

2018 / 2019

ومن يتق الله يجعل
له مخرجا ويرزقه من
حيث لا يحتسب.



Work
Hard

مديرية التربية و التعليم شمال غزة

English For Palestine

#Hand-in-Hand-To-Clear-Our-Mind



12th Grade - Core Book
"Second Term"

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**The distance between your dreams and reality is your
ACTION**

Believe in
yourself

المحتويات

المادة الإثرائية لكل وحدة تشمل جميع مهارات الوحدة :

١. مهارة القراءة و تشمل أسئلة مقالية مجابة و مترجمة، و أنماط أخرى من الاسئلة حسب الأنماط الواردة بالامتحانات الوزارية.
٢. ترجمة قطع القراءة / حل الأسئلة الوزارية لقطع القراءة و ترجمتها
٢. أسئلة على الكلمات حسب الأنماط الواردة بالامتحان و تم ترجمتها./ أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري (حل و ترجمة)
٣. أسئلة على قواعد الوحدة حسب الأنماط الواردة بالامتحان./ حل أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري مع الشرح.
٤. موضوع تعبير لكل من الفرعين العلمي و الأدبي و تم ترجمتها أيضا.
٥. ملخص كلمات الوحدة : الكلمة و معناها باللغة العربية و الانجليزية .
٦. في نهاية الوحدة اختبار قصير كمراجعة لما تم تعلمه مسبقا في الوحدة .
٧. أسئلة الامتحانات النهائية الوزارية الواردة لكل وحدة.
٨. نموذج الامتحان النهائي الوزاري لسنة ٢٠١٨
٩. نماذج امتحانات نهائية من إعدادي .

للمزيد تابعوا أعمالنا على صفحة الجروب الخاصة بي

Talented Teachers – North Gaza

تابعوا قناتي **T. Iman Shaheen** على **يوتيوب** لمتابعة شرح دروس الصف الثاني عشر

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على هذه الأرض ما يستحق الحياة
تردد إبريل .. رائحة الخبز في الفجر
تعويذة امرأة للرجال
كتابات اسخيليوس..... اول الحب
عشب على حجر
امهات يقفن على خيط ناي
وخوف الغزاة من الذكريات
على هذه الارض ما يستحق الحياة
نهاية ايلول ... سيدة تترك الأربعين بكامل مشمشها
ساعة الشمس في السجن
غيم يقلد سريا من الكائنات
هتافات شعب لمن يصعدون الى حتفهم باسمين
وخوف الطغاة من الأغنيات
على هذه الارض ما يستحق الحياة
على هذه الارض سيدة الارض
أم البدايات ام النهايات
كانت تسمى فلسطين
صارت تسمى فلسطين
سيدي أستحق ، لأنك سيدي أستحق الحياة
محمود درويش



Reading (1) page (68/PB)



A survey of 3,000 workers in the UK has **revealed** the top ten dream jobs. Being 'dream' jobs, a certain amount of **fantasy** is involved, but what is the reality behind the dream? We asked some professionals what doing these jobs was really like. Airline pilot, James Hutchings: 'They didn't really make this the first choice, did they? I'm not sure my job is what people were thinking of. They probably wanted to be jet fighter pilots. The work isn't as exciting as people think. You don't see the world, just the insides of airports. There isn't much **job security** either. There are lots of ways you could lose your job. It suits me at the moment because I'm young and single, but I wouldn't want to be still doing it in ten years' time.

TV and theatre actor, Jane Nicholson: 'There's nothing I'd rather do. The feeling you get is like nothing else, and it **outweighs** the many negatives, like the pressure, the **stage fright** and the long periods without work. Unless you're a big star, you never know where the next job is going to come from.'

Pianist and singer, Amina Kureishi: 'Almost anyone can become a musician, but the trick is to **make a living** from it. I mean, there are singers, there are good singers and there are successful singers, but they're three different things. For most of us it's a life of late nights, long hours practicing and travelling from place to place, being paid just enough to put food on the table. The majority of professional musicians need other incomes, usually from teaching.'

Charity worker, Ben Harper: 'I can understand why this work comes so high in the list. It's the job satisfaction, isn't it? A lot of people probably feel they'd rather do something to help others than work for a company making money for someone else. But the thing is that for most charity workers, it's just an office job. Even non-profit organisations have to be run like businesses these days. The people at the top are paid well, but those lower down are often volunteers.'

كشف استطلاع لأكثر من ٣٠٠٠ عامل في المملكة المتحدة عن أفضل عشر وظائف (وظائف الأحلام، يحلم بالحصول عليها). كونها وظيفة أحلام ففيها قدر كبير من **الخيال** لكن ما الحقيقة وراء هذا الحلم؟ سألنا بعض المحترفين عن حقيقة هذه الوظائف؟ طيار خطوط جوية جيمس هاتشينج: "لم يتخذوها الناس الخيار الأول، أليس كذلك؟" لكنني لست متأكد من أن وظيفتي هي التي يطمح بها الناس. فربما انهم يريدون أن يكونوا طيارين مقاتلات نفاثة "حربية". العمل ليس مثيرا كما يعتقد الناس. فانت لا ترى العالم فقط عالم المطار. كما أنه لا يوجد **أمن وظيفي** أيضا. فهناك الكثير من الطرق التي يمكن ان تفقد فيها وظيفتك. الوظيفة تناسبني الآن لأنني صغير السن و أعزب لكنني لا ارجب البقاء فيها في بعد عشر سنوات. ممثلة مسرح و تلفاز جين نيكولسن: لا يوجد شيء أفضل عمله. فالشعور الذي ينتابني لا يضاهي أي شيء آخر، فهو **يفوق** العديد من السلبيات مثل ضغط العمل و **الخوف على خشبة المسرح** و فترات طويلة بدون عمل. إذا لم تكن نجما كبيرا فلن تعرف من أين ستأتي الوظيفة التالية؟ عازفة البيانو و المطربة أمينة قريشي: "غالبا بامكان أي شخص أن يصبح موسيقار، و لكن المهارة (بالعامية يعني الشطارة) أن **تكتسب** منها (أي) تعاش منها). أقصد أنه يوجد مطربين و يوجد مطربين جديدين و يوجد مطربين ناجحين، لكنهم ثلاثة أشياء مختلفين. بالنسبة لمعظمنا فهي حياة السهر و الاوقات المتأخرة و ساعات طويلة من التدريب و السفر من مكان إلى مكان، يدفع لك فقط لتغطية احتياجاتك الأساسية. معظم الموسيقيين المحترفين يحتاجون إلى مصدر دخل آخر عادة من خلال التدريس. عامل **منظمة خيرية**، بن هاربر: "يمكنني أن أتفهم لماذا يأتي هذا العمل في مكانة متقدمة في القائمة. إنه الرضى الوظيفي، أليس كذلك؟ فكثير من الناس ربما يفضلون العمل في شيء ما لمساعدة الآخرين أكثر من العمل في شركة تصنع (تربح) المال لشخص آخر. لكن الأمر بالنسبة لمعظم العاملين في المنظمات الخيرية، أنها فقط وظيفة مكتبية. حتى المنظمات الخيرية (الغير ربحية) تدار كالأعمال التجارية هذه الأيام. الأشخاص ذوي المناصب العالية يدفع لهم أجر جيد و صغار الموظفين يكونوا غالبا متطوعين.

1

Paragraph line (1-16)

1. When is job regarded as "a dream job"?

When a certain amount of fantasy is involved.

متى تعتبر الوظيفة "حلم"؟

عندما تحتوي على كم من الخيال

2. How does James see his job?

The work isn't as exciting as people think because you don't see the world just the insides of the airports.

كيف يرى جيمس وظيفته؟

العمل ليس شيق كما يعتقد الناس لانك لا ترى العالم الا عالم المطار

3. What are the negatives of being airline pilot according to James?

- * You don't see the world, just the inside of the airports.
- * There isn't much security. * You could lose your job.

ما هي سلبيات ان تكون طيار خطوط جوية بالنسبة لجيمس
لا ترى الا عالم المطار
لا يوجد امان / ممكن أن تفقد وظيفتك
لماذا هو راض عن وظيفته الآن؟
لأنه صغير و أعزب

4. Why is he satisfied with his job now?

Because he is young and single.

5. Does James intend to stay in his job for the whole of his life?

No, he wouldn't want to be still doing it in ten years' time.

هل ينوي جيمس البقاء في مهنته طوال حياته؟
لا يريد ان يبقى فيها في غضون ١٠ سنوات

2

Paragraph line (17-29)

1. Does Jane feel satisfied with her job? Why? ____

Yes, she said the feeling you get is like nothing else and it outweighs the many negatives.

هل جين تشعر بالرضا عن وظيفته و لماذا؟

2. What are the disadvantages/ negatives of being a theatre actor?

1. Pressure
2. Stage fright
3. Long period without work.

ما هي سلبيات مهنة الممثل المسرحي؟
الضغط / الخوف على خشبة المسرح/ فترات طويلة بلا عمل

3

Paragraph line (30-45)

1. What is the typical lifestyle of being a musician?(Negative points about being a singer)

1. Life of late nights.
2. Long hours practicing.
3. Travelling from place to place.

ما هو اسلوب الحياة النمطي للموسيقي؟
حياة ملينة بالاوقات المتأخرة ليلا
ساعات تدريب طويلة
السفر من مكان الى مكان

2. How much is the normal singer paid?

He is paid just enough to put food on the table.

كم أجر المطرب العادي؟
يحصل على ما يكفي لقوت يومه

3. How do successful singer make living?

They need other incomes usually from teaching.

كيف يكسب المطرب الناجح المال؟
يحتاجون الى مصدر آخر للدخل عادة يكون من التدريس

4

Paragraph line (46-55)

1. Why is "charity worker" regarded as a dream job?

Because of the job satisfaction, a lot of people want to do something to help others instead of making money for someone else.

لماذا يعتبر العمل الخيري وظيفة خيالية؟

2. What are the problems with the job of "charity worker" nowadays?

1. It's just an office job.
2. Even non-profit organisations have to be run like businesses.
3. The people at the top are well-paid, but lower are often volunteers.

ما هي سلبيات العمل الخيري هذه الأيام؟
١. انها مجرد وظيفة مكتبية
٢. انه حتى المنظمات الخيرية يجب ادارتها مثل الأعمال التجارية
٣. الناس المسؤولون اجورهم عالية أما دون ذلك فيعتبروا متطوعين.

1

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

أسئلة على النمط الاختياري

1. He is satisfied with his job currently due to.....

- a. being well-paid
- b. being satisfied with it.
- c. being young and single.
- d. being excited as he is on the plane.

2. Jane is happy with her job for.....

- a. the feeling you get outweighs the many negatives.
- b. she is a big star.
- c. she has long periods of work.
- d. A & B

3. The normal singer isn't well-paid. In other words.....

- a. He is paid just enough to put food on the table.
- b. he needs other incomes.
- c. he is underpaid.
- d. all mentioned

4. A successful singer can make a living by.....

- a. putting food on the table.
- b. teaching.
- c. practicing for long hours.
- d. travelling from place to place.

5. The writer put the word "dream" between inverted commas to show that.....
- these jobs are extremely fantastic.
 - these jobs are not like what most people think.
 - the word is a quotation from somewhere.
 - these jobs are well-paid.

3 Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE:

- () James will continue his job after 10 years. سيستمر جيمس في عمله بعد ١٠ سنوات
- () Being a pilot isn't as exciting as people think according to James. من وجهة نظر جيمس أن تكون طيارا ليس أمرا مثيرا كما يعتقد الناس
- () Jane feels that her job is ordinary. تري "جين" أن وظيفتها عادية.
- () It is easy to make a living from music. من السهل ان تكسب المال من الموسيقى

3 What do the following underlined words refer to:

- ".....what doing these jobs was really like." The underlined phrase refers to
a. professionals b. 10 dream jobs c. fantasy d. a certain amount
- "it outweighs the many negatives." The underlined pronoun refers to.....
a. feeling b. nothing c. theatre actor d. pressure
- ".....but they're three different." the underlined word refers to.....
a. singers b. good singers c. successful singers d. all of them

أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



1 Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write the phrase or sentence from the text that helped you decide.

- James is surprised that so many people want to be pilots. TRUE FALSE
They didn't really make this the first choice, did they? جيمس مندهش أن العديد من الناس يريدون أن يصبحوا طيارين
- Jane feels that her job is special. TRUE FALSE
The feeling you get is like nothing else, and it outweighs the many negatives جين ترى أن مهنتها مميزة
- If you are a good enough singer, you will probably succeed in the end. TRUE FALSE
There are singers, there are good singers and there are successful singers, but they're three different things إذا كنت مطرب جيد بشكل كاف ، ستنجح في النهاية
- Many musicians are also full-time teachers. TRUE FALSE
The majority of professional musicians need other incomes, usually from teaching. يعمل العديد من الموسيقيين أيضا كمعلمين بشكل دائم
- Some people who work for charities are not paid. TRUE FALSE
Those lower down are often volunteers بعض الذين يعملون في المنظمات الخيرية لا يدفع لهم أجور

Now dear students,
After reading the passage you are able to fill the following table: Go ahead.....



<u>Name</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Bad points / Disadvantages</u>



Text A

Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work, but Milton Secondary School takes the claim very seriously. Before they even join the school, future pupils get an informal interview at their primary school to discuss their hopes and preferences for the future. The emphasis on **employment** continues during the first two years at Milton, and then in the third year all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company. Two years later, **this** becomes a whole week spent with a company, usually arranged by the students themselves. **Throughout** their secondary education, students have professional careers advice, which costs the school over £30,000 a year. Head teacher Harriet Downs believes **it's worth it**, though: 'Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers,' she says, 'so we bring in professional help. **It's** part of a **co-ordinated** programme that aims to make students aware of the employment options available, and how to make the most of **them**. It's too late to start talking about work in **their** final year.'

تدعي معظم المدارس أنها تعد الطلبة لعالم العمل لكن مدرسة ميلتون الثانوية أخذت الادعاء بشكل جدي. حتى انه قبل التحاقهم بالمدرسة يحصل طلبة المستقبل على لقاء غير رسمي بشكل ودي في مدارسهم الاعدادية لمناقشة آمالهم و تفضيلاتهم للمستقبل. يستمر التركيز على **العمل** خلال أول سنتين في مدرسة ميلتون و بعد ذلك في السنة الثالثة يقضي جميع الطلبة يوم عمل للخبرة في شركة محلية. بعد ذلك بعامين يصبح هذا أسبوعاً كاملاً في شركة غالباً يقوم الطلبة بتنظيمه بأنفسهم. **خلال (طوال)** مرحلة التعليم الثانوي يتلقى الطلبة نصائح مهنية احترافية و التي تكلف المدرسة أكثر من ٣٠٠٠٠ جنيه استرليني. تعتقد المديرية هاريت داون أن الأمر **يستحق** ذلك. المعلمون غير مدربين لأن يكونوا مستشارين مهنيين. لذلك نحن نستدعي المساعدة المختصة. انه جزء من برنامج **منسق** يهدف لجعل الطلبة مدركين لخيارات الوظائف المتاحة و كيفية الاستفادة القصوى منها. سيكون من المتأخر جدا البدء بالحديث عن العمل في سنتهم النهائية.

Text B

The Education Minister talks **job prospects**

In a speech yesterday, the Education Minister advised students to avoid arts subjects and choose science or maths if **they** want to improve their job **prospects**. In the past, he said, arts subjects like languages and history were chosen by students who didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the future. He explained that **this** was because of a feeling that they involved skills that were useful for many different jobs, but he questioned whether this was still true: 'Nowadays, we know differently, don't we? The best subjects for keeping your options open are **ones** like science, technology and engineering.' It quickly became clear that the Minister's words were **controversial**, with teachers and university heads reacting strongly to his advice. 'Of course science and technology are important,' said one, 'but it would be completely wrong to **neglect** the arts. **They** provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general. Also, the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.'

وزير التعليم يتحدث عن **آفاق العمل** المستقبلية في خطاب الامس، نصح وزير التعليم الطلبة بتجنب دراسة المواد الادبية و اختيار المواد العلمية أو الرياضيات إذا أرادوا تحسين **الآفاق المستقبلية** لعملهم. في الماضي، قال: كان يتم اختيار المواد الادبية مثل اللغات و التاريخ من قبل الطلبة الذين ليس لديهم فكرة واضحة عما يريدون العمل به في المستقبل. وضح أن هذا كان بسبب الشعور أنها تشمل مهارات مفيدة لكثير من الوظائف المختلفة، لكنه تساؤل عما إذا كان هذا مازال صحيحاً. هذه الأيام، نحن ندرك ان هذا غير صحيح، أليس كذلك؟ أفضل المواضيع الدراسية لابقاء الخيارات مفتوحة امامك هي تلك التخصصات مثل العلوم، التكنولوجيا و الهندسة. سرعان ما اتضح أن كلمات الوزير كانت **مثيرة للجدل**، و المعلمين و رؤساء الجامعات ردوا بقوة على نصيحته. " بالطبع العلوم و التكنولوجيا مهمتان " قال احدهم " لكن من الخطأ أن **تتجاهل** الآداب. انها توفر المهارات المهمة و فهم للعالم و الناس عامة. أيضاً، الاقتصاد يعتمد على الابداع كما يعتمد على المعرفة التقنية.

Answer the following questions :

Text A

1. How does Milton Secondary School show interest in their future students?

كيف تظهر مدرسة ميلتون اهتمامها بطلبتها المستقبليين؟

They make an informal interview with their future pupils at their primary school to discuss their hopes and preferences for the future.

يقومون بإجراء مقابلات ودية "غير رسمية" مع الطلبة المستقبليين في مدارسهم الابتدائية لمناقشة آمالهم و رغباتهم للمستقبل

2. How does Milton Secondary School prepare students for the world of work?

1. They emphasize on employment during the first two years.

2. In the third year, pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company.

3. Two years later, pupils arranged to spend a whole week with a company.

4. Students have professional careers advice throughout their secondary education.

١. يؤكدون على العمل خلال أول سنتين ٢. في السنة الثالثة يقضي الطلبة تجربة يوم عمل في شركة محلية ٣. بعد سنتين ينظم الطلبة اسبوع عمل كامل مع شركة ٤. يتلقى الطلبة نصائح مهنية خلال المرحلة الثانوية

3. Why does Harrite Downs bring in professional help?

لماذا جلب "هاريت داون" مساعدة من محترفين؟

Because teachers aren't trained as career advisors.

لان المعلمين غير مدربين أن يكونوا مرشدين مهنيين

4. What is the benefit of the co-ordinated programme at Milton Secondary School ?

1. Make students aware of the employment options available.

2. Make students aware of how to make the most of them.

ما فائدة البرنامج المنسق في مدرسة ميلتون؟ ١. يجعل الطلبة مدركين لخيارات الوظائف المتاحة ٢. يجعل الطلبة مدركين لكيفية

5. When do students have professional careers advice? Why?

متى ولماذا يحصل الطلبة على نصائح مهنية من محترفين؟

Throughout their secondary school because it's too late to start talking about work in their final year.

خلال المرحلة الثانوية لأن الحديث عن العمل سيكون متأخرا جدا في اخر عام

Text B

1. How could students improve their job prospects according to the Education Minister?

They should avoid arts subjects and choose science or maths.

كيف يمكن للطلبة تحسين آفاق العمل حسب رأي وزير التعليم؟ يجب ان يتجنبوا المواد الأدبية و يختاروا المواد العلمية

2. In which case do students choose art subjects in the past? Why?

When they didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the past because of a feeling that they involved skills that were useful for many jobs.

في أي ظروف كان الطلبة يختارون المواد الادبية قديما ؟ ولماذا؟ عندما لا يكون لديهم فكرة واضحة عما يريدون فعله في الماضي بسبب شعورهم أنها تشمل مهارات ضرورية مفيدة لعدة وظائف.

3. Do teachers and university heads agree with the minister's words?

No, they react strongly to his advice as it would be completely wrong to neglect the arts and they provide important skills and an understanding of the world.

هل يتفق المعلمون ورؤساء الجامعات مع الوزير؟ لا ردة فعلهم قوية بأنه من الخطأ ان نهمل الفنون و الآداب لأنهم يزودونا بمهارات ضرورية وفهم للعالم.

4. Why is it advisable to concentrate on art subjects as well as science subjects?

Because they provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people, also the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.

لماذا ينصح بالتركيز على المواد الادبية مثل المواد العلمية؟ لأنها تزودنا بمهارات مهمة وفهم للعالم و الناس والاقتصاد يعتمد ايضا على الابداع مثلما يعتمد على المعرفة التقنية

5. What is good about science and art subjects according to the text?

* Science subjects improve job prospects and keep options open.

* Art subjects provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people.

ما هي مزايا المواد الادبية و العلمية حسب النص؟ المواد العلمية تحسن آفاق العمل و تفتح المجالات / المواد الادبية تزودنا بمهارات مهمة وفهم للعالم و الناس

2

Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE. If there isn't enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY :

1. Students have professional career advice in their final year of secondary school. ()
2. Before joining Milton School, students are interviewed to discuss their favourite subjects for the future. ()
3. Milton Secondary teachers are so efficient so that they share a co-ordinated program. ()

3

Choose the right option:

1. It's a part of a co-ordinated programme....." the underlined prefix means.....
a. Something wrong b. together
2. "Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work" the implication of the underlined word is that
a. most schools are serious b. most schools aren't serious
3. "students have professional career advice" the underlined word is
a. countable b. uncountable
4. "so we bring in professional help." The underlined phrasal verb means
a. cause somebody with special skills to join a group b. return something to its original place

4

Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE:

1. () Students have professional career advice in their final year of secondary school.
يتلقى الطلبة نصائح مهنية في السنة الأخيرة من المرحلة الثانوية
2. () Before joining Milton School, students are interviewed to discuss their favourite subjects for the future.
قبل الالتحاق بمدرسة ميلتون يتم إجراء مقابلات معهم لمناقشة المواضيع المفضلة
3. () Milton Secondary teachers are so efficient so that they share a co-ordinated program.
مدرسي مدرسة ميلتون على درجة عالية من الكفاءة لدرجة أنهم يشاركون في البرنامج المنسق
4. () One of university heads says that arts subjects are as important as science and technology.
أحد رؤساء الجامعة يقول أن المواد الأدبية مهمة مثل المواد العلمية و التكنولوجيا
5. () The Education Minister says that arts subjects are as important as science and technology.
يقول وزير التعليم أن المواد الأدبية مهمة مثل المواد العلمية و التكنولوجيا

5

Choose the right option:

1. In the third year in Milton School, students
a. spend a week doing work experience b. get involved in a co-ordinated program.
c. spend a day doing work experience d. start talking about their work
2. Making students aware of employment options is a part of
a. work experience b. a co-ordinated program
c. a local company d. an informal interview
3. After the third year in Milton Secondary School,
a. students arranged to spend a week with a company
b. Milton School arranged for students to spend a week.
c. students make most of the options. d. Milton School bring in professionals
4. Students choose art subjects in the past in case of.....
a. improving their job prospects. b. involving useful skills for many jobs.
c. having no clear idea of what they wanted to do in the past. d. B & C
5. After hearing the minister's words, teachers and university heads.....
a. react strongly to his advice b. provide important skills
c. agreed with the minister. d. neglect science and maths.
6. The Education Minister sees that students could improve their job prospects if.....
a. they avoid arts subjects and choose science or maths.
b. they avoid science or maths and choose arts subjects.
c. they keep their options open d. they depend on creativity.



1. What are future students encouraged to do before they begin studying at Milton School?

To discuss their hopes and references for the future

على ماذا يشجع طلاب المستقبل القيام به قبل ان يبدأوا الدراسة في مدرسة ميلتون؟ ليناقشوا آمالهم و طموحاتهم المفضلة للمستقبل.

2. Why aren't teachers at Milton School expected to advise students about work?

Because they aren't trained as career advisors

لماذا لا يتوقع من المعلمين في مدرسة ميلتون أن يقدموا المشورة للطلاب بخصوص العمل؟ لأنهم غير مدربين كاستشاريين مهنة

3. Why did students in the past without a clear idea of their future career tend to choose arts subjects? Because of a feeling that they involved skills that were useful for different jobs.

لماذا كان الطلاب في الماضي الذين كانوا بدون فكرة واضحة عن مهنتهم المستقبلية يتجهون لاختيار المواضيع الادبية؟ بسبب احساس لديهم أنها تشمل على مهارات مفيدة لوظائف مختلفة .

4. Why does the university head believe that arts and technical subjects are equally important?

1. Arts provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general.

2. The economy depends on creativity as much as on technical knowledge.

لماذا يعتقد رؤساء الجامعة ان التخصصات الادبية و التقنية على نفس القدر من الهمية؟
١. المواد الادبية تقدم مهارات مهمة لفهم العالم و الناس بشكل عام . ٢. الاقتصاد يعتمد على الإبداع كما يعتمد على المعرفة التقنية.

VOCABULARY



A

Complete the following sentences using words in the box below:

fantasy neglect throughout reveal charity employment worth

1. Shethat she has a serious money problem.

هي..... بأن لديها مشكلة مالية جادة

2. They live in a world of

هم يعيشون في عالم من

3. This bank can giveto ten extra stuff .

البنك بإمكانه أن يعطي لعشرة موظفين زيادة

4. The match can be watched live on television the world

بإمكان مشاهدة المباراة مباشر على التلفاز العالم

5. That museum reallyvisiting if you have time. ذلك المتحف حقا زيارة إذا كان لديك وقت

6. Try hard not toyour health even when you are studying for your exams.

حاول جاهدا ألاصحتك حتى في أوقات الدراسة للامتحان.

B

Fill the following sentences using words from the box below:

application security description satisfaction



1. Some challenges of job are temporary contracts بعض تحديات الوظيفي هي العقود المؤقتة

2. We are looking for clear jobfor government personnel. نبحث عنوظيفي واضح لديوان الموظفين الحكومي

3. When working groups are formed on the basis of similar skill levels, joband productivity increase. عندما يتم تشكيل المجموعات على اساس مستوى المهارات المتساويةالوظيفي و الانتاجية ستتحسن.

4. Of all the things that you could put on a job resume to sell yourself.

من الأشياء التي يمكنك اضافتها فيالوظيفة السيرة الذاتية للتسويق لنفسك.



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1) Choose the correct meaning for these words from the text. Circle A or B.

- revealed : A. repeated B. shown
- fantasy : A. unreality B. excellence
- job security : A. having a job that isn't dangerous B. being sure that you won't lose your job
- outweighs A. is heavier than B. is more important than
- stage fright A. feeling nervous before appearing in public B. gradually becoming more afraid
- make a living A. feel more alive than before B. earn enough money to survive
- charity A. non-profit organization B. taking great care

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2. Find words in the text that have these meanings.

- having or getting a job (Text A, paragraph 2) (employment)
- from beginning to end of (Text A, paragraph 3) (throughout)
- giving good value (Text A, paragraph 3) (worth)
- different parts working together (Text A, paragraph 3) (co-ordinated)
- possibilities for the future (Text B, paragraph 1) (prospects)
- causing a lot of argument (Text B, paragraph 2) (controversial)
- ignore, not pay attention to (Text B, paragraph 2) (neglect)

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Use the words to complete the sentences below.

- It's good to have an interesting hobby, but don't neglect your studies.
من الجيد ان يكون لديك هواية ممتعة لكن لا تهمل دراستك
- Learning is something that should continue throughout your life.
التعلم شيء لابد و أن يستمر خلال (مدى) حياتك.
- He has lots of different ideas about what to do, but no co-ordinated plan.
هو لديه أفكار متنوعة عما يود فعله لكن بدون خطة منسقة.
- A lot of students and teachers disagreed with the school's controversial decision to have a longer working day.
الكثير من الطلبة و المعلمين يختلفون مع قرار المدرسة المثير للجدل بخصوص يوم عمل اطول.
- It's not worth spending money on a new computer if the old one still works.
لا يستحق (يستاهل) الامر انفاق مال على حاسوب جديد إذا كان الجهاز القديم ما زال يعمل.
- The Minister said the prospects for future economic recovery were good.
قال الوزير أن آفاق الانتعاش الاقتصادي للمستقبل كانت جيدة.
- Graduates are more likely than non-graduates to find employment in the future.
الخريجون أكثر احتمالا من غير الخريجين ان يجدوا وظيفة في المستقبل.

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Look at the phrases made with the word *job* and use them to replace the

underlined parts of the sentences:

- Your possibility of getting a job in future will be better if you choose technical subjects.
Job prospects (آفاق العمل) ستكون أفضل إذا اخترت المواد التقنية. امكانيتك للحصول على وظيفة في المستقبل
- The problem is that I have no guarantee that my work will continue. Job security
المشكلة هو أنه ليس لدي ضمان ان عملي سيستمر. (الأمن الوظيفي)
- He refused to do it because it wasn't part of his list of duties involved in his job. Job description
رفض أن يفعلها لأنها ليست جزء من قائمة الواجبات المشتملة في وظيفته. (الوصف الوظيفي)
- It's important to know how to write a good letter or form to try and get a job. Job application
من الضروري ان تعرف كيف تكتب رسالة أو نموذج جيد للحصول على وظيفة (طلب وظيفي)
- For her, feeling happy about what she does is more important than a high salary. Job satisfaction
بالنسبة لها، الشعور بالسعادة بما تفعل اهم من الراتب العالي. (الرضى الوظيفي)
- Because of economic problems, there aren't as many chances to get work. Job opportunities
بسبب المشاكل الاقتصادية، لا يوجد الكثير من فرص الحصول على عمل. (فرص العمل)

Look at the example. Then complete the sentences with a word and preposition from the boxes.

1. The careers adviser can make students aware of job opportunities.
المستشار المهني يمكنه جعل الطلبة مدركين ل فرص العمل
2. This job isn't really suitable for older people. كبار السن فعلا ل ملائمة ليست ملائمة
هذه الوظيفة ليست ملائمة فعلا ل كبار السن.
3. They have to wear special clothes to protect them from injury.
يجب عليهم لبس ملابس خاصة لتحميهم من الإصابة.
4. You may have to choose between job satisfaction and a high salary.
ربما عليك ان تختار بين الرضى الوظيفي و الراتب العالي.
5. He isn't satisfied with his present job so he wants to apply for another.
هو ليس راض ب وظيفته الحالية لذلك فهو يرغب أن يتقدم لوظيفة أخرى.
6. The school brought in an expert in careers advice.
استدعت المدرسة خبير في المشورة المهنية



LANGUAGE

Form questions to the following sentences asking about the "subject" and the "object":

1. Ali saw Ahmed.? //?
2. The car broke the window.? //?
3. The cat scratched the table.? //?
4. The teacher has invited Ali to the party.? //?
5. All people saw the accident.? //?
6. The police have caught the thief.? //?
7. She visits her grandmother every Friday.? //?
8. Ahmed is teaching Ali French.? //?

2

Form negative questions to the following sentences:

1. Ann is from Canada . _____
2. They have stayed in London for 3 years. _____
3. He can speak English. _____
4. He travels by air. _____
5. They swim every day. _____
6. He left the house an hour ago. _____

3

Change into indirect / reported questions:

1. Sami said to me, " Where have you been?"
Sami asked me.....
2. I said to her, " When do you go to the cinema?"
I asked her
3. He said to his sister, " Why do you refuse to marry Sami?"
He asked
4. Ihsan said to him, " Which do you prefer tea or coffee?"
Ihsan asked him.....

5. Samar asked Doctor Anwar, " How long do you think the operation will take?

Samar asked

6. Jenan asked Sameera, " Were you ready to go?"

Jenan asked Sameera

7. My brother asked his friend, "Can you play computer games?"

My brother asked his friend

4 Add a question tag to the sentences below:

1. He is traveling next week,.....?
2. Leila was reading for the exam,.....?
3. Her father will never allow him to come,.....?
4. They have invited Ali,.....?
5. They are painting their house,.....?

5 Choose the right answer:

1. You meet Fady everyday,.....? { did you - don't you - haven't you - have you }
2. They won't be late,.....? { will they - would they - won't they - wouldn't they }
3. Mary left a message,.....? { did she - didn't she - hadn't she - had she }
4. You' better leave early,.....? { hadn't you - wouldn't they - had they - would they }
5. She's no longer happy,.....? { isn't she - is she - hasn't she - does she }

6 Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Have they not stayed in London for 3 years?
2. Her father will come soon, will he ?
3. Mary left a message, didn't Mary?
4. They asked if did they come early.



أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



التحويل الى غير مباشر

yes-no question إذا كان السؤال

١. if نضعها بعد البادئة

٢. نضع الفاعل ثم الفعل بتحويله الى الزمن الأبعد أي إذا كان مضارع بسيط يتحول إلى ماضي بسيط / مضارع تام يتحول إلى ماضي تام / مضارع مستمر يتحول إلى ماضي مستمر وهكذا (بالمختصر كل جزء مضارع يتحول إلى ماضي و الزمن الماضي اما يبقى ماضي او يتحول إلى ماضي تام)

Wh-question

نفس الخطوات لكن نضع كلمة السؤال بعد البادئة

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1) Report the questions:

و كأننا نحول السؤال بعد البادئة إلى جملة أي نبدأ بالفاعل ثم الفعل

1. 'Where is the nearest police station ?'

He asked where the nearest police station was.

2. 'Was that the best way to do the job?'

I asked her if that was the best way to do the job.

3. 'How did you manage to do the work so quickly?'

They asked him how he managed / had managed to do the work so quickly.

4. 'Who do you want to speak to?'

She asked me who I wanted to speak to.

5. 'Can you speak any foreign languages?'

He asked her if she could speak any foreign languages.

6. 'Do Palestinian students usually choose technical subjects?'

I asked if Palestinian students usually chose technical subjects.

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2) Read the situation. Then write a question for each answer.

The teacher asked Faisal a question, but the question confused him. That evening, he asked his father, who told him the answer.

1. Who asked Faisal a question?

The teacher. **فاعل**

2. Who did the teacher ask a question?

Faisal. **مفعول**

3. What confused Faisal?

The question. **فاعل**

4. Who did he ask?

His father. **مفعول**

5. Who asked Faisal's father?

Faisal. **فاعل**

6. Who told him the answer?

His father **فاعل**

* عند السؤال عن **الفاعل** العاقل او غير العاقل نحذف الفاعل و نضع بدلا منه **Who/ which**
* عند السؤال عن **المفعول** عاقل او غير عاقل نضع كلمة السؤال المناسبة
ثم الفعل المساعد حسب زمن الفعل
الموجود ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل الاصل

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3) Match the negative questions with their suggested meanings.

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS	SUGGESRED MEANINGS
1. Don't you know the answer? →	c. I thought you were good at maths.
2. Didn't you enjoy the film? →	e. I really liked it.
3. Haven't you finished yet? →	a. You've been doing it for two hours.
4. Won't that cause problems? →	f. It may not be as simple as you think.
5. Weren't you at the same school as me? →	b. I think I recognise your face.
6. Can't you play it a bit quieter? →	d. It's starting to annoy me.

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4) Add question tags to the sentences.

1. You aren't sure about it, are you?

2. It can't be as easy as it looks, can it?

3. You won't forget the number, will you?

4. He's never usually late, is he?

5. She lived in your town, didn't she?

6. She doesn't know the answer, does she?

7. The letter hasn't arrived yet, has it?

8. You two went to the same university, didn't you?

9. We're studying the same subjects, aren't we?

10. They didn't answer the question, did they?

السؤال المذيل كلمتين : الكلمة الاولى الفعل المساعد و الكلمة الثانية الضمير الذي يعود على الفاعل
الكلمة الاولى قد تكون :

Is, am, are, was, were, have, has, had, will, would, , does, did, do, can, could, etc.



الكلمة الثانية:

He, she, it, they, we, you, I

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال المذيل منفي و العكس

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5) Add question tags to the sentences.

1. That wasn't a very good idea, was it?

2. She's a very confident woman, isn't she?

3. We haven't seen him for a long time, have we?

4. You spoke to her yesterday, didn't you?

5. The students ask a lot of questions, don't they?

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6) Change the direct questions into reported / indirect questions.

1. 'What do you want?'

He asked me what I wanted.

2. 'Where are you going?'
The teacher asked him where he was going.
3. 'Have the children finished watching TV?'
I asked if/ whether the children had finished watching TV.
4. 'Which one do you prefer?'
The assistant asked her which one she preferred.
5. 'Did someone tell you the answer?'
She asked him if/ whether someone had told him the answer.

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7) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

1. I asked him that he wanted to go to see the film.
I asked him if he wanted to go to see the film.
2. 'You don't really like that painting, don't you?'
'You don't really like that painting, do you?'
3. Why do you want to go out tonight? Is it because you're too busy?
Why don't you want to go out tonight? Is it because you're too busy?
4. They asked what kind of work was he interested in.
They asked what kind of work he was interested in.
5. 'They're arriving early tomorrow, don't they?'
'They're arriving early tomorrow, aren't they?'

15

Short Quiz



1 Add question tags to the sentences.

1. That wasn't a very good idea,?
2. She's a very confident woman, ?
3. We haven't seen him for a long time, ?
4. You spoke to her yesterday, ?
5. The students ask a lot of questions, ?

2 Change the direct questions into reported / indirect questions.

1. 'What do you want?'
He asked me
2. 'Where are you going?'
The teacher asked him
3. 'Have the children finished watching TV?'
I asked
4. 'Which one do you prefer?'
The assistant asked her
5. 'Did someone tell you the answer?'
She asked him

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. I asked him that he wanted to go to see the film.
.....
2. 'You don't really like that painting, don't you?'
.....
3. Why do you want to go out tonight? Is it because you're too busy?
.....
4. They asked what kind of work was he interested in.
.....
5. 'They're arriving early tomorrow, don't they?'
.....



أسئلة الامتحانات الوزارية الواردة على قواعد الوحدة

**A) Complete the sentences with words from the box:**

charity fantasy

1. Her preferred reading was horror and.....stories. (2017 يونيو)
2. Oxfam is a.....that takes great care of people in poor countries. (2017 اكمال أغسطس)

B) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the box:

Some people work hard to earn enough money to survive. (2017 يناير)

C) Circle the correct answer:

1. His job.....allows him to ask about these matters. (description / opportunity) (2017)
2. When he was appointed for the new job, he asked for his.....to do what is required. (2017 اكمال) (job satisfaction / job description)
3. The job.....will be better if you choose technical subjects. (2017 يناير) (prospects / application)
4. Job.....is the letter form you fill in to get the job. (opportunity / application) (2016 اكمال أغسطس)
5. Most people prefer governmental field to work so as to get (job security / job description) (2018 يونيو)

D) Add question tags to the sentences below:

1. They usually cut these branches in March,.....? (2017 يونيو)
2. My grandmother's sickness made it difficult for her to move,.....? (2017 اكمال)
3. It's rained heavily recently,.....?
4. My tooth never hurts me badly,.....?
5. Shadia and I prefer orange,.....?

(2017 يناير)

6. The student read the poem by heart,?
7. She's very pretty,.....?
8. You never come on time,.....?

(2016 اكمال أغسطس)

9. He's one of the most successful leaders ever,.....?
a. is he b. has he c. isn't he d. hasn't he

(2016 يونيو)

10. The news of the queen's death shocked everyone,.....?
11. I'd sit there before I asked for a permission,.....?
12. She's never been annoying,.....?

(2018 يونيو)

E) Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each sentence):

1. They'd replace the offer soon, don't they? _____
2. They often put their books on the shelves, didn't they? _____

F) Report the following questions:

(2017)

1. "When will they leave to the station?"
He asked _____
2. "Do Palestinian students usually choose technical subjects?"
The director asked _____
3. "How much money did you pay for that suit?"
Her friend asked me _____

(2017 اكمل)

4. Are you glad to be back?
My friend asked _____
5. Who do you want to speak to?
The manager asked me _____

(2017 يناير)

6. "Do all the workers get the same wages?"
I asked _____
7. "Why didn't you phone me?"
My cousin asked me _____

(2016 اكمل أغسطس)

8. "Are you interested in applying for the job?"
 - a. The manager asked her if she is interested in applying for the job.
 - b. The manager asked her if she was interested in applying for the job.
 - c. The manager asked her if was she interested in applying for the job.
 - d. The manager asked her if she has interested in applying for the job.

(2016 يونيو)

9. How much do you pay for the new mobile?
My friend asked _____
10. Why didn't you take the medicine regularly?
The doctor asked the patient _____
11. Have the tourists enjoyed the beautiful scenes of the city?
The guide asked _____

G) Rewrite the following using the words between brackets:

1. Why didn't you take these tablets before leaving? (They asked)

2. Is your school far from here? (Someone asked)

Writing



1) Write a letter to the head of IT company at ALQuds, to arrange work experience week. You can make use of the following ideas:

- * Explain why you are writing.
- * Give the dates you are interested in.
- * Say that you might accept any kind of work.
- * Introduce yourself.
- * Say what you are studying.
- * Offer to provide more details if necessary.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am writing to ask if it would be possible for me to do work experience with your company. I am a 16-year-old student at Milton Secondary School and I am trying to arrange a week of work experience at a local company for the week beginning Monday April 20th.

My main subjects next year will be geography, biology and information technology, so it would be perfect if I could spend a week doing something connected with one of these subjects. However, I would be grateful for any experience you are able to offer.

If you need any further information, please contact me at the above address or by email.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

2) Write an email to your friend John asking him to do a favour for you in finding a job. You are Chris Harrison and your email is "Chrisharrison@hotmail.co.uk, and your friend's friend is john342@firstnet.com.

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From : Chrisharrison@hotmail.co.uk

Sent : 15 January 12:20

To : john342@firstnet.com.

Subject : do a favour

Hello John,

This is just a quick message to ask if you could do me a favour. I'm leaving school at the end of June and I need to find some work. I was just wondering if there were any vacancies at your place. I'm good at languages and IT, so anything using those skills would great. Basically, though, I don't mind what I do.

Could you ask around and see if there's anything suitable?

I've attached my CV in case that would be useful.

Thanks a lot.

Chris

المعلمة إيمان غازي البرعي / مدرسة الفالوجا الثانوية شمال غزة



Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	المعنى
reveal	shown	يكشف/ يبين
fantasy	unreality	خيال
job security	being sure that you won't lose your job	الأمن الوظيفي
outweigh	is more important than	يفوق/ أكثر أهمية
stage fright	feeling nervous before appearing in public	رهبة المسرح
make a living	earn enough money to survive	يعتاش
charity	non-profit organization	منظمة خيرية
employment	having or getting a job	وظيفة
throughout	from beginning to end of	طوال
worth	giving good value	يستحق
co-ordinated	different parts working together	منسق
controversial	causing a lot of argument	مثير للجدل
neglect	ignore, not pay attention to	يهمل
prospects	possibilities for the future	أفاق
Job prospect	Possibilities of getting a job in the future.	افاق عمل مستقبلية
Job security	Guarantee that your work will continue.	الامن الوظيفي
Job description	Lists of duties involved in your job.	الوصف الوظيفي
Job application	A letter or a form to try and get a job.	طلب وظيفة
Job satisfaction	Feeling happy about what you do.	الرضى الوظيفي
Job opportunities	Chances to get work.	فرص عمل

Remember

Word + preposition

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. aware of | مدرك ل | 2. suitable for | مناسب ل |
| 3. protect from | يحمي من | 4. choose between | يختار بين |
| 5. satisfied with | راض عن | 6. expert in | خبير في |