modern meaning of 'black sheep' isn't as **negative** as it used to be.
- 6 The life of 'black sheep' may be more exciting because they are more likely to **take risks**
- 7 **Creative** people tend to be black sheep as they see the world differently from others.
- 8 Women have sometimes been seen as black sheep because there were stricter ideas about what it was **acceptable** for them to do.
- 9 Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is the most famous of several **horror stories** that were made up one afternoon.

Answer the questions.

1 How has the meaning of the phrase *black sheep* changed nowadays?

It has lost some of its negative meaning and it is even thought of as an advantage as 'black sheep' have more exciting lives than people who don't take risks.

2 How old was Mary Shelley when she first made up the story of *Frankenstein*?

19

3 What might be surprising about the fact that a story like this was written by a nineteen-year-old girl in the eighteenth century?

In those days, it wasn't acceptable for women to write stories or do anything except learn to be ideal wives.

IV. Writing

Write two or three paragraphs for the " About us" area of the community website.

The following ideas may help:

- welcome visitors to the site.
- Explain the idea of the community.
- Say what members can do.
- Invite people to join us.

Welcome all dear visitors to the place that you will feel comfortable as your home. We are here to help you know every thing about our community. Because of the importance of English language and to help you we open this community

Our English club provides you a help to use the English language in practice. There are other native speakers who will help you speak English fluently. Here are teachers of English who will also help you.

Members can communicate with each other to practice the language. So if you speak English, you will find who understand you in the club. Come with us and invite your friends and your family to come here.

Unit 3: " The global village "**Unit 3: " The global village "****I. Vocabulary**

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
term	name of an idea	مصطلح
transforming	completely changing	يتحول
widely	commonly, often	على نطاق واسع
the chances are	it is likely	الاحتمالات
see the point	know the purpose	يفهم المغزى
far from	instead of	بدلاً من
globalize	to make something more international	أعطى الشيء طابع عالمي
popularize	to make something more popular	يُشهر
underestimates	gives too little importance to	يستهن
taken place	happened	يحدث
vast	very large	هائل / كبير
currency	money used by a particular country	عملة
entire	whole	كامل

II. Reading / Period 1 / page 32

إن مصطلح القرية العالمية شاع بواسطة الكاتب الكندي مارشال مكلوهان في بداية الستينيات، بين كيف كانت تكنولوجيا المعلومات تحول العالم إلى شيء كقرية، والتي يمكن للناس أن يتواصلوا و يمرروا المعلومات بسرعة و بسهولة. تذكر بأن هذا كان قبل أن ينتشر الإنترنت بعدة سنوات.

إن كلمة عولمة أيضاً أقدم مما يعتقد معظم الناس. من الواضح – بأكثر أو أقل نفس المعنى الذي تحمله اليوم- كان في بداية الأربعينات. إنه حقيقي أنها لم تكن معروفة حتى النصف الثاني من الثمانينات حيث أصبحت معروفة – في البداية في مجال الاقتصاد والأعمال – وبعدها في مجالات تعليمية أخرى. بدا وأن الجميع كان يتحدث عنها بحلول التسعينات.

ربما وصلنا إلى نقطة عندما تكون جزء كبير جداً من حياتنا لدرجة أننا لا نفكر بها كثيراً جداً. لو أخبرت مجموعة من طلاب العمل الصغار أنهم سيناقشوا العولمة، الاحتمالات أنهم لن يعرفوا الهدف. بعيداً عن كونها فكرة جديدة، إنها تصف الآن ببساطة الأشياء كما هي.

The term global village was first popularized by the Canadian writer Marshall McLuhan in the early 1960s. He described how communications technology was transforming the world into something more like a village, in which people could communicate and pass on information quickly and easily. And this, remember, was many years before the Internet was widely used.

The word globalisation is also older than most people think. It appeared, with more or less the same meaning as it has today, as early as the 1940s. It is true, though, that it wasn't until the second half of the 1980s that it became common, at first in the area of economics and business, and then in other academic fields. By the 1990s, it seemed as if everyone was talking about it.

We may now have reached a point when it is so much a part of our lives that we no longer think about it very much. If you tell a group of young business students that they're going to discuss globalisation, the chances are that they won't see the point. Far from being a new idea, it now simply describes the way things are.

A Choose the correct meaning for these words and phrases from the text.

1 term (line 1)

A name for an idea

B period of time

2 transforming (line 2)

A taking from one place to another

B completely changing

3 widely (line 4)

A not exactly

B commonly, often

4 the chances are (line 11)

A it is likely

B there are opportunities

5 see the point (line 11)

A understand the idea

B know the purpose

6 Far from (line 11)

A Instead of

B A long distance from

'The term global village was first popularized in the early 1960s.' The suffix *-ize* (or *-ise*) changes an adjective into a verb and adds a meaning. *To globalize (something)* is to become or to make something more international.

What does the verb popularize mean?

To make something more popular

B Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1 The writer seems to think Marshall McLuhan's idea was ahead of its time.

TRUE

FALSE

This ... was many years before the Internet was widely used.

2 The word *globalisation* was widely used from the 1940s onward.

TRUE **FALSE**

It wasn't until the second half of the 1980s that it became common.

3 Young business students often think globalisation isn't worth discussing.

TRUE

FALSE

They won't see the point.

III. Reading / Period 2 / page 34

يسأل البعض إذا ما كانت العولمة حقاً شيء جديد. لا ننسى - جادلوا - إذا نظرت إلى ما كان يحدث في القرنين الثامن و التاسع عشر أو حتى قبل ذلك، هل أنه لا يبدو مشابهاً جداً؟ انفتحت الشركات في أوروبا و أمريكا الشمالية بدعم من حكوماتهم على بقية العالم، للبحث عن مواد خام رخيصة. ونقلوها مرة أخرى إلى مصانعها الخاصة و أنتجوا البضائع المصنعة، وباعوها بمريح هائل. أصبح العالم مرتبط بالتجارة و الأعمال. إن هذه النظرة صحيحة إلى حد ما ولكن ما يقلل من أهميتها هو حجم و سرعة التغيير الذي حدث في الثلاثين سنة الماضية أو أكثر. و الدور الرئيسي في هذه التغييرات هو في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب، لأنه يكمن وراءها كلها. يعود الفضل إلى تطور التكنولوجيا الرقمية، على سبيل المثال، من المحتمل أن تُنقل كميات ضخمة من المال حول العالم في ثوان. يستمر تداول العملة على مدار الساعة يومياً، و قد قُدر أن كمية النقود ازدادت بنسبة عدة آلاف في المائة في السنوات الأربعون الماضية. إن القرارات المتخذة في البورصة في دولة ما من الممكن أن تسبب كوارث في دول أخرى في الجانب الآخر من العالم، و كل الاقتصاد الوطني يُمكن أن يُدمر خلال ليلة.

من الواضح أن ما نراه اليوم شيء مختلف و جديد. يؤثر علينا جميعاً و لا يتعلق فقط بمجالات مثل التجارة و الأعمال و الاقتصاد ولكن أيضاً بالثقافة و التسلية و ما نأكله و كيف نتواصل مع بعضنا و حتى كيف نرى أنفسنا و علاقاتنا و حياتنا.

There are some who question whether globalisation is really something new. After all, they argue, if you look at what was happening in the 18th and 19th centuries, or even earlier, doesn't it seem very similar? Companies in Europe and North America, supported by their governments, were opening up the rest of the world, searching for cheap raw materials. They transported these back to their own factories and produced manufactured goods, then sold them at a huge profit. The world became linked by trade and business.

In a sense, this view is correct, but what it underestimates is the scale and speed of the changes that have taken place in the last thirty years or so. And the key role in these changes is that of computer technology, because it underlies all of them. Thanks to developments in digital technology, for example, it is now possible to move vast amounts of money around the world in seconds. Currency trading now goes on almost 24 hours a day, and it has been estimated that the amount of money traded has gone up by several thousand per cent in the last forty years. Decisions taken in a stock market* in one country can have a disastrous effect on countries on the other side of the world, and entire national economies can be destroyed almost overnight.

What we are seeing today clearly is something different and new. It affects us all, and it relates not just to areas like trade, business and economics, but also to culture, entertainment, what we eat, how we communicate with each other and even how we see ourselves, our relationships and our lives.

A 'The world became linked by trade and business.'

'The key role is that of computer technology.'

1 Link and key are both normally used as nouns.

What kind of words are they used as in the text?

adjectives

2 In what way can trade link the world?

people, goods and raw materials go from one part of the world to another as part of the process of trade

3 If something is described as a key part / point / question, etc., is it just important or **the most important** thing?

B Find these words in the text. Then choose the correct meaning for each one.

1 underestimates (line 6)

A gives too little importance to

B falls below

2 taken place (line 7)

A been replaced

B happened

3 vast (line 9)

A unusual

B very large

4 currency (line 9)

A at the moment

B money used by a particular country

5 entire (line 12)

A whole

B early

C Answer the questions.

1 What makes recent changes different from what has happened before?

They are happening much faster, on a much bigger scale.

2 Why is technology so important to these changes?

It underlies all of them.

3 What disadvantage of instant currency movement does the text mention?

Entire national economies can be destroyed almost overnight.

4 Why is globalisation important for everyone?

It affects everyone, in all aspects of their lives.

D What do these words, underlined in the text, refer to?

1 *even earlier* (line 2) [earlier than when?] **than the 18th or 19th centuries**

2 *these* (line 4) **raw materials**

3 *them* (line 5) **manufactured goods**

4 *these changes* (line 7) [which changes?] **the changes that have taken place in the last thirty years or**

so

5 *it* (line 8) **computer technology**

IV. Reading / Period 3 / page 36

لو أننا نظرنا إلى الثقافة بمشهدها الواسع، فإن انتشار الثقافة العالمية واضح. أصبح معدل السلع المتوفرة للزبون في الدكاكين في معظم الدول أكثر اتساعاً وأكثر دولياً ونفس اسم الشركة يظهر في كل مكان. أسماء الأفلام الكبيرة التي تُعرض في عالم السينما على ما يبدو أن الشباب تقريباً في كل دولة يستمعون إلى موسيقى الراب الأمريكية الأفريقية أو موسيقى هيب هوب (أو تنوع محلي منها). طبيعة الشهرة نفسها أصبحت دولية: يوجد العديد من الأماكن التي من المحتمل أن يعرف فيها الناس وجه نلسون مانديلا أكثر من جيرانهم. احتمال أن أفضل مثال هو في مجال الأكل والشرب. في معظم المدن الكبيرة يستطيع الناس أن يختاروا أن يأكلوا ليس فقط في مطاعم الهند و إيطاليا والصين وأيضاً في مطاعم تايلاند والعرب أو منطقة البحر الكاريبي. في نفس الوقت، فإن الكوكاكولا تُشرب تقريباً في كل مكان، والانتشار العالمي للنمط الأمريكي للوجبات السريعة يبدو أنه من المستحيل إيقافها. كل يوم حوالي 70 مليون نسمة يأكلون الطعام من ماكدونالدز – في 100 دولة. حتى أن الخبراء الاقتصاديون يستخدمون شيئاً يسمى قائمة ماك كبيرة ليُقارنوا قوة الشراء للاقتصاد العالمي. مرة أخرى يوجد نظرات مختلفة لهذه العملية. يعتقد البعض – مثل التغييرات الاقتصادية – أن هذه التغييرات الثقافية هي فقط استمرار العملية التي بدأت سنوات مضت. ومن بين أولئك الذين يقبلوا بأننا نرى شيء جديد، يوجد عدم اتفاق عما إذا كانت التطورات ايجابية أو سلبية. هل هي إشارة لزيادة الأمركة أو أنها تبادل إتجاهين؟ هل أن الثقافة الوطنية قتلت بثقافة دولية والتي هي نفسها في كل مكان أو أنهم يتغيرون ببساطة و يتكيفون بطريقة طبيعية.

1 If we look at culture in its widest sense, the spread of a global culture is clear. The range of consumer goods
2 available in shops in most countries is getting wider and more international, and the same company names
3 appear everywhere. The same big-name films are shown in the world's cinemas. It seems that young people
4 in nearly every country are listening to Afro-American rap or hip-hop music (or a local variation of it). The
5 nature of fame itself has become international: there are many places where people are more likely to
6 recognize the face of Nelson Mandela than their own neighbours.

7 Perhaps the best example is in the area of food and drink. In most large cities, people can choose to eat not
8 just in Indian, Italian and Chinese restaurants, but Thai, Arab or Caribbean ones too. Meanwhile, Coca Cola
9 is drunk almost everywhere, and the global spread of American-style fast food seems impossible to stop.
10 Every day, around 70 million people eat food from McDonald's, in over 100 countries. Economists even use
11 something called the Big Mac index to compare the purchasing power of world economies.

12 Again, though, there are different views of this process. Some believe that, like the economic changes, these
13 cultural changes are just a continuation of a process that began years ago. And among those who accept that
14 we are seeing something new, there is disagreement about whether the developments are positive or
15 negative. Are they a sign of increasing Americanization, or is this a two-way exchange? Are traditional local
16 cultures being killed by an international culture that is the same everywhere, or are they simply changing
17 and adapting in a natural way?

Answer the questions.

1 What can now be bought in shops around the world?

The same range of international consumer goods.

2 What does the example of Nelson Mandela show?

That fame is now international.

3 What, it appears, cannot be prevented?

The global spread of American-style fast food.

4 Which phrase means 'the same thing happening as in the past' (paragraph 3)?

A continuation of the process that began years ago.

5 What do people still argue about, even though they agree that globalisation is different from what has happened before?

About whether the developments are positive or negative.

V. Reading / Period 4 / page 38

إن جوزيف ستيجلتر في موقع جيد ليبين كيفية عمل العولمة من خلال خبراته. من الممكن أن تعتق أنه داعماً للطريقة التي ذاهب فيها العالم الأربعون عاماً الماضية، ولكنه بدلاً من ذلك منتقداً جداً.

إن عمر هذا الكتاب أكثر من 13 سنة. السبب الرئيسي الذي جعلني أعطيه أربع نجوم أنني أفترض أنه من المؤكد يوجد كتب محدثة هناك، ولكن إن كان هناك فلم أقرأهم. وأنا لست متأكداً إذا ما كانوا قادرين على أن يعرضوا صورة واضحة في كيفية إفئال العولمة للعالم النامي، وإيذائهم وتدعي بأنها تحاول مساعدتهم.

إن قصته التي أخبرها مشهورة الآن. من بلد إلى بلد فإن المؤسسات مثل البنك الدولي و صندوق النقد الدولي يقرضوا المال للحكومات من أجل إصلاح اقتصادهم. هذه التي تسمى إصلاحات تتضمن بيع الخدمات العامة للشركات الخاصة و فتح الاقتصاد للشركات الكبيرة متعددة الجنسيات. وبالطبع فإن هذه الشركات تركز في البلدان الغنية التي تملك مطلق القوة في البنك الدولي و صندوق النقد الدولي. كما قلت - إنها قصة قديمة - ولكن كتاب ستيجلتر ما زال يستحق القراءة لمعلوماته الداخلية و أسلوبه المقروء جداً والذي يجعله سهلاً للقراءة حتى لأولئك الذين مثلنا ليسوا اقتصاديون.

يجب أن أقول بأنني كنت محبطاً بهذا الكتاب. الفصلين الأولين مثيرين للاهتمام و لكن بعدها أصبح مئبناً بالعديد من التفاصيل. لو أنك لم تعرف الكثير من الاقتصاد، من الممكن أن تتوقف عن القراءة قبل أن يبدأ رأسك يؤلمك.

أكملت متأملاً أن أقرأ شيئاً عن التأثيرات الثقافية للعولمة أو الدمار التي تفعله للحكومة، ولكن لم يتبين شيء. على ما يبدو أن المؤلف نسي النصف الآخر لعنوانه (الجزء الذي يُقرأ و سليباته). ويشعر الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم بقوة للنزول إلى الشوارع للاحتجاج ضد ما تفعله العولمة للعالم. هل هذا لأنهم غير متفقين مع النظرية الاقتصادية خلفها؟

With his background, Joseph Stiglitz is in a good position to explain how globalisation works. You might expect him to be a supporter of the way the world has been going for the last forty years, but instead he is extremely critical.

This book is now over thirteen years old. The main reason why I've only given it a 4-star review is that I suppose there must be more up-to-date books out there, but if there are I haven't read them. And I'm not sure if they would be able to offer such a clear picture of how globalisation is failing the world's poor, harming those it claims to be trying to help.

The story he tells is now a well-known one. In country after country, organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund lend money to governments on the condition that they 'reform' their economies. These so-called reforms always involve selling public services to private companies and opening up the economy to large multinational companies. And, of course, these companies are based in the rich countries that have most of the power in the World Bank and IMF.

As I say, it's an old story, but Stiglitz's book is still worth reading for its inside knowledge and its very readable style, which makes it easy to read even for those of us who aren't economists.

I have to say I was rather disappointed by this book. The first two chapters are interesting enough, but after that it gets stuck in too much detail. If you don't know much about economics, you'll probably want to stop reading before your head starts hurting.

I carried on, hoping to read something about the cultural effects of globalization or the damage it's doing to the environment, but nothing appeared. The author seems to have forgotten the second part of his own title (the part that reads '... and its Discontents'). People all over the world feel so strongly that they take to the streets in protest against what globalisation is doing to the world. Is that because they disagree with the economic theory behind it?

A Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1 The writer of the first review didn't give five stars because he knows there are better books available.

TRUE FALSE

I suppose there must be more up-to-date books out there.

2 The first reviewer suggests that globalisation works in favour of rich countries and large companies.

TRUE FALSE

large multinational companies... these companies are based in rich countries.

3 The first reviewer says that the book was written mainly for specialists in this subject. TRUE FALSE

Easy to read even for those of us who aren't economists.

4 The second reviewer suggests that the book's title is not a good one. TRUE FALSE

The author seems to have forgotten the second part of his own title.

5 The reviewers agree that only other economists would fully understand the book. TRUE FALSE

First reviewer: 'very readable style ... easy to read'; second reviewer: If you don't know much about economics ... head starts hurting'.

6 Both reviewers seem to be against globalisation. **TRUE** FALSE

Globalization is failing the world's poor / hoping to read something about the cultural effects of globalization or the damage it's doing to the environment.

B Answer the questions.

1 The verb *reform* means to change something that is not working properly. Which two ways does the first reviewer use to suggest that this isn't the best way to describe the economic changes recommended by the World Bank and IMF?

Puts the word reform in inverted commas; refers to reforms as so-called reforms.

2 In what way does Joseph Stiglitz have 'inside knowledge'?

He's an economist.

3 What two areas does the second reviewer think are missing from the book?

The cultural effects of globalization; the damage globalization is doing to the world.

4 The second review ends with a question. What answer do you think the writer expects? **no.**

VI. **Writing**

Write a short essay about globalisations and how true they are in relation to your own experience and Palestine in general.

Globalisation is a complex idea, so before discussing this question, it is first necessary to make clear what we mean by it. One simple definition is that globalisation describes the ways in which, the world has changed very quickly in the last forty years. It is important to understand that the effects of globalisation are not always positive. There are several points about the situation in Palestine that make it different from most other countries.

Firstly, the Palestinian economy is linked directly by what so cold Israel. This makes it difficult for Palestinians to be as the other peoples around the world. Some Palestinians see that globalisation limits what people are looking forward to establish in their own economic and social systems.

Secondly, by looking to our situation today, we find that globalisation gives us lots of losses in land, blood and dignity. globalisation is not a chance for rescue and change but it increases suffering.

Thirdly, they are lying when they say it is a global village because in this village there is no quality between two houses, the Palestinian and the Israeli and also it doesn't equal between it's population.

For these reasons, I believe that overall the effects of globalisation on Palestine have been mostly negative.

Unit 4: " Money talks "**I. Vocabulary**

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
bonuses	extra payments	علاوات
excessive	too much	مفرط
competitive	able to be equal or to be than others	منافس
otherwise	if not	وإلا / أن لم
talents	special abilities	مواهب
elsewhere	to another person	مكان آخر
proof	evidence	دليل
employees	staff	موظفين
prediction	forecast	تنبؤ
cuts	reductions	تخفيضات
drop	fall	هبوط
divide	gap	فجوة
boss	chief	رئيس
dared not	wasn't brave enough	لا يجرؤ
morn	morning	صباحاً
proved all untrue	all showed themselves to be false in the end	تبيّنوا مزيفون جميعهم
ever	always	دائماً
frown	show with your face that you are not pleased	يعبس
hum	make a happy sound	يدندن
to be honest	I'm telling the truth	لأكون صادقاً
obviously	of course	من الواضح
admittedly	I accept	مُقرّاً
put simply	this is the basic meaning	ببساطة
personally	others may think differently	شخصياً
generally speaking	this may not be true in all cases	بوجه عام
peaked	reached is highest point	بلغت ذروته
declining	becoming less	تتخفّض
associated	connected	مرتبط
socialize	have friendly contact with	يتصادق / يصاحب
wealth	being rich	ثروة
addiction	habits that are hard to stop	إدمان

Period 5

Word	opposite	
declining	increasing	زيادة
the rich	the poor	الفقراء
poverty	wealth	ثروة
happiness	depression	إحباط
Verb	Noun	Arabic meaning
react	reaction	ردة فعل / يتفاعل
predict	prediction	تنبؤ / يتنبأ
act	action	عمل / يعمل
collect	collection	تجميع / يجمع
introduce	introduction	مقدمة / يقدم
reduce	reduction	نقص / يقلل
produce	production	إنتاج / ينتج

II. Reading / Period 1 / page 56&57

يقول مدير البنك: العلاوات الإضافية العالية "ضرورية".

في خطاب بالأمس، قال رئيس أحد أكبر البنوك في الدولة أنه يعتقد أن العلاوات الكبيرة المدفوعة إلى كبار موظفي البنك غير مفرطة. قال: "لو أردنا أن نجذب موظفين ذو مؤهل وخبرة عالية، نحتاج أن نكون قادرين على أن نوفر لهم دخل منافس. وألا سيأخذوا مواهبهم إلى مكان آخر." أضاف أن المقدمة للحد من العلاوات المدفوعة لكبار موظفي البنك لن تحسن من وضع الناس الفقراء في المجتمع.

يرحب الوزير بالتوقعات الاقتصادية الأخيرة

يقول وزير المالية أن التوقع الأخير لمستقبل اقتصاد الدولة هي "أخبار جيدة للغاية". رداً على آخر أرقام الإنتاج الصناعي والتنبؤ بزيادة 1.5 % في السنة المقبلة، ادعى أنها كانت دليلاً على أن تخفيضات نفقات الحكومة أنتت أكلها لكنه قال: أن زيادة في التخفيضات لا تزال تُحتاج.

يقول تقرير جديد: "الفجوة بين الأغنياء والفقراء تتسع".

قدمت دراسة جديدة بواسطة البحث الاجتماعي والاقتصادي دليلاً أن الفجوة بين الأكثر غناً والأكثر فقراً في مجتمع لا تزال تتسع. حسب التقرير، إن أغنى 10% من السكان اليوم لديهم تقريباً دخل أعلى بعشرة مرات من أفقر 10% من السكان. أضاف أحد مؤلفي التقرير: إنه توجه لا يبين إشارة للتوقف في المستقبل القريب.

تدني أسعار الأسهم عما كانت عليه منذ تسع سنوات

أن أسواق البورصة عانت خسائر فادحة في جميع أنحاء العالم أمس، مسببة مخاوف أن الاقتصاد العالمي ممكن أن ينتقل إلى أزمة جديدة. قال الخبراء أنه لم يكن يوجد سبب واحد لانخفاض أسعار الأسهم. بدلاً من ذلك، تبدو وكأنها ردة فعل للشك الاقتصادي الناجم بالأحداث الأخيرة المختلفة.

High bonus payments "necessary", says bank boss.

In a speech yesterday, the chief of one of the country's biggest banks said he believed the high bonuses paid to senior bank staff were not excessive. 'If we want to attract highly experienced and qualified employees,' he said, 'we need to be able to offer them a competitive income. Otherwise, they will take their talents elsewhere.' He added that the introduction of a limit on bonuses paid to top bankers would not improve the position of poorer people in society.

Minister welcomes latest economic forecast

The Finance Minister has said that the latest prediction for the future of the country's economy is 'extremely good news'. Reacting to the latest industrial production figures and the forecast of 1.5% growth in the coming year, he claimed that it was proof that government spending cuts were working. However, he said that more reductions were still needed.

Rich-poor divide getting wider, says new report

A new study by the Foundation for Economic and Social Research (FESR) has produced evidence that the gap between the richest and poorest in society is still growing. According to the report, the richest 10% of the population now have incomes almost ten times higher than the poorest 10%. One of the report's authors added: 'It's a trend that shows no sign of stopping in the near future.'

Share prices hit 9-years low

Stock markets around the world suffered serious losses yesterday, causing fears that the global economy could be moving towards a new crisis. Experts said that there was no single reason for the fall in share prices. Rather, it seemed to be a reaction to the economic uncertainty caused by various recent events.

1) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text.

1 All the workers were given extra payments when company profits went up. **bonuses**

2 I don't mind paying a reasonable amount, but this is too much. **excessive**

3 All companies need to be able to be equal to or better than others. **competitive**

4 You'd better take your bag with you. If not, someone might take it. **Otherwise**

5 This is just one of her many special abilities. **talents**

6 If customers can't get what they want, they'll go to another place. **Elsewhere**

2) The stories and headlines use synonyms to avoid repetition. Match the pairs of synonyms.

fall	chief	gap	staff	evidence	reductions	forecast
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1 proof **evidence** 5 drop **fall**

2 employees **staff** 6 divide **gap**

3 prediction **forecast** 7 boss **chief**

4 cut **reductions**

3) Decide whether the sentences are TRUE or FALSE. If there is not enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY.

1 The bank chief doesn't care about the problems of poorer people.

TRUE FALSE **DOESN'T SAY**

2 The FESR believes that the gap between rich and poor has reached its widest point.

TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY

3 The Finance Minister said that the government's aims hadn't been achieved yet.

TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY

4 The fall in share prices was caused by lack of confidence.

TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY

III. Reading / Period 2 / page 58&59

من الصدف إلى الأساور غير اللمسية: تاريخ قصير للمال
ما هو المال؟

1 إن المال بحد ذاته، له القليل من المعنى أو لا معنى له. فإنه يكتسب المعنى فقط عندما يتفق جماعة من الناس أنه له قيمة معينة عندما يُستخدم لتبادل البضائع أو الخدمات. لفهم هذا، علينا النظر إلى ما كان يحدث قبل أن يُخترع المال.

قبل المال

2 في المجتمعات الأولى، كانت تُنفذ التجارة بواسطة المقايضة: تبادل شيء أو خدمة ما مقابل آخر. لو كان لدى أحدهم شوالاً من الملح وكان آخر جيد في صناعة الأحذية، يمكنهم أن يتفقا على مبادلة الملح مقابل زوج من الأحذية. (1)
أولاً، وجب على كل شخص أن يحتاج ما يعرضه الآخر، وثانياً وجب أن يتفقوا على أن الشيئين ذو قيمة متساوية.

أمثلة مختلفة على المال

3 لحل هذه المشكلة بدأ الناس يركزوا تجارتهم على عناصر كان يريدونها كل شخص مثل الملح أو الشوكولاتة أو البقر. (2) لم يكن من الضروري أن يكون شيء يحتاجه، وإنما مجرد شيء مرغوب به. إن الأصداف الحلزونية هي مثال معروف على هذا، وقد كانت خطوة نحو ما نعرفه بالمال، لأنها أسهل في الحمل من البقر أو شوات الملح.

بداية المال كما نعرفه

4 إن الليديين، الذين عاشوا بما يعرف الآن تركيا، يُعتقد أنهم أول من استخدم العملة المعدنية، منذ أكثر من 2500 سنة مضت، على الرغم من أن قطع المعدن قد استخدمت لمدة قرون من قبل. (3) تبعتهم فوراً دول أخرى، صانعين عملاتهم المعدنية بقيم متفق عليها. أول ورقة مالية كانت باستخدام شائع ربما في الصين حوالي عام 960.

لا قيمة في المواد

5 في هذا الشكل، لم يحتاج المال نفسه أن يُصنع من شيء ذو قيمة، لقد كان مهماً فقط لما يمثله أو يرمز له. (4) على سبيل المثال، فإن الجنيه البريطاني (£) كان يركز على وعد بأن البنك كان سيغيره لجنيه بوزن (رطل) من الفضة.

نحو غير الواقعية

6 إن طرق الصرف هذه الأيام تبتعد عن العملات المعدنية الحقيقية والورقية التي يجب أن تُحمل للجوار. أولاً كان يوجد الشيكات – والتي تم استبدالها اليوم تقريباً ببطاقات الائتمان أو الصراف الآلي. المزيد من التطورات الحديثة انتقلت أبعد في هذا الاتجاه. (5) وأحد هذه الأمثلة هي الأساور "غير اللمسية" التي تلبسها حول معصمك وتمر من أمام آلة. مثال آخر هو الشهرة المتزايدة لـ "بيتكوين" – وهي عملة رقمية يُمكن أن تُستخدم في الانترنت فقط.

From cowries to contactless: a short history of money

What is money?

1 On its own, money has little or no meaning. It only gains meaning when a group of people all accept that it has a certain value when used for the exchange of goods or services. To understand this, we need to look at what happened before money was invented.

Before money

2 In early societies, trade was carried out by bartering: the exchange of one thing or service for another. If one person had a bag of salt and another was good at making shoes, they could agree to exchange the salt for a pair of shoes. (1) **But this only worked on two conditions**

Firstly, they each had to want what the other person was offering, and secondly they had to agree that the two things were of equal value.

Different examples of "money"

3 To solve this problem, people started to base their trade on items that nearly everyone wanted, like salt, chocolate or cows. (2) **It didn't have to be something that they needed, just something desirable**

Cowrie shells are a well-known example of this, and a step towards what we recognise as money, because they are easier to carry around than cows or bags of salt.

The beginning of money as we know it

4 The Lydians, who lived in what is now Turkey, are thought to be the first people to use coins, over 2,500 years ago, although pieces of metal had been used for centuries before. (3) **Other countries soon followed, making their own coins with agreed values**

The earliest paper money was probably in common use in China around the year 960.

No value in the materials

5 In this form, money itself doesn't need to be made of something valuable; it is only important because of what it *represents*, or stands for. (4) **This is why it is known as representative money**

Until quite recently, for example, the British pound (£) was based on a promise that the bank would exchange it for one pound in weight (lb) of silver.

Towards unreality

6 Nowadays, methods of exchange are moving away from real coins and notes that need to be carried around. First, there were cheques, which have now been more or less replaced by plastic credit or debit cards. (5) **More recent developments have moved even further in this direction**

One example is 'contactless' bracelets that you wear on your wrist and pass in front of a machine. Another is the growing popularity of 'bitcoins', a digital currency that can only be used on the Internet.

1 Five sentences have been removed from the article. Write the missing sentences in the correct blanks.

A It didn't have to be something that they needed, just something desirable.

B But this only worked on two conditions.

C More recent developments have moved even further in this direction.

D This is why it is known as *representative money*.

E Other countries soon followed, making their own coins with agreed values.

2 Choose the best title for each paragraph.

A No value in the materials paragraph 5

B The beginning of money as we know it paragraph 4

C Towards unreality paragraph 6

D What is money? Paragraph 1

E Different examples of 'money' paragraph 3

F Before money paragraph 2

3 Choose the best way to continue the sentences. Circle A, B or C.

1 Bartering is described as

A the earliest form of money.

B only used by particular societies.

C a trading system with certain problems.

2 Salt could be used as currency because

A it was something most people wanted.

B it could be found almost anywhere. C it was easy for people to carry around.

3 The main point that the text makes about paper money is that

A it was first made in China.

B it has no value as a material.

C it is difficult to copy exactly.

4 The text suggests that the history of money is

A an important subject for economists.

B a series of steps that move away from real life.

C the story of the development of early human societies.

IV. Reading / Period 3 / page 60

Money

by W.H. Davies

When I had money, money, O!
I knew no joy till I went poor;
For many a false man as a friend
Came knocking all day at my door.
Then felt I like a child that holds
A trumpet that he must not blow
Because a man is dead; I dared
Not speak to let this false world know.
Much have I thought of life, and seen
How poor men's hearts are ever light;
And how their wives do hum like bees
About their work from morn till night.
So, when I hear these poor ones laugh,
And see the rich ones coldly frown—
Poor men, think I, need not go up
So much as rich men should come down.
When I had money, money, O!
My many friends proved all untrue;
But now I have no money, O!
My friends are real, though very few.

In this old style of poetry and folk songs, the subject and verb are often turned around (inverted).

dared not = wasn't brave enough

ever = always

hum = make a happy sound

morn = morning

frown = show with your face that you are not pleased

proved all untrue = all showed themselves to be false in the end

المال

عندما كان عندي مال، وما أدراك ما المال!
لم أعرف طعم المتعة إلا عندما أصبحت فقيراً؛
لأجله العديد يصبح الرجل الزائف صديقاً
يأتي يطرق بابي طوال اليوم.
تم شعرت أنني كالطفل الذي يحمل
بوقاً يجب ألا ينفث فيه
لأن رجلاً ميتاً، تجرأت
ألا أتكلم لأجعل هذا العالم الزائف يعرف.
كثيراً ما فكرت في الحياة، ورأيت
كيف هي منيرة قلوب الرجال الفقراء،
وكيف تهمهم نساتهم مثل النحل
في عملهم من الصباح حتى المساء
لذلك، عندما أسمع أولئك الفقراء يضحكون
وأرى الأغنياء يعبسون
أعتقد بأنه لا يجب على الفقراء أن يعلوا
بقدر ما ينبغي للأغنياء أن ينزلوا
عندما كان لدي مال، و ما أدراك ما المال!
العديد من أصدقائي أثبتوا أنهم ليسوا حقيقيون؛
لكنني الآن لا أملك مالاً، يا للهول!
إن أصدقائي حقيقيون، على الرغم من أنهم
قليلون جداً

1 Why does the poet describe the people who knock at his door as 'false'?

A They had chosen the wrong door by mistake.

B They could not be trusted as real friends.

2 In the second verse, he compares himself as a man with money to a child who has a trumpet that he isn't brave enough to blow. What is it that he felt he couldn't say?

A His 'friends' were not really friends at all.

B Someone he knew had died.

3 What do you think he means by saying that poor men don't need to 'go up', but rich men 'should come down'?

A It is unfair that some people have so much more than others.

B It would be better if rich people had less money.

4 Do you think the last line sounds

A happy?

B sad?

5 Looking at the poem and the life of the poet, do you think his opinions were based on

A other people's experiences?

B the poet's own experience?

2) Look back at the poem. Then discuss the questions.

1 Which opinions in the article are similar to those in the poem?

that we spend too much time trying to make more and more money; it won't make us happier.

2 What are the 'basic human needs' referred to in the second paragraph of the article?

food and shelter (and a family)

V. Reading / Period 4 / page 64

(1) الناس الأغنياء ليسوا أسعد من الناس الفقراء. (2) هذا من الممكن أن يبدو للبعض جملة مثيرة للجدل، لكنه يوجد دليل كافٍ لأكون قادر لأقول هذا كحقيقة. إن التطورات اليوم في علم الوراثة و علم النفس تسمح لنا أن نقيس السعادة بدقة أكثر من أي وقت مضى، وتكون النتائج واضحة. إن مستويات التوتر والاكتئاب في الدول الغنية في ارتفاع - بأناس يقولون بأقل رضى عن حياتهم ليس أكثر.

أكدت دراسة حديثة في المملكة المتحدة أن السعادة الكاملة وصلت الذروة في منتصف 1970s وبدأت تتراجع منذ ذلك الحين. وصل الباحثون إلى استنتاج أنه فوق مستوى معين (حوالي 2000 جنيه للفرد)، "فإن الدخل الإضافي غير مرتبط بزيادة السعادة". (3) بمجرد أن تُلبى احتياجات الإنسان الأساسية، فببساطة لا داعي أن تصبح أغنى.

على ما يبدو أن الكثير من الناس نسوا شيء أنه تقريباً كان اعتقاد كل واحد واضح بأن المال والسعادة ليسوا نفس الشيء. لقد ترددت أن أكتب هذا، لأن أحداً ما سيقول أنا اعتبر الفقر شيءً رومانسياً. أنا لا. لكنني عشت في بلدان فقيرة، وقد كان من المستحيل ألا أرى أن الناس هناك يبتسمون ويضحكون كثيراً، يتعاضون بسهولة كبيرة ويشكون أقل من الناس في الأمم الأغنى.

(4) لا أقول بأن الفقر يسبب السعادة، لكن على ما يبدو أن يوجد الكثير من الدلائل أن الثروة تسبب التعاسة. لماذا - إذا - ما زال يمضي الناس الكثير من الوقت و الجهد من أجل أن يصبحوا أغنى، حتى ولو أنهم لديهم أكثر مما يمكن أن يحتاجوا بكثير؟ تم اقتراح نظريات مختلفة. (5) ، مع ذلك، ما زلت غير متأكد. (6) ، لا أفهم السبب الذي يجعل أي واحد يحتاج أن يشتري سيارة فاخرة أخرى عندما يكون لديه ثلاث أو أربع. في أكم منزل يمكنك أن تعيش في وقت واحد؟ الاستفسار الوحيد الذي يمكنني أن أتوصل إليه هو أنه نوع من الإدمان: عندما تكون حياتك كلها عمل مال - يصبح ذلك هدفك - سيكون السبب الذي يوقظك في الصباح.

(1) **Generally speaking** rich people aren't happier than poor people. (2) **Admittedly** this may seem to be a controversial statement to some, but there is enough evidence to be able to state this as a fact. Developments in biology and psychology now allow us to measure happiness more accurately than ever before, and the results are clear. Levels of stress and depression in the richer countries are rising, with people reporting less, not more, satisfaction with their lives.

A recent study in the UK shows that overall happiness peaked in the mid-1970s and has been declining ever since. The researchers reached the conclusion that over a certain level (about £20,000 per person), 'extra income is not associated with increased happiness'. (3) **Put simply** once basic human needs have been met, there is simply no point in getting richer.

It seems that a lot of people have forgotten something that nearly everyone used to think was obvious: money and happiness are not the same thing. I hesitate to write this, because someone will say that I am romanticising poverty. I am not. But I have lived in poor countries, and it was impossible not to notice that people there smile and laugh more, socialise more easily and complain less than people in the richer nations.

(4) **Obviously** I am not saying that poverty causes happiness, but there does seem to be a lot of evidence that wealth causes unhappiness. Why, then, do people still spend so much time and effort on getting richer, even when they already have far more than they could ever need? Various theories have been suggested. (5)

To be honest though, I am still unsure. (6) **Personally** I can't understand why anyone would need to buy another luxury car when they already have three or four. How many homes can you live in at any one time? The only explanation I can come up with is that it is a kind of addiction: when your life has been all about making money, that becomes your purpose, the reason you get up in the morning.

1) Phrases 1-6 are used to introduce sentences and show the writer's attitude. Match them with their meanings a-f. Add the phrases to the text in the correct places.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 To be honest, | <u>5</u> a Others may think differently |
| 2 Obviously, | <u>6</u> b This may not be true in all cases |
| 3 Admittedly, | <u>2</u> c Of course |
| 4 Put simply, | <u>1</u> d I'm telling the truth |
| 5 Personally, | <u>4</u> e This is the basic meaning |
| 6 Generally speaking, | <u>3</u> f I accept |

Unit 5: " Winners and losers "**I. Vocabulary**

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
keep your head	stay calm	يحافظ على هدوئه
lose your mind	panic	يفقد أعصابه
blame	say a problem is someone's fault	يلوم
doubt	not trust or believe	يشك
make allowance for	forgive	يسامح
deal with	get involved with	يتعامل مع
don't give away to	resist / reject	يقاوم / يرفض
inspiration	sth that makes you feel hopeful	الهام
dismiss	say that sth is not worth considering	يرفض
apply	put into practice	يطبق
recommendations	pieces of advice	توصيات / نصائح
outdated	not useful anymore	عفى عليه الزمن
treating	dealing with	معاملة
whenever	every time	كلما
achieve	get	يحقق
recall	remember	يتذكر
picked	chosen	اختر
potential	possibilities for the future	احتمالات المستقبل
vital	very important	مهم جداً
talent	natural ability	موهبة

Period 5
phrasal made from "up & about"

grow up	become an adult	يصبح بالغاً / يكبر
take up	start a new hobby or sport	يحترف
clear up	make sth tidy again	ترتيب / ينظف
give up	stop trying	يستسلم
keep up	go at some speed	يواصل / يواكب
end up	finally be or do sth	ينهي
think about		يفكر ب
hear about		يسمع عن
complain about		يشكي من
write about		يكتب عن
read about		يقرأ عن

Reflexive pronouns الضمائر الانعكاسية

جدول الضمائر

I	myself	نفسي
he	himself	نفسه
she	herself	نفسها
it	itself	نفسه / نفسها ، لغير العاقل
we	ourselves	أنفسنا
they	themselves	أنفسهم
you	yourself مفرد yourselves جمع	نفسك أنفسكم

يجب مراعاة التالي:

- إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد مذكر نتعامل معه مثل He أي ان الحل يكون himself. الا اذا كان الفاعل مخاطب فنتعامل معه مثل You.
- إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد مؤنث نتعامل معه مثل She أي ان الحل يكون herself. الا اذا كان الفاعل مخاطب فنتعامل معه مثل You.
- إذا كان الفاعل اسم جمع نتعامل معه مثل They أي ان الحل يكون themselves. الا اذا كان الفاعل مخاطب فنتعامل معه مثل You.
- إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد غير عاقل نتعامل معه مثل It أي ان الحل يكون itself.
- إذا بدأت الجملة بفعل أمر نتعامل معه مثل You أي ان الحل يكون yourself / yourselves.
- في حالة وجود let's يكون الحل ourselves.

II. Reading / Period 2 / page 72

أختبرت هذا الأسبوع قصيدة If لروديارد كبلنج مرة أخرى من قبل عامة البريطانيين كقصيدتهم المفضلة. كتبت أصلاً كنصائح لأبن كبلنج في كيفية التعامل مع الحياة والنضوج ليكون رجلاً، وظلت كإلهام لآلاف الناس على مدار أكثر من قرن. بالطبع، فإن بعض الناس يرفضون نصائحها لأنها موضحة قديمة، لأنها تعود إلي وقت قدم مضي. ولكن عندما تكون محبوبة من قبل كثير من الناس، كيف ستكون سيئة؟ أنا متأكد بأنني لست الشخص الوحيد الذي يزعج في كل مرة تُعلن قصيدة If "كقصيدة بريطانية المفضلة". أفترض بأن الناس يحبونها بسبب إيقاعها البسيط ونمط القافية. من الممكن أن تكون سهلة القراءة، لكن هل حاولوا عمرهم أن يطبقوا نصائحها في الحياة الحقيقية؟ عندما تنتظر إلى توصياتها عن قرب، فإن الكثير منها حقاً توصيات عفا عليها الزمن.

على سبيل المثال لنأخذ السطور المشهورة عن التعامل مع النصر والهزيمة "بنفس الشيء". ماذا تعني في الواقع؟ هل كان كبلنج يقترح أن نحافظ على هدوتنا وألا نظهر مشاعرنا، إذا ما ربحتنا أو خسرتنا؟ تخيل لو أن نهائي كأس عالم وكان اللاعبون والمتفرجون يهزون برؤوسهم وقالوا "إن ذلك كان جيد، ولكن في النهاية إنها مجرد لعبة". هل كان ذلك سيكون مثيراً؟

Text A

This week, Rudyard Kipling's *If* has been chosen yet again by the British public as their favourite poem. Originally written as advice to Kipling's son about dealing with life and growing up to be a man, it has been an inspiration to thousands of people for over a century. Of course, some people dismiss its advice as old-fashioned, belonging to a time that has passed. But when it is loved by so many people, how can it be bad?

Text B

I'm sure I can't be the only person who gets annoyed every time Rudyard Kipling's *If* is announced as 'Britain's favourite poem'. I suppose people like it because of its simple rhythm and rhyming pattern. It may be easy to read, but do they ever try to apply its advice to real life? When you look at its recommendations closely, they really are a lot of outdated nonsense.

Take for example the famous lines about treating triumph and disaster 'just the same'. What does it actually mean? Is Kipling suggesting that we stay calm and not show our feelings, whether we win or lose? Imagine a World Cup Final where all the players and fans just nodded their heads and said 'That was OK, but in the end it's only a game.' Would that be exciting?

1 Read the two texts. Then answer the questions below.

1 Which text

- 1 gives real-life examples to make a point? **B**
- 2 explains the purpose of the poem? **A**
- 3 examines the meaning of the poem? **B**
- 4 is most critical of the poem? **B**

2 Why was the poem written?

A to help the poet's son grow up

- B** as an inspiration to people
C because the poet wanted to be popular

3 What does the writer of Text B suggest about people who like the poem?

- A** They are annoying.
B They don't understand real life.

C They prefer easy poems.

4 What does the writer of Text B think football matches would be like if players followed Kipling's advice?

- A** fairer
B less exciting
C more interesting

2) Find words in the texts that have these meanings.

- 1 something that makes you feel hopeful **inspiration**
- 2 say that something is not worth considering **dismiss**
- 3 put into practice **apply**
- 4 pieces of advice **recommendations**
- 5 not useful any more **outdated**
- 6 dealing with **treating**

III. Reading / Period 3 / page 74

These words from the well-known poem *If*-, by Rudyard Kipling.

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream – and not make dreams your master;
If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings – nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And – which is more – you'll be a Man, my son!

إذا استطعت أن تظل عاقلاً عندما يكون كل من حولك
قد فقدوا عقولهم ويضعون اللوم عليك
إذا كنت واثقاً من نفسك عندما يشك فيك الآخرون
ولكنك تقبل وتسمح لشكوكهم فيك
إذا استطعت الانتظار ولا تتعب منه
أو يُكذب عليك فلا تتعامل بالكذب
أو كونك مكرهاً، فلا تسمح لنفسك بالكرهية
وأيضاً لا تبدو طيباً جداً ولا تبدو حكيماً جداً

إذا استطعت أن تحلم، لا تجعل من أحلامك سيدك
إذا استطعت التفكير، فلا تجعل التفكير هدفك
إذا استطعت مواجهة النصر والكارثة
وتعامل هذان الأتنان المزيفان بنفس المعاملة
إذا استطعت تحمل سماع الكلام الحق الذي قلته
قد تم تحريفه من قبيل الخونة لنصب كمان للآغباء
أو ترى أشياءك التي وهبتها حياتك قد دُمّرت
فانحني وأعد بنائها من جديد بأدواتك القديمة

إذا استطعت أن تجمعك كل مرباحك (رأس مالك)
وتخاطر به في ضربة واحدة
وتخسر، وتبدأ مرة أخرى من البداية (من الصفر)
ولا تنبس ببنت شفتٍ عن خسارتك
إذا استطعت إجبار قلبك وأعصابك وطاقتك
لخدمة دورك بعدما ضعفوا مع الزمن
فاصمد عندما لا يكون فيك شيء من قوة
إلا الإرادة التي تقول لهم: " اصمدوا "

إذا استطعت الحديث مع الجماهير فاحتفظ بفضيلتك
أو إذا سرت مع الملوك – فلا تفقد تواصلك مع العاديين
وإذا لم يستطع الأعداء ولا الأصدقاء إصابتك بضرر
وإذا كان يهملك كل الناس ولكن بسواسية
إذا استطعت أن تملأ الدقيقة الضائعة
حتى ولو بمشوار من الجري لستون ثانية
فإن الأرض وكل ما فيها سيكون ملكك
و – الأكثر من ذلك – ستصبح رجلاً يا بني

- knaves (line 14) = worthless people
stoop (line 16) = bend down
pitch-and-toss (line 18) = a simple game of luck
sinew (line 21) = body tissue that joins muscles to bones
virtue (line 25) = goodness
the common touch (line 26) = the ability to speak to ordinary people
foes (line 27) = enemies

1) Read this first verse of the poem If-. Then match the words and phrases with their meanings.

keep your head

lose your head

blame

doubt

make allowance for

deal in

don't give way to

a forgive make allowance for**b** not trust or believe doubt**c** get involved with deal in**d** resist, reject don't give way to**e** say a problem is someone's fault blame**f** panic lose your head**g** stay calm keep your head**2) Study the rhyming pattern.**

1 Underline all the rhyming words.

about you / doubt you, you / too

2 The rhyming pattern of the first verse is sometimes described as A B A B C D C D. Can you see why?

Does this rhyming pattern also continue in the other verses?

the pattern continues in the other verses**3) Find the lines that give the following advice.**1 Keep calm, don't panic. line 12 Don't be impatient. line 53 Don't give up when things go wrong. line 114 Don't be afraid of taking risks. line 185 Don't complain about your problems. line 206 Be determined and keep trying. lines 21- 247 Treat all people the same way. lines 25-268 Don't waste your time. lines 29-30**IV. Reading / Period 4 / page 76**

كلما شاهدت أفلام هوليوود أو قرأت كتب "المساعدة الذاتية" التي تقول أنه يمكنك أن تحقق أي شيء إذا أردت ذلك فعلاً، أتذكر قصة قرأتها في كتب نيك هورنبي حمى الملاعب. لقد كان عن لاعب كرة القدم الشاب في أواخر 1980s (الثمانينات) لا أعرف ما اسمه، وهذا بشكل جزئي الهدف من القصة، لأنه لا يعرفه الكثير من الناس. يتخيل هورنبي كيف تطورت مهنته.

في فريق مدرسته، كان من الواضح أنه أفضل بكثير من أي لاعب في فريقه. تم في فريقه المحلي، لقد كانت نفس القصة - ما زال أفضل من كل واحد آخر. وبعدها تم اختياره لفريق مشهور من الدرجة الأولى، وحتى هنا لم ينتهي الأمر هنا، لأنه كما يُبين هورنبي، معظم الأعضاء في الفرق الشبابية ذات الدرجة الأولى لا يحصلون على أكثر من ذلك.

ولكن هذا الشخص فعل. إنه حتى دخل في فريق إنجلترا وهو تحت سن 21، واتفق كل واحد بأنه لديه المستقبل ليكون أحد أفضل لاعبي كرة القدم الشباب في الدولة. ولكن هورنبي يتذكر عندما رآه يلعب في نصف النهائي المهم جداً في غضون ذلك الوقت. عندما كان واضحاً لكل مشاهد أنه وببساطة لم يستطع الانسجام مع اللاعبين الكبار.

ظل في كرة القدم لأربع سنوات أخرى. وانتهى به الأمر منتقلاً من نادي صغير إلى أصغر، ومنثم اختفى. كما يقول هورنبي: لقد كان هذا الرجل يملك موهبة أكثر تقريباً من أي كل واحد في جيله. (إن بقيتنا يمكنه أن يحلم فقط في امتلاك مهارته) وإنها لم تكن كافية تماماً.

Whenever I see Hollywood films or read those 'self-help' books that say you can achieve anything if you want it enough, I recall a story I read in Nick Hornby's book *Fever Pitch*. **It's** about a young footballer in the late 1980s (I don't know his name, and that's partly the point of the story, because not many people **do**). Hornby imagines how **his** career developed.

In his school team, he was obviously far better than any of his teammates. Later, in his local team, it would have been the same story – still much better than everyone else. He was then picked for a famous First Division team, and even here it doesn't end, because, as Hornby points out, most members of First Division youth teams never get any further.

But this one **did**. He even got into the England Under 21 team, and everyone agreed that he had the potential to be one of the best young footballers in **the country**. But Hornby remembers seeing him play in a vital semi-final around that time, when it was clear to everyone watching that he simply couldn't keep up with the top players.

He stayed in football for another four years. He ended up moving to smaller and smaller clubs, and then disappeared. As Hornby says, this man 'clearly had more talent than nearly everyone of his generation (the rest of us can only dream about having his kind of skill) and **it** still wasn't quite enough'.

1) Decide whether the statements below are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. If there isn't enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY.

1 The writer suggests that Hollywood films give an unrealistic view of success.

TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY

2 Nick Hornby's book is about football.

TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY

3 The player is remembered by many football fans today.

TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY

4 Most players in the youth teams of big football clubs don't succeed.

TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY

5 The young player only played one match for a First Division team.

TRUE FALSE **DOESN'T SAY**

6 Nick Hornby concludes that the player wasn't very good after all.

TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY

2) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the text.

1 Every time I think the work is finished, I find something else to do. **Whenever**

2 You have to work hard if you want to get success. **achieve**

3 Can you remember the title of that book he mentioned? **recall**

4 Which one have you chosen? **picked**

5 It's very good for a first book and the writer shows great possibilities for the future. **potential**

6 It's very important to have a plan if you want to succeed. **vital**

7 To reach the top in any field, you need to have a lot of natural ability. **talent**

3) The following words, highlighted in the text, all refer back to something in the same sentence or the sentence before. What do they refer to?

1 It (line 2) **Fever Pitch**

2 do (line 3) **know his name**

3 his (line 4) **the young footballer**

4 did ((line 9) **got further than the youth team**

5 the country (line 10) **England**

6 it (line 15) **the young footballer's talent**

Write a short essay giving your opinion about this statement.

There is too much money in sport nowadays: winning at any cost has become the main aim in many sports, and has had a negative effect on players and supporters. How far do you agree?

There is too much money which is paid in order to improve the performance of the players and to win championships. But this may negatively affect the players and supporters of several points:

Firstly, there are players deserve to be paid a lot of money, but in return they must win at any cost. This makes them under pressure and worry throughout the game if they did not score goals or if they did not make a chance for other players to score goals.

Secondly, when a player plays in the game, his main concern is that to make the coach and director satisfy from him. We should that they the main concern of the player is the supporter who comes to the stadium in order to celebrate the victory of his team and does not want to return with any loss or disappointment. The supporters are paying for the success of the club and that the players are always demanded to be winners.

For these reasons, I believe that the huge amount of money paid to players has had a negative effect on the players and the supporters.

Form compound adjectives from these sentences:

1. a boy with a curly hair.

a curly – haired boy

2. a man who has wide shoulders.

a wide – shouldered man

3. a woman who has blue eyes.

a blue - eyed woman

4. a girl who has long hair.

a long - haired boy

5. a man that had red face.

a red – faced man

6. a man with large moustache.

a large - moustached man

7. a man with dark hair.

a dark - haired man

Rewrite these sentences from compound adjectives:

1. an oil-producing country

a country that produces oil

2. an English-speaking culture

a culture in which people speak English

3. a self-driving car

a car that drives itself

4. an eye-opening experience

an experience that makes you realize something for the first time

5. a breath-taking view

a view that makes you gasp because it's so impressive

6. a heart-stopping moment

a moment when something shocking or frightening happens

Rewrite the following sentences using "suppose":

1. The staff should really wear suits, but not everyone does.

The staff are supposed to wear suits, but nobody does.

2. I meant it to be a surprise present, but someone told her.

It was supposed to be a surprise present, but someone told her.

3. It's thought that painting your door red will bring good luck.

Painting your door red is supposed to bring good luck.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable phrasal verb from the box:

moving away, frighten away, drive away, turning away

1. Fire is believed to **drive away** bad luck.

2. Fireworks are supposed to **frighten away** bad spirits.

3. People are **turning away** from traditional New Year's resolutions.

4. He said people were **moving away** from negative decisions.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable phrasal verb from the box:

move away, frighten away, take away, look away, ran away, throw away

1 The film's first scene was so frightening that I couldn't watch and had to **look away**.

2 There were dangerous animals nearby, so we lit a fire to **frighten** them **away**.

3 She grew up here, but her family had to **move away** from the area.

4 I called to the boy, but he was **frightened** and **ran away**.

5 I don't need this again, so you can **throw** it **away**.

6 They make great food that you **can eat** in the café or **take away**.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable phrasal verb from the box:

run out, work out, run out of, grow out of

1. Fitting in is boring. But it takes you nearly your **whole life** to **work** that **out**.
2. **This feeling** is something that most people **grow out of**.
3. There's **no coffee** left. We've **run out**. And I think we've **run out of** tea too.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable phrasal verb from the box:

go out of, grew out of, work out, stick to, runs out, miss out on

- 1 She **grew out of** that habit when she was about six years old.
- 2 We'd better turn back before all the **water runs out**.
- 3 It took me a long time to **work out** the **maths problem**.
- 4 The animal **got out of** its **cage**.
- 5 Of course I'm **coming**. I don't want them to **miss out of** the fun.
- 6 I **wear a suit** because I don't want to **stick out** from everyone else.

Use nouns from the verbs between brackets:

1 My prediction is that the company will make a profit next year. (predict)

2 Oil is used in the **production** of plastic. (produce)

3 The reaction to his speech has been generally positive. (react)

4 You need to explain your aims in the **introduction** to the essay. (introduce)

5 There has been a big **reduction** in the number of people who use desktop computers. (reduce)

Complete the sentences with a general noun phrase using the + an adjective in the box.

deaf, homeless, confused, young, careless, blind

- 1 We are collecting money to provide guide dogs for **the blind**.
- 2 More houses are being built to help solve the problem of **the homeless**.
- 3 Using social media as a way of communicating is most often used by **the young**.
- 4 Using sign language is a way for **the deaf** to communicate.
- 5 This simple and clear book is the perfect guide for **the confused**.
- 6 Only **the careless** are likely to make this mistake.

Match the pairs of opposites in the boxes. Then use them to complete the sentences.

declining, the rich, poverty, happiness | depression, the poor, wealth, increasing

- 1 Far from creating greater **happiness**, money can actually cause **depression**.
- 2 Perhaps it is **the rich** rather than **the poor** who need to **change** their **lives**.
- 3 In some countries, **globalisation** has created more **poverty**, not more **wealth**.
- 4 Instead of **increasing** as we hoped, **demand** for the product is actually **declining**.

Complete the sentences with verb phrases and nouns in the boxes

come to, arrive to | conclusion, agreement, destination, decision

- 1 What time do you think we will **arrive to** our **destination**?
- 2 Have you **come to** a **decision** about which car to choose?
- 3 The two sides talked for hours, but still couldn't **come to** an **agreement** about the terms of the takeover.
- 4 After a lot of thinking about the essay question, I finally **come to** a **conclusion** about what to write.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable phrasal verb from the box:

ended up, keep up

1. He simply couldn't **keep up** with the **top players**.
2. He **ended up** **moving** to smaller and smaller clubs.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable phrasal verb from the box:

grows up, keep up, clear up, end up, give up, taken up

- 1 I've recently **taken up** running. It's really helping me to stay fit.
- 2 Don't **give up** now. One last try might be enough to do it.
- 3 If you don't take **this chance** now, you'll **end up** regretting it later.
- 4 You can do it in the kitchen as long as you **clear up** the **mess** when you finish.
- 5 **Slow down!** I can't **keep up**.
- 6 My daughter wants to be a **doctor** when she **grows up**.

Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- 1 Most very young animals are not able to feed **themselves**.
- 2 She has a habit of talking to **herself** when she's on her own.
- 3 We need to keep telling **ourselves** that we can win.
- 4 It wasn't a present. I bought it **myself**.
- 5 Help **yourselves** to the food, everyone.
- 6 The most important thing is to believe in **yourself**.

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.

read, hear, write, think, complain

- 1 You're very quiet. What **are** you **thinking** about?
- 2 This is a really good restaurant. I **heard** about it from a **friend**.
- 3 Several people **complained** about the article. They said it had a lot of **mistakes**.
- 4 In his articles, he usually **writes** about **travelling abroad**.
- 5 I've never **studied** the subject, but I **have read** a lot about it in books.