

مادة إثرائية للصف

الثاني عشر

لغة انجليزية

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12

English For Palestine

Reading Plus

Unit 4 / Money talks

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A strong soul
shines after every
storm



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Money talks



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2

High bonus payments 'necessary', says bank boss

Money talks

A

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.

العلاوات التشجيعية العالية ضرورية يقول مدير بنك
ف خطاب أمس قال رئيس احد كبرى البنوك في البلاد انه يعتقد ان العلاوات العالية المدفوعة الى كبار موظفي البنك ليست مفرطة اذا اردنا
ان نجذب موظفين مؤهلين ذوي الخبرات العالية فاننا بحاجة ان نكون قادرين على ان نقدم لهم دخل منافس و الا سوف ينتقلون بمواهبهم
الى مكان آخر و أضاف ان وضع حد للعلاوات (المكافآت) المدفوعة لكبار المصرفيين لن يسن وضع الناس الأكثر فقرا في المجتمع

A) Complete the following sentences from the text:

- When providing **a better income**, banks can attract highly experienced and qualified employees.
عند تزويد دخل افضل ستجذب البنوك الموظفين ذوي الخبرة والمؤه العالي
- Unless banks offer high salaries, **employees will take their talents elsewhere**.
اذا لم يقدم البنك رواتب عالية سيأخذ الموظفون مواهبهم الى مكان آخر (سينتقلون الى مكان آخر)
- High bonuses have no relation with **improving the position of poorer people**.
العلاوات العالية لا علاقة لها في تسين وضع الناس الأكثر فقرا

B) Answer the following questions:

- How can they attract highly qualified employees?
By offering them a competitive income.
كيف يجذبون الموظفين ذوي الكفاءة العالية؟
من خلال تقديم دخل منافس
- What will happen if employees don't get a high salary?
They will take their talents elsewhere.
ماذا سيحدث اذا لم يتلقى الموظفون راتب عالي؟
سينتقلون مواهبهم الى مكان آخر

C) What do the following refer to :

- Them (line 3, 4) refers to (**qualified employees**)
- He (line 1, 4) refers to **the chief of the bank**

4 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

أسئلة الكتاب

- All the workers were given extra payments when company profits went up. **bonuses**
- I don't mind paying a reasonable amount, but this is too much. **excessive**
- All companies need to be able to be equal to or better than others. **competitive**
- You'd better take your bag with you. If not, someone might take it. **Otherwise**
- This is just one of her many special abilities. **talents**
- If customers can't get what they want, they'll go to another place. **elsewhere**

4 MINISTER WELCOMES LATEST ECONOMIC FORECAST

B 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.

الوزير يرب بالتوقعات الاقتصادية الأخيرة
قال وزير المالية ان التوقع الأخير لمستقبل اقتصاد البلد
هو "خبر جيد للغاية" ردا على آخر الأرقام المتعلقة
في السنة 1.5% بالإنتاج الصناعي و التنبؤ بنمو
القادمة، ادعى الوزير أن هذا كان دليلا على ان
التخفيضات في النفقات الحكومية كانت تؤدي أكلها مع
ذلك، قال أنه لا تزال هناك حاجة للمزيد من
التخفيضات

1. Why did the Minister see the economic future a good one?

Because of:

*** the latest industrial production figures**

*** the forecast of 1.5 % growth in the coming year.**

لماذا يرى الوزير المستقبل الاقتصادي جيداً؟

* بسبب آخر الأرقام الإنتاج الصناعية

* التنبؤ بنمو في السنة القادمة بنسبة 1.5 %

2. How did Government spending cuts have a good effect on the economic future?

There will be a 1.5 % growth in the coming year.

كيف أن تخفيضات الحكومة لها تأثير جيد على المستقبل الاقتصادي؟

* التنبؤ بنمو في السنة القادمة بنسبة 1.5 %

****2. How might government spending cuts affect people's daily lives?**

3 Rich-poor divide getting wider, says new report

C 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.'

الفجوة بين الفقراء والأغنياء تتسع " يقول تقرير جديد
أثبتت دراسة جديدة من مؤسسة البحث الاقتصادي و
الاجتماعي أن الفجوة بين الأكثر ثراءا و الأكثر فقرا في
المجتمع لا تزال تكبر حسب التقرير، أغنى 10 % من
السكان. أضاف أحد مؤلفي التقرير: ها التوجه لا يظهر
إشارة على توقفه في المستقبل القريب.



1. Why will the gap between the rich and the poor never stop?

لماذا لن تتوقف الفجوة بين الفقراء والأغنياء؟

Because **the richest people have income ten times more than the poor.**

لأن الأغنياء لهم دخل 10 أضعاف أعلى
من الأكثر فقرا

1. What effect does it have on society if there is a large gap between the rich and the poor?

ما تأثير الفجوة الكبيرة بين الفقراء والأغنياء على المجتمع؟

It is a trend that shows no sign to stop

توجه لا يبدي أي توقف

3. The Foundation for Economic and Social Research has produced a report that shows **the gap between the richest and poorest in society is still growing.**

أصدرت مؤسسة البحوث الاقتصادية والاجتماعية تقريرا يبين أن الفجوة بين الأغنياء والفقراء في المجتمع تنمو.

1 SHARE PRICES HIT 9-YEAR LOW

D 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.

تدني قيمة أسعار الأسهم إلى أدنى مستوى منذ تسع سنوات عانت أسواق الأوراق المالية حول العالم من خسائر فادحة أمس، مسببة مخاوف من أن الاقتصاد العالمي قد يتجه نحو أزمة. الخبراء قالوا أنه لا يوجد سبب واحد لانخفاض أسعار الأسهم

بدلاً من ذلك، كان يبدو أنه ردة فعل على الاشتباه الاقتصادي الناجم عن الأحداث الأخيرة المختلفة

سوق البورصة هو مكان يشتري ويبيع الناس فيه الأسهم والعملات

1. Stock market is a place where people buy and sell shares and currencies.

أحداث مختلفة سببت الاشتباه الاقتصادي التي انتهت بهبوط في أسعار الأسهم

2. Various events caused the economic uncertainty which ends in **fall in share prices.**

3. Why are falling share prices seen as dangerous for the world's economy?

Because the global economy could be moving towards a new crisis.

لماذا يعتبر هبوط أسعار الأسهم خطراً على الاقتصاد العالمي؟

لأن الاقتصاد العالمي قد يتجه نحو كارثة جديدة

أسئلة الكتاب

6 Look at all four news stories and headlines. Then complete the tasks below.

1 The stories and headlines use synonyms (words with similar meanings) to avoid repetition.

Match the pairs of synonyms (1–7 with a–g).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 proof <u>c</u> | 5 drop <u>a</u> |
| 2 employees <u>f</u> | 6 divide <u>b</u> |
| 3 prediction <u>d</u> | 7 boss <u>e</u> |
| 4 cuts <u>g</u> | |

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a fall | e chief |
| b gap | f staff |
| c evidence | g reductions |
| d forecast | |

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

- The bank chief doesn't care about the problems of poorer people.
TRUE FALSE **DOESN'T SAY**
- The FESR believes that the gap between rich and poor has reached its widest point.
TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY
- The Finance Minister said that the government's aims hadn't been achieved yet.
TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY
- The fall in share prices was caused by lack of confidence.
TRUE **FALSE** DOESN'T SAY

**Reading Comprehension: (45 points)****Question Number One: (25 points)****Read the text about Money talks. Then complete the tasks below:**

A 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.

B 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.

C 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.'

A. Match the headlines to the stories by writing the letter in the space next to the title: (6 points)

1. Rich-poor divide getting wider, says new report _____
2. High bonus payments 'necessary', says bank boss _____
3. Minister welcomes latest economist forecast _____

B. Answer the following questions:**(7 points)**

1. According to the chief banker, how can we attract employees?

2. What is the result of the study in article C?

C. Decide if the statements are True or False according to the text:**(6 points)**

1. The chief of the bank believed the bonuses paid to senior staff were too much. ()
2. The position of poor people will be improved by the bonuses to the bankers. ()
3. According to the study, 80% of the population are between the poorest and the richest. ()

D. What do the pronouns and the number highlighted in the text refer to:**(6 points)**

1. "them" (line 3): _____
2. "1.5%" (line 7): _____
3. "that" (line 13): _____



The development of money



From cowries to contactless: a short history of 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.

في حد ذاتها الأموال قليلة المعنى أو لا معنى لها يث تكتسب معناها ين يتفق مجموعة من الناس ان لها قيمة مددة عند استخدامها في تبادل البضائع و الخدمات و لفهم ذلك نتاج للنظر الى ما دث قبل اختراع المال

كيف يصل المال على قيمته؟

1. How does money get its value?

عندما يتفق مجموعة من الناس أن لها قيمة معينة عند استخدامها في تبادل البضائع والخدمات

When a group of people all accept that it has a certain value when used for the exchange of goods or services.

كيف نقدر المال ؟

عند استخدامه في تبادل البضائع والخدمات

2. How could we value money?

When it is used for the exchange of goods or services.

- It refers to (money) * This (it has a certain value)_

- 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.

في المجتمعات البدائية كانت تنفذ التجارة عن طريق المقايضة: تبادل شيء أو خدمة مقابل أخرى. لو كان لدى أحد الأشخاص شوالا من الملح و الآخر يجيد عمل الأحذية فيمكنهما أن يتفقا أن يتفقا على أن يستبدلان الملح مقابل زوج من الأحذية لكن هذا كان يصلح فقط بشرطين: أولا كل منهما يريد ما يعرضه الآخر و ثانيا عليهما أن يتفقا على أن الشيئين متساويان بالقيمة.

ماذا نعني بالمقايضة؟

تبادل خدمة أو شيء مقابل شيء آخر

1. What is meant by bartering?

The exchange of one thing or service for another.

ما هي شروط المقايضة؟

أولا أن يريد كل شخص ما يقدمه الشخص الآخر

2. What are the conditions of bartering?

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.

ثانيا أن يتفق الشخصان أن الشيئين نفس القيمة

- **(They)** refers to the one who had a bag of salt and the one who made shoes

- 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.

لحل هذه المشكلة بدأ الناس يؤسسون تجارتهم على أغراض التي كان يريدونها تقريبا كل شخص مثل الملح ، الشوكولاته أو البقر. لم يكن بالضرورة شيء ما يحتاجونه، وإنما مجرد شيء مرغوب به. الأصداف الحلزونية هي مثال معروف على ذلك، وكانت خطوة اتجاه ما نعرفه الآن المال، لأنها أسهل للحمل من البقر وشواتات الملح

1. What is required to solve the problem of bartering?

ما المطلوب لحل مشكلة المقايضة؟

To solve this problem, people started to base their trade on items that nearly everyone wanted, like salt, chocolate or cows.

لحل هذه المشكلة بدأ الناس يؤسسون تجارتهم على أغراض التي كان يريدونها تقريبا كل شخص مثل الملح ، الشوكولاته أو البقر

2. Why did they prefer cowrie shells to salt and cows?

Because they are easier to carry

لماذا يفضلون الاصداف البحرية على الملح والبقر؟
لأنها أسهل للحمل من البقر وشواتات الملح

- (This) refers to (**desirable thing**) * (they) refers to (**cowrie shells**)

- 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.

شعب الليديين الذين عاشوا فيما يعرف الآن بتركيا، يعتقد بأنه أول شعب استخدموا العملات المعدنية، قبل أكثر من ٢٥٠٠ عام، مع أن قطع المعدن كان قد تم استخدامها من قبل بقرون. تبعتهم سريعا بلدان أخرى، جاعلة عملتها المعدنية ذات قيمة متفق عليها. أولى الورقات المالية ربما كانت معروفة / شائعة الاستخدام حوالي عام ٩٦٠ في الصين

Who are they?

1. The first people who used coins?

The Lydians

2. The first people who used paper money?

The Chinese.

* (who) refers to The Lydians

* (their) refers to (countries)

- 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.

بهذا الشكل (الورقي) المال نفسه لم يكن بالضرورة أن يصنع من شيء قيم، فهو مهم فقط بسبب ما يمثله أو يرمز اليه لهذا السبب يعرف بالمال التمثيلي. حتى وقت حديث جدا على سبيل المثال الجنيه الإسترليني كان يرتكز على وعد أن البنك سيستبدله مقابل وزن رطل من الفضة.

- 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.

هذه الأيام طرق التبادل تبتعد عن العملات المعدنية الحقيقية أو العملات الورقية التي يحتاج الى حملها. أولا كان هناك الشيكات والتي هي تقريبا استبدلت ببطاقات الائتمان و بطاقات الصراف الآلي. حتى أن المزيد من التطورات الأخيرة ذهبت أبعد في هذا الاتجاه. أحد الأمثلة هي الأساور "غير التلامسية" التي تلبسها حول المعصم و تمر من أمام الآلة. مثال آخر هو الشهرة المتنامية لما يسمى "بتكوينز" و هي عملة رقمية التي يمكن أن تستخدم فقط في الانترنت.

1. What are the new methods of exchange?

Cheques, plastic credit or debit cards, contactless bracelets and bitcoins.

Which method ?

الشيكات، البطاقات البلاستيكية أو بطاقات الائتمان، السوارة اللاتلامسية و البتكوينز

1. It is used for exchange a thing for another?
2. It is used as a step towards money because they are easier to carry?
3. It is replaced by debit card?
4. You wear on your wrist and pass in front of a machine.
5. A digital currency that can only be used on the Internet.

Bartering
Cowrie shells
Cheque
Bracelet wrist
Bitcoins

أسئلة الكتاب

IDEA

2 Choose the best title for each paragraph.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| A No value in the materials | paragraph <u>5</u> |
| B The beginning of money as we know it | paragraph <u>4</u> |
| C Towards unreality | paragraph <u>6</u> |
| D What is money? | paragraph <u>1</u> |
| E Different examples of 'money' | paragraph <u>3</u> |
| F Before money | paragraph <u>2</u> |

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.

Question Number One:**Read the text and do the required tasks:**

1. _____

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. 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.

2. _____

To solve this problem, people started to base their trade on items that nearly everyone wanted, like salt, chocolate or cows. 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.

3. _____

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. 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.

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

4. _____

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. 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. Choose the best title for each paragraph:

(4 points)

- a. Towards unreality b. Before money
c. Different examples of money d. The beginning of money as we know

2. Complete the table with missing information:

(4 points)

	Early societies	Lydian & Chinese	Nowadays
Methods of Exchange			

3. Decide whether each of the following is True (T) or False (F):

(2 points)

- a. Money gets its importance for what it signifies. ()
b. According to the text, real coins and notes are no longer used these days. ()

4. Complete the sentences from the text:

(5 points)

1. Bartering is described as a trading system with the following two problems:

- a. _____
b. _____

2. Contactless bracelets are worn _____ and _____
whereas bitcoins are _____



MONEY/ William H Davis



William Henry Davis

He was born in Wales
In 1871 and died in 1940

He travelled to North
America in 1893

He spent there 7 years as
a homeless person.

He did various jobs.

He lost his leg in an
accident.

His famous poem is
"Leisure"

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.

عندما كان عندي مال، وما أراك ما المال!
لم أعرف طعم الهناء إلا عندما أصبحت فقيرًا
لأجله يصبح الرجل الزائف صديقًا
يأتي يطرق بابي طوال اليوم

ثم أشعر مثل الطفل الذي يحمل
بوقًا لا يجب أن ينفث فيه
لأن الإنسان ميت لا أجرؤ
أن أبوح ما بخاطري يعرف هذا العالم الزائف
هذان الشاعر يقارن نفسه بطفل معه زميرة لا يستطيع
أن ينفخ بها (أي لا يستطيع الكاتب أن يبوح ما يدور
بخاطره عن أصدقائه المزيفين والعالم المزيف)

كثيرًا فكرت في الحياة ورأيت
كم قلوب الرجال الفقراء تشع نورًا دائمًا
وكيف نسائهم تدندن مثل النحل
عن شغلهم من الصباح حتى المساء

لذلك، عندما أسمع هؤلاء الفقراء يضحكون
وأرى كيف الأغنياء يعبسون
أعتقد أن الرجال الفقراء ليسوا بحاجة (يصعدوا) أن
يصبحوا أغنياء
كما ينبغي على الرجال الأغنياء (ينزلوا) أن يصبحوا فقراء
عندما كان عندي مال وما أدراك ما المال
كثير من أصدقائي أثبتوا أنهم مزيفون (منافقون)
لكن الآن ليس لدي مال، أوه!
أصدقائي حقيقيون (أوفياء) مع أنهم قليلون جدًا

متى شعر دافيس بالفرحة ولماذا؟

1. When did Davis feel joy? Why?

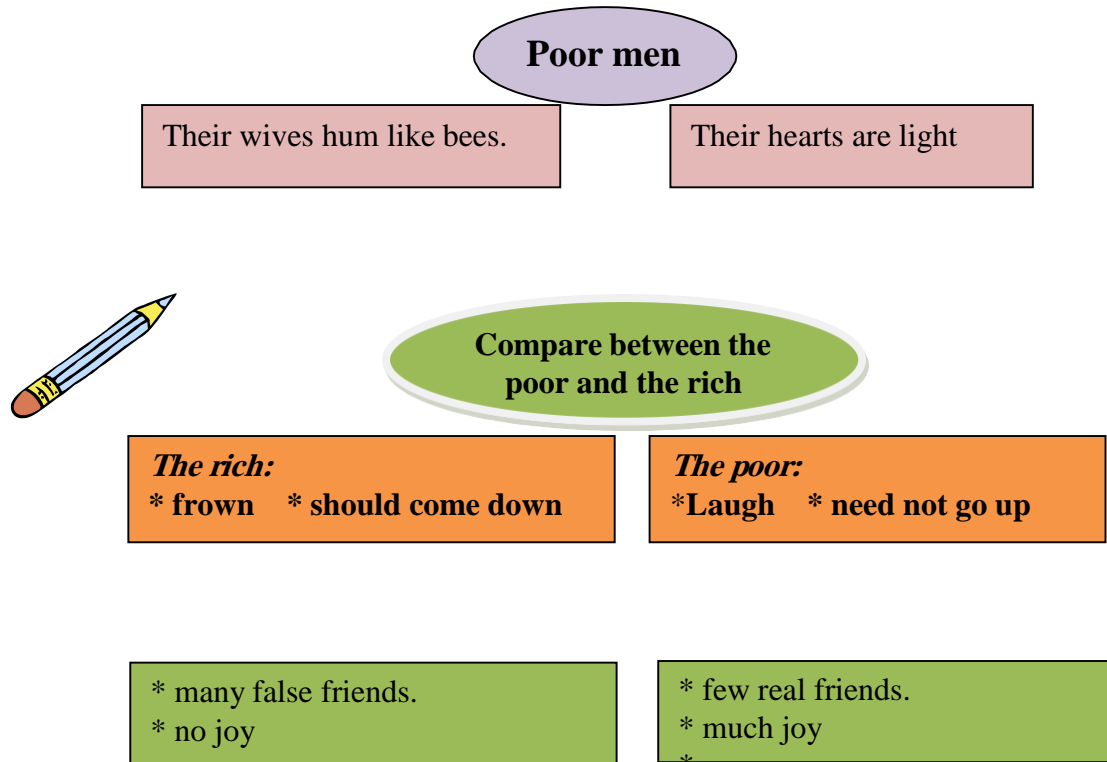
He felt joy when he went poor because he had a few true friends.

1. How did the poet describe himself? Why?

He described himself as a child because the man is dead and dare not to tell his friend that they are false ones.

كيف وصف نفسه ولماذا؟

وصف نفسه بطفل صغير لأنه لا يجرؤ على أن يخبر أصدقاءه أنهم مزيفين



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- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Do you think the last line sounds
A happy?
B sad?
- 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?

4 How would you say these lines in modern, conversational English?

- 1 For many a false man as a friend came knocking all day at my door.

Because a lot of false friends came to visit me.

- 2 Much have I thought of life.

I've thought a lot about life.

- 3 Poor men, think I, need not go up.

I don't think poor men need to go up.



How much is enough?



(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.

بوجه عام الناس الأغنياء ليسوا أسعد من الفقراء
مقراً أن هذه يمكن أن تكون جملة مثيرة للجدل بالنسبة للبعض، لكن هناك دليل كافٍ يجعلني قادراً أن أصرح بذلك كحقيقة
التطورات في علم الأحياء وعلم النفس تسمح لنا الآن أن نقيس السعادة بدقة أكثر من أي وقت مضى، والنتائج واضحة
مستويات لتوتر والاكتئاب في البلدان الأغنى في ارتفاع، وناس فيها يفيدون أنهم أقل، وليس أكثر رضى عن حياتهم

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.

تظهر دراسة حديثة في المملكة المتحدة أن السعادة عموماً وصلت الذروة في منتصف السبعينات وبدأت تنحدر منذ ذلك الحين
توصل الباحثون إلى استنتاج أنه فوق مستوى مالي معين (حوالي ٢٠٠٠٠ جنيه استرليني للشخص)، فإن الدخل الإضافي غير مرتبط بزيادة
السعادة. بشكل أساسي ببساطة، في حال تم تلبية الاحتياجات الإنسانية الأساسية، فلا جدوى من أن تصبح أغنى

A) Answer the questions.

1. Which fields that help us measure happiness?

ما المجالات التي تساعدنا على قياس السعادة؟

علم النفس و علم الأحياء

Biology and psychology.

2. What conclusion did the researchers come to?

ما الاستنتاج الذي توصل له الباحثون ؟

Extra income is not associated with increased happiness',

زيادة الدخل غير مرتبطة بزيادة السعادة

1. What did the study in the UK come to?

إلى ماذا توصلت الدراسة في المملكة المتحدة؟

a. Happiness peaked in the mid-1980s

*السعادة وصلت إلى قممتها في منتصف الثمانينات

b. Extra income isn't associated with increased happiness. *زيادة الدخل غير مرتبطة بزيادة السعادة

2. Why isn't extra money associated with increased happiness?

once basic human needs have been met, there is simply no point in getting richer

لماذا لا يرتبط زيادة المال بزيادة السعادة؟

عند اشباع المتطلبات الإنسانية لا يوجد داعي أن نصبح أغنى

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.

يبدو أن كثيرا من الناس نسوا الشيء الذي يعتقد أنه واضح لكل شخص تقريبا: المال والسعادة ليسوا نفس الشيء. أنا أتردد أن أكتب هذا، لأن أحد ما سيقول أنني أجعل الفقر رومانسياً (أعطي صورةً ورديةً للفقر) أنا لست كذلك، لكنني عشت في بلدان فقيرة، وكان من المستحيل أن لا ألاحظ أن الناس هناك يبتسمون ويضحكون أكثر، يتعاشرون (يتصادقون) بسهولة أكثر، ويتذمرون بشكل أقل من الناس في الأمم الغنية

- a. Why aren't money and happiness the same according to the writer's view?

Because he has 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.

من الواضح، أنا لا أقول أن الفقر يسبب السعادة، لكن هناك الكثير من الدلائل التي تشير أن الثروة تسبب التعاسة لماذا لا يزال الناس يمضون الكثير من الوقت والجهد ليصبحوا أغني، حتى لو كان لديهم بالفعل أكثر بكثير مما يمكن أن يحتاجونه؟ نظريات مختلفة تم اقتراحها. لأكون صادقاً (بصراحة)، مع ذلك، أنا لازلت غير واثق منها شخصياً، لا يمكنني أن أفهم لماذا سيحتاج أي شخص أن يشتري سيارة فارهة أخرى عندما يكون لديهم بالفعل ثلاثة أو أربعة كم بيت يمكنك أن تعيش به في آن واحد؟ التفسير الوحيد الذي يمكن أن أتوصل إليه هو أن ذك نوع من الإدمان: عندما تكون محور حياتك كلها هو تكوين الثروة، فإن ذلك يصبح هدفك، أي السبب الذي يوقظك في الصباح.



B) Choose the best answer.

- The best title for the article is
a. Poor but happy b. The true meaning of happiness **c. How much is enough?**
- "someone will say that I am **romanticising** poverty." The underlined word means.....
a. **give an unrealistic picture of something.** b. be lovely and kind
- 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 purpose of these questions is
a. to get information **b. to make a point**
- The only explanation I can..... is that it is a kind of addiction. (arrive at **come to**)
- The rich** aren't happier than **the poor**. The underlined words mean
a. some rich / poor people **b. rich / poor people in general**
- The researchers **reached** the conclusion that over a certain level....." The underlined word has
a. literal meaning **b. non-literal meaning**

7. ".....it was impossible not to notice that people there smile and laugh more,...." The connotation of the underlined word is.....

a. negative **b. positive**

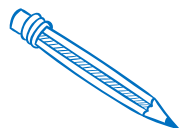
C) find out from the text the equivalent statements to the following verses from the poem "Money by William Henry Davies"

1. So, when I hear these poor ones laugh.

.....

2. Poor men, think I, need not go up

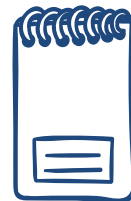
.....



The Rich



The poor



* More stress
* More depression
* Less satisfaction

* Smile and laugh more
* Socialize easily
* Complain less



أسئلة الكتاب



- 2** Phrases 1–6 are used to introduce sentences and show the writer's attitude. Match them with their meanings a–f.

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



- 4** Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.)

- The price of oil reached its highest point two years ago, but then began to fall.
peaked
- The number of people feeling satisfied with their lives is becoming less.
declining
- Poverty is often connected with lack of education.
associated
- Most people want to have friendly contact with others at some times in their lives.
socialise
- Being rich is no guarantee that you will have a happy life.
Wealth
- There are various kinds of habits that are hard to stop, like shopping, computer games or eating chocolate.
addiction



Reading Comprehension: (35 points)

Read the text about money and complete the tasks below: (20 points)

Rich people aren't happier than poor people. 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.

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.

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. Though, I am still unsure. I can't understand why anyone would need to buy another luxury car when they already have three or four. The only explanation I can come up with is that it is a kind of addiction:

Question Number One: (9 points)

A: Read the text. Then choose the best title for the article.

(2points)

- a- Poor but happy b- The true meaning of happiness c-How much is enough?

B: Choose the correct answer : (3 points)

- Happiness is measured more precisely than before due to _____.
a. Satisfaction in life b. development in technology c. development in biology and psychology
- The writer says that money and happiness are not the same because
a. he is poor b. he has lived in poor countries c. he is romanticising poverty
- The writer sums up that making money is a kind of _____.
a. addiction b. happiness c. unhappiness

C: Decide if the statements are True or False according to the text:

(4 points)

- 1-Being rich is no guarantee that you will have a happy life. (T)
- 2-The writer approves that poverty causes happiness. (F)
- 3- Levels of stress and depression in the richer countries are going up. (T)
4. The writer encourages people to search for money even though they don't need any more . (F)

Question Number Two : (11 points)

A: Answer the following questions:

(4 points)

- 1.Which statement is considered to be controversial to some people ?

Rich people aren't happier than poor people.

2. What did the writer notice about people in poor countries?

a. They smile and laugh more b. They socialise more easily

c. They complain less

B. What do these words refer to ?

(2 points)

1. there (line 8) : in poor countries
2. three or four (line 13) : luxury cars

C: Circle the correct answer :

(5 points)

1. There is _____ in complaining all the time about losing the job . (no room / no point)
2. They spend much time studying _____ they aim at getting high grades . (although / because)
3. Geographical features can be _____ seen on the map . (obviously / seriously)
4. What solution did you _____ for the problem ? (come up with / catch up with)
5. I'm telling the truth means _____ (admittedly / to be honest)



Reading Comprehension (25 points)

Question Number One: (15 points)

Read the text and do the tasks below:

Generally speaking, rich people aren't happier than poor people. 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." 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 richer nations.

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. To be honest, though, I am still unsure. Personally, I can't understand why anyone would need to buy another luxury car when they already have three or four. 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.

A. Answer the following questions:

(6 points)

1. Which statement is considered to be controversial to some people?

Rich people aren't happier than poor people.

2. What did the writer notice about people in poor countries?

- a. **They smile and laugh more.** b. **They socialise more easily.**
c. **They complain less.**

3. What evidence does the writer talk about?

That wealth causes unhappiness.

B. Read the text. Then choose the best title for the article.

(2 points)

- a. Poor but happy b. The true meaning of happiness c. **How much is enough?**

C. Complete the following sentences:

(3 points)

1. Happiness is measured more precisely than before due to **developments in biology and psychology**

2. The writer hesitates to say that "money and happiness are not the same thing"

because **someone will say that he is romanticising poverty.**

3. The writer sums the article up saying that making money is a kind of **addiction.**

D. Decide if the statements are True or False according to the text:

(2 points)

1. Being rich is no guarantee that you will have a happy life. (**T**)
2. The writer believes that poverty causes happiness. (**F**)
3. Levels of stress and depression in the richer countries are going up. (**T**)
4. The writer encourages people to search for money even though they don't need any more. (**F**)

E. What do these words refer to?

(2 points)

1. **ever since** (line 7): **the-mid-1970s** 2. **this** (line 11): **money and happiness are not the same thing**

- 1 Look back at the news stories in Period 1. Then complete the table with nouns from the stories. The nouns are all made in the same way. Can you add two more verb/noun pairs similar to 1 and 2?

VERB	NOUN
1 react	reaction
2 predict	prediction
3 act collect connect	action collection connection
4 reflect inspect	reflection inspection
5 introduce	introduction
6 reduce	reduction
7 produce	production

- 2 Use nouns from the table to complete the sentences. Then write a sentence for each of the nouns you added to the table.

- My prediction is that the company will make a profit next year.
- Oil is used in the production of plastic.
- The reaction to his speech has been generally positive.
- You need to explain your aims in the introduction to the essay.
- There has been a big reduction in the number of people who use desktop computers.

- 3 Look at the example. Then answer the question below.

Example

The rich aren't happier than the poor.

What do the noun phrases *the rich* and *the poor* mean?

- A some rich / poor people
☒ B rich / poor people in general



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

deaf* homeless confused young careless blind**

* deaf = unable to hear **blind = unable to see

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

6 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.

7 Look at the example from the text in Period 4. Then answer the questions below.

Example

The researchers **reached** the conclusion that ... extra income is not associated with increased happiness.

- 1 Which three of the nouns below can also follow the verb *reach*?
destination agreement friendship decision result **destination, agreement, decision**
- 2 Which one of these three uses the literal meaning of *reach*? **destination**
- 3 Which two of the verb phrases below mean the same as *reach* and can also be used with the same nouns?
come to go towards arrive at **come to, arrive at**

8 Complete the sentences with verb phrases and nouns from Activity 7, changing the form of the verb if necessary.

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

Reach / come to



a decision, agreement, conclusion

(non-literal meaning)

Arrive at/ reach



a destination

(literal meaning)

Vocabulary

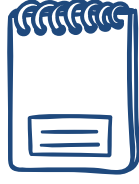
Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Bonus	extra payments	علاوات
Excessive	too much.	كثير جدا
Competitive	be able to be equal to or better than others	تنافسي
Otherwise	If not	و الا
Talents	special abilities	مواهب
Elsewhere	another place	مكان آخر
dared not	wasn't brave enough	لا يجرؤ
ever	always	دائما
hum	make a happy sound	يدندن
frown	show with your face that you aren't pleased.	يكشر
Proved all untrue	all showed themselves to be false in the end	أثبت أنه غير صادق
Peaked	reached its highest	وصل للقمة
Declining	becoming less	يتناقص
Associated	connected	مرتبط
Socialise	have friendly contact with others	يتواصل اجتماعيا
Wealth	Being rich	ثروة
Addiction	habits that are hard to stop	ادمان
To be honest	I'm telling the truth	لاكون صادق
Obviously	Of course	من الواضح
Admittedly	I accept	مقرا / معترفا
Put simply,	This is the basic meaning	ببساطة
Personally,	Others may think differently	شخصيا
Generally speaking	This may not be true in all cases	بشكل عام

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WRITING / Money



Money is the most important thing in life. No one can do without money. Money is necessary to buy the requirements of life and achieve a decent life for man. Money preserves the dignity of the human and helps him to overcome the problems. A person needs money in everything in his life, such as education, health care and all aspects of life.

Developed countries are rich countries. It is the rich country that can provide good education and health care to citizens. The rich country can buy modern weapons to protect its land and borders. The rich state can set up projects and provide job opportunities for citizens and also establish public facilities to benefit citizens. But also money is a blessing from God. Man must maintain this grace and not excessive in it. Man must use money in charity and help the poor and the needy in order to receive God's satisfaction and feel happy in his life. But money can be a curse on the owner if he uses it in evil. Money is a curse if the person earns it from illegal sources such as bribery, theft and drug trafficking.

In the end, man must use money in good deeds so that money is a blessing, not a curse.

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عشر و الحادي عشر

<https://englishforpalestine12thand11thgrade.blogspot.com/>



WRITING / Money



No one can deny the fact that money is one of the most important thing in our life, we need money to move on in our life as it's important to buy our needs and preserve our dignity and keep a decent life for our family.

We can say that many things has become dependent on money, but be careful as money is a blessing for us, it could also be a curse and bring us misery If we misuse it.

But we need to ask ourselves "Does money bring happiness?" As we know happiness is to feel satisfied and pleased in most of life situations, we can be happy in different ways. For example, we can be happy in case of being with whom we love, or doing something we love for ourselves, also doing a favour for someone. All of these situation would make us feeling happy and money has nothing to do with this subject.

Also there are alot of things we can't buy by money, like finding your life partner whom you love, or ability to childbear for having children in your life, we can say also you can't acquire the love of people using money or satisfaction of God or treating your illness in case of serious disease.

In a conclusion, we should believe that money can't buy happiness. On the contrary, it could be a

لا يمكن لأحد أن ينكر حقيقة أن المال هو أحد أهم الأمور في حياتنا ، فنحن بحاجة إلى المال للمضي قدماً في حياتنا ، حيث أنه من المهم شراء احتياجاتنا والحفاظ على مكانتنا وتوفير حياة كريمة لعائلتنا.

يمكننا أن نقول أن هناك الكثير من الأشياء التي أصبحت تعتمد على المال ، ولكن ينبغي أن نكون حذرين لأن كما أن المال نعمة بالنسبة لنا ، يمكن أن يكون أيضا لعنة ويجلب لنا الشقاء إذا أسأنا استخدامه.

لكن علينا أن نسأل أنفسنا "هل المال يجلب السعادة؟". كما نعلم أن السعادة هي الشعور بالرضا والسعادة في معظم مواقف الحياة ، يمكننا أن نكون سعداء بطرق مختلفة. على سبيل المثال ، يمكننا أن نكون سعداء في حالة التواجد مع من نحبهم ، أو القيام بشيء نحبه لأنفسنا ، وأيضا القيام بمعروف لشخص ما، كل هذا الوضع سيجعلنا نشعر بالسعادة والمال لا علاقة له بهذا.

كما أن هناك الكثير من الأشياء التي لا يمكننا شراؤها بالمال ، مثل العثور على شريك حياتك الذي تحب ، أو القدرة على الإنجاب من أجل إنجاب أطفال في حياتك ، يمكننا القول أيضاً أنه لا يمكنك اكتساب حب الناس باستخدام المال أو الرضا من الله أو علاج مرضك في حالة مرض خطير.

في الختام ، ينبغي أن نؤمن أن المال لا يمكن أن يشتري السعادة. على العكس من ذلك ، يمكن أن يكون سببا للبؤس والمعاناة في حالة استخدامه بشكل خاطئ.

اضغط هنا على رابط القناة لمتابعة الشروحات الخاصة بالصف الثاني عشر و
الحادي عشر

<https://www.youtube.com/c/TImanShaheen9866432/featured>

اضغط هنا على رابط المدونة لمتابعة المواد الإثرائية الخاصة بالصف الثاني
عشر و الحادي عشر

<https://englishforpalestine12thand11thgrade.blogspot.com/>

"I'm going to be gone one day, and I have to accept that tomorrow isn't promised.
Am I OK with how I'm living today? It's the only thing I can help. If I didn't have
another one, what have I done with all my todays? Am I doing a good job?"

دعواتكم لي في ظهر الغيب
المعلمة إيمان غازي محمد البرعي / شاهين
كل التوفيق أرجوه للجميع