



UNIT Eight

Follow the crowd?



PIONEERS

History is full of pioneers with great ideas. People who think for themselves can achieve great success as a result.

التاريخ حافل بالرواد ذوي الأفكار العظيمة. فالأشخاص الذين يفكرون بأنفسهم يمكنهم تحقيق نجاح كبير نتيجة لذلك.

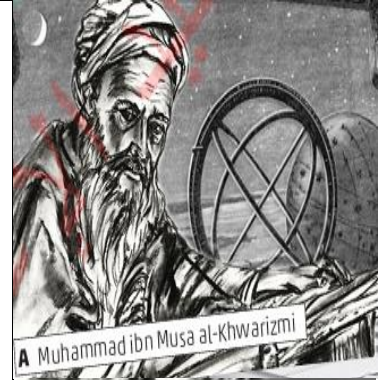
For example, mathematician Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi is not only **credited** with being the father of algebra, but also produced works on astronomy which helped to **form** our understanding of the stars. The English term algorithm, which today you commonly hear in association with computers and social media, **originated** with his name. Imagine your work being so important that it's still used well over a millennium after you lived!

Polish scientist Marie Curie discovered Polonium, an element 400 times more radioactive than uranium. Polonium was added to the Periodic Table in 1898 and was named after Curie's birth country, Poland. As a result of her work, Marie later won the Nobel Prize which she shared with her colleague and husband, Pierre Curie. The couple **continued to work** with radium and soon **determined** that it had the power to kill cancer cells. This would **go on** to help millions of people with various cancer treatments all over the world.

In more modern times, we have pioneers such as computer programmer Grace Hopper (1906–1992), who helped **construct** programming languages for computers. Grace believed that computer programming should be user-friendly and simpler for people to understand. To do this, she **converted** English terms and expressions into machine code that could be understood by computers. This resulted in COBOL, a computer language for data processors that is still in use today.

على سبيل المثال، يُنسب إلى عالم الرياضيات محمد بن موسى الخوارزمي أنه ليس فقط مؤسس علم الجبر، بل ألف أيضاً أعمالاً في علم الفلك ساعدت في تشكيل فهمنا للنجوم. وقد نشأ المصطلح الإنجليزي "algorithm" (خوارزمية)، الذي نسمعه اليوم بشكل شائع في سياق الكمبيوتر ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، أصله يعود إلى اسمه. تخيل أن عملك مهم لدرجة أنه لا يزال مستخدماً بعد أكثر من ألف عام من وفاتك! اكتشفت عالمة البولندية ماري كوري البولونيوم، وهو عنصر أكثر إشعاعاً من اليورانيوم بـ 400 مرة. أضيف البولونيوم إلى الجدول الدوري في عام 1898 وسُمي على اسم بلد ماري كوري، بولندا. ونتيجة لعملها، فازت ماري لاحقاً بجائزة نوبل التي تقاسمتها مع زميلها وزوجها بيير كوري. واصل الزوجان العمل على الراديوم وسرعان ما توصلوا إلى أنه قادر على قتل الخلايا السرطانية. ساعد هذا الاكتشاف ملايين الأشخاص في جميع أنحاء العالم في علاج أنواع مختلفة من السرطان.

في العصر الحديث، لدينا رواد مثل مبرمجة الكمبيوتر غريس هوبر (1906-1992)، التي ساعدت في بناء لغات البرمجة للكمبيوتر. كانت غريس تعتقد أن برمجة الكمبيوتر يجب أن تكون سهلة الاستخدام وأبسط لفهم الناس. وللقيام بذلك، قامت بتحويل المصطلحات والتعبيرات الإنجليزية إلى رموز آلية يمكن للكمبيوتر فهمها. وأسفر ذلك عن لغة COBOL، وهي لغة كمبيوتر لمعالجة البيانات لا تزال مستخدمة حتى اليوم.



A Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi



B Marie Curie



C Grace Hopper

Ex.4 (P.27\S. B) Study Active Vocabulary. Then, complete the sentences with the correct particles.

- I'm going to hold _____ making a decision until I've read all the information.
- Her parents were furious and came _____ hard on her.
- It was so complicated. I tried to understand, but I just couldn't take it _____
- It was hard work, but I held _____ to pursuing my dream.
- She set _____ her proposal and the committee listened carefully.
- I don't think this is the best way to set _____ trying to change his mind.

Answers:

- 1 off /on 2 down 3 in 4 on 5 out 6 about



Ex5 (P.27\S. B) Complete the sentences from the news report with the correct forms of the verbs from the box. Listen again and check.

come hold set take

- Laos doesn't have a formal system for collecting waste, so most people have _____ to burning it.
- Somchai didn't know exactly what to do, but this didn't _____ him back from taking some action.
- Somchai and his mother _____ about collecting the rubbish.
- To begin with, people who _____ across this mother and her son, working hard for apparently no reward, were confused.
- Somchai's father, who _____ worked in construction, up with the idea of asking his company to donate high visibility vests for everyone to wear.
- Somchai _____ out a plan to have large bins with targets on them at places where drivers were likely to slow down and stop.
- A successful businessman from the north of Laos contacted Somchai about _____ up recycling plants around the country.
- Somchai's mother says that it's difficult to _____ in just how successful her son has been.
- He's now _____ out to clean up the rivers and waterways just as he's done for the roads.

Answers: 1 taken 2 hold 3 set 4 came 5 came 6 set 7 setting 8 take 9 setting

Ex.5 (P.21\W. B) Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Marty _____ out with something interesting in class today – tell you later!
a held b set c came
- The council have decided to hold _____ on redeveloping the old library building.
a out b off c over
- Unfortunate misunderstandings can set even the best of friends _____ each other.
a against b into c between
- I imagine the police will come down _____ on drivers who break the new speed limits in town.
a tightly b hard c fast
- It can be detrimental to people's mental health to _____ grudges against others for long periods.
a hold b set c take

6 I don't think I'll be able to _____ in the good news about my university application for a while!

a come b take c hold

Answers: 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b

Vocabulary Practice

Influence, creation and development, phrasal verbs

Ex.1 (P.20\W. B) Choose the correct words to complete the mini-conversations.

Adnan Did you know that a lot of important scientific and historical discoveries
1 **originated / credited** with Arab scholars long before we had computers?

Khaled I know! I'm amazed at how they managed to 2 **come out / come up with** so many innovative ideas and discoveries!

Lia Can you help me? I don't know how to 3 **convert / credit** 50 JOD into euros. Do you?

Penny Sure, it's easy! Just look at today's exchange rate. That will help you 4 **construct / determine** the correct amount. I'll show you.

Adel My parents are the best! They never 5 **hold me back from / hold off on** doing what really interests me.

Hani My parents are the same. They're so happy when I set 6 **up / out to** do something that I'm passionate about.

Hala Wow! That lecture was amazing! So interesting! But it was a lot of information to take 7 **in / out**.

Muna I know! I'm going to ask the professor if we can set 8 **up/ out** a meeting to talk about some of the main ideas a bit more to help us understand everything.

Answers:

1 originated 2 come up 3 convert 4 determine 5 hold me back from
6 out 7 in 8 up

Ex.2 (P.20\W. B) Match the two parts of the sentences.

1 () Some people believe that adolescence

2 () I feel like I'm under a lot of pressure

3 () My brother already knows which career path

4 () After the meeting between the managers of the two companies,

5 () The person who did this job before me was very good at it;

a to finish all this work by this evening.

b it's not going to be easy to follow in their footsteps.

c he's going to follow when he enters the world of work.

d both parties agreed that they could join their workforces.

e can be a challenging time for many teenagers.

Answers: 1 e 2 a 3 c 4 d 5 b

Ex.6 (P.21\W. B) Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs from the box.

come down hard	تتخذ إجراءات صارمة	come out with	يطرح/ يعطي	go on	يستمر/ يجد
hold anyone back	يمنع أي شخص	hold it against	يلوم	hold off on	يؤجل
set about	يبدأ في	set out	ينوي/ يحدد		
take in	يستوعب	take to	يمارس		

- My friends and I have taken to running for an hour every day after school.
أنا وأصدقائي بدأنا نمارس الجري لمدة ساعة كل يوم بعد المدرسة.
- The college _____ on anyone they find who has copied essays.
الكلية تتعامل بصرامة مع أي شخص تكتشف أنه نسخ مقالات.
- We've been advised to _____ starting the new sports club until funding has been agreed.
تم نصحننا بتأجيل بدء النادي الرياضي الجديد حتى يتم الاتفاق على التمويل.
- No one will _____ you if you decide not to volunteer to help us.
لن يلومك أحد إذا قررت عدم التطوع لمساعدتنا.
- Social status should not _____ from achieving their dreams.
لا ينبغي أن يمنع الوضع الاجتماعي أي شخص من تحقيق أحلامه.
- We need to _____ reorganising the schedules for next term's tournaments.
نحتاج إلى البدء في إعادة تنظيم جداول البطولات للفصل الدراسي المقبل.
- It's hard to _____ the news about the number of redundancies announced by the factory.
من الصعب استيعاب الأخبار المتعلقة بعدد حالات التسريح التي أعلن عنها المصنع.
- I didn't _____ to become an expert on Jordan's history, but I just find it so interesting.
لم أكن أنوي أن أصبح خبيراً في تاريخ الأردن، لكنني أجده مثيراً للاهتمام للغاية.
- If you read the rest of the chapter, it _____ to describe how the main characters met.
إذا قرأت بقية الفصل، فستجد أنه يصف كيف التقى الشخصيات الرئيسية.
- Mark has an unconventional attitude to life, but he often _____ some good ideas.
مارك لديه موقف غير تقليدي تجاه الحياة، لكنه غالباً ما يطرح بعض الأفكار الجيدة.

Answers:

2 comes down hard	3 hold off on	4 hold it against	5 hold anyone back
6 set about	7 take in	8 set out	9 goes on
comes out with			10

DERIVATION

Noun	Adjective / V3	Verb
determination إصرار / عزم	determined مُصمّم / تمّ تحديده	determine يُحدّد
origin أصل / منشأ	originated نشأ / بدأ	originate يُنشئ
impact تأثير	impacted متأثر	impact يؤثر
credit رصيد / فضل	credited نُسب إليه الفضل	credit يقرض / يمنح الفضل
accreditation اعتماد	accredited مُعتمد	accredit يعتمد رسمياً
construction إنشاء / بناء	constructed مُشيد	construct يبني / يُنشئ
conversion تحويل	converted مُحوّل	convert يُحوّل
transformation تحويل	transformed مُحوّل	transform يُحوّل

Ex.3 (P.20\W. B) Choose the correct answer.

CAUSE OF FLU OUTBREAK YET TO BE 1 determine / determined.

VIRUS THOUGHT TO HAVE 2 originated / originate IN BATS

SCIENTISTS WARN AGAINST THE 3 impact / impacted OF CLIMATE CHANGE

YOUNG RESEARCHER 4 credited/credit WITH AMAZING MEDICAL DISCOVERY

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PLAN TO 5 construct / constructed 100, 000 NEW HOMES OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS

Answers:

1 determined 2 originated 3 impact 4 credited 5 construct

Ex.4 (P.21\W. B) Complete sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1 My mother was able to follow the _____ of my family back to Rome. (originate)

2 My father is overseeing the _____ of several new schools in the area. (construct)

3 We're pleased to announce that our university has received a/an _____ from the Ministry of Education. (credit)

4 It was only after years of great effort and _____ that she finally was able to make her business a success. (determine)

5 It was in my early twenties that I began my _____ from meat eater to being a vegetarian. (convert)

6 The internet has enabled a complete of _____ the way in which we work and gather information. (form)

Answers:

1 origins 2 construction 3 accreditation 4 determination

5 conversion 6 transformation

Ex.7 (P.21\W. B) Write a paragraph about some rules you followed when you were younger. How do you perceive those rules now? Explain why.

Suggested Answer:

When I was younger, I had to follow many rules at home and at school. I had to finish my homework before watching TV, go to bed early, and always respect my teachers and parents. At that time, I felt some of these rules were strict and unfair. Now, I understand that they helped me become more responsible and organized.



Ex.1 (P.28\S. B) SPEAKING Look at the photos showing how clothing has changed throughout history. In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1 What do you think each photo represents?
- 2 How have clothes changed over the years?
- 3 What influences how clothes have changed in Jordan?

Answers: Students' own answers

Ex.2 (P.28\S. B) Listen to a radio programme and compare what you hear with your ideas from Exercise 1.



Answers: Students' own answers

Ex.3 (P.28\S. B) Listen again and complete the notes.

- 1 Clothes were a form of protection against the -----.
- 2 A person's sense of fashion can embody -----and wealth.
- 3 They kept us safe from dangerous and -----materials.
- 4 Clothes aren't just practical, they are a way of -----yourself.
- 5 In -----red is the colour of happiness.
- 6 Colours have different meanings throughout the -----.
- 7 Glove -----later became common.
- 8 If a young man wanted to avoid catching a -----they would wear a necktie.

Answers:

- 1 elements 2 taste 3 infectious 4 expressing 5 China 6 world 7 etiquette 8 cold

The adjective-noun collocations

Industry الصناعة	global industry الصناعة العالمية	clothing industry صناعة الملابس	lucrative industry صناعة مربحة	
Essentials الأساسيات	absolute essentials الأساسيات القصوى	bare essentials الأساسيات الضرورية		
Pain ألم	great pain ألم شديد	excruciating pain ألم مبرح		
Clothes ملابس	durable clothes ملابس متينة	finest clothes أجود الملابس	practical clothes ملابس عملية	
Style الأسلوب	clothing style أسلوب الملابس	expressive style أسلوب التعبير	traditional style الأسلوب التقليدي	latest style الأسلوب الأحدث
Tradition التقاليد	proud tradition تقاليد عريقة	cultural tradition تقاليد ثقافية		
Significance الأهمية	great significance أهمية كبيرة	high significance أهمية عالية	global significance أهمية عالمية	
Quality الجودة	(the) finest quality (أفضل) جودة	(the) high quality (جودة) عالية	(the) great quality (جودة) رائعة	

Ex.4 (P.28\S. B) Complete the adjective-noun collocations with the vocabulary from the box. Some words can be used more than once.

absolute	bare	clothing	cultural	durable
excruciating	expressive	fast	finest	global
great	high	high-end	latest	lucrative
practical	proud	traditional		

- 1 _____ / _____ **lucrative industry**
- 2 _____ / **bare essentials**
- 3 _____ / **excruciating pain**
- 4 _____ / _____ / **practical clothes**
- 5 _____ / _____ / _____ / **latest style**
- 6 _____ / **cultural tradition**
- 7 _____ / _____ / **global significance**
- 8 _____ / _____ / **great quality**

Answers:

- 1 global/clothing 2 absolute 3 great 4 durable/finest
5 clothing/expressive/traditional 6 proud 7 great/high 8 (the) finest/high

Ex.5 (P.28\S. B) Complete the text about a mountain expedition with the correct adjectives or nouns from Exercise4. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Be Prepared



In 1912, the famous British explorer Captain Scott failed in his race to Antarctica partly because he wore heavy leather clothing. His rival, Roald Amundsen, succeeded partly because he wore lighter-weight fur animal skins. Why am I telling you this? Well, for next week's expedition to the mountains, I want you to remember the saying: 'There is no such thing as bad weather, only bad clothes'. Our company has a **1** _____ tradition of taking young people to some amazing places, but we want all of you to be safe and comfortable by taking the right clothes. Adventure sports clothing is a **2** _____ industry, but you do not have to spend a lot of money to have **3** _____ quality, durable and **4** _____ clothes. Good walking boots and a waterproof jacket are the **5** _____ essentials. If you don't take good walking boots, your feet will be in pain after a few days walking, I can assure you! I will supply you all with a list of recommended things for you to bring at the end of this meeting.

Suggested Answers: 1 great 2 lucrative 3 high 4 practical 5 absolute

Ex.6 (P.28\S. B) REFLECT | SOCIETY How do you think people's clothes might change in the future in your country? Why?

Suggested Answer:

In the future, clothes in Jordan might become more modern and influenced by global fashion because of social media and the internet. However, many people will still keep traditional clothing, like embroidered dresses

Ex.1 (P.22\W. B) Listen to a lecture about the history of fitness training.
Tick the activities that are mentioned.



- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a () balancing | g () wrestling |
| b () crawling | h () gymnastics |
| c () swimming | i () shooting |
| d () throwing | j () stretching |
| e () sprinting | k () dancing |
| f () boxing | |

Answers: a, b, d, e, g, h, j

Ex.2 (P.22\W. B) Listen again and put the events in the order you hear them 1–8.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| a () | Competitive sports developed from the skills needed to fight in wars. |
| b (1) | Men and women from all backgrounds like to use gyms. |
| c () | Commercial gyms opened indoors to help improve people's physique. |
| d () | Farmers did not need to crawl, balance or throw with so much accuracy. |
| e () | Gyms were for men who wanted to build muscle or to keep fit. |
| f () | Early man was naturally fit because he had to hunt. |
| g () | An open-air gymnasium in Berlin opened to help young soldiers to be fit. |
| h () | Most people only stayed fit by working in the fields. |

Answers: a 4 b 1 c 7 d 3 e 8 f 2 g 6 h 5

Pronunciation

Ex.3 (P.22\W. B) Read some sentences from the lecture. Find the stressed words in the underlined phrasal and prepositional verbs. Listen and check.



- I'm going to talk about the history of fitness training.
- People are reluctant to stand out from the crowd by looking different.
- Early man was naturally fit. He didn't need to work out!
- The need for a whole range of physical skills went dramatically up.
- The trainers were focusing not on the ability to fight in combat...

Answers: 2 out 3 out 4 up 5 focusing

ACTIVE PRONUNCIATION**Stress in phrasal and prepositional verbs**

In two-part phrasal verbs:

- we usually give the main stress to the particle and secondary stress to the verb.
*How many staff do we need to **take on**?*
- the particle is usually not stressed if there is a word before the verb and the particle.
*We didn't **take** him **on**.*
- the particle is usually not stressed if it is followed by a noun.
*We didn't **take on** Jasper Barnes.*

In prepositional verbs, the stress is always on the verb.

*You must **focus on** your strengths.*

In multi-word phrasal verbs, the main stress is on the first particle and secondary stress is on the verb.

*Let's **hold off on** the decision.*

Ex.4 (P.22\W. B) Find the main and secondary stress in the underlined phrasal and prepositional verbs. Listen and check. Then practise saying the sentences.



- 1 The seminar should be really interesting. I'm looking forward to it.
- 2 The college doesn't approve of students who arrive late to class.
- 3 You're going to laugh at this joke. It's so funny!
- 4 I'll be driving my car past your house later. Look out for me!
- 5 Important football matches can set supporters against each other.
- 6 Please don't involve me in your argument.
- 7 I have to cut back on chocolate. I eat way too much.
- 8 I didn't look up the word. Sorry!

Answers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Main: forward, Secondary: looking | 2 Main: approve, Secondary: of |
| 3 Main: laugh, Secondary: at | 4 Main: out, Secondary: look |
| 5 Main: set, Secondary: against | 6 Main: involve, Secondary: in |
| 7 Main: back, Secondary: cut | 8 Main: look, Secondary: up |

Ex.1 (P.29\S. B) In pairs or small groups, discuss the questions.

- 1 Why do you think the people in the photos are wearing the same clothes? Why might this be important?
- 2 What other examples can you think of where people choose to, or have to, wear the same thing?

1 Suggested answers:

Top photo: important because they need to recognise other people from the police force and be recognised as police officers. Bottom photo: wearing a dark colour means that the audience isn't distracted from the music.

2 Suggested answers:

emergency services, security guards; in some workplaces; doctors and nurses; schools; sports teams



Ex.2 (P.29\S. B) Listen to Austin and Henry talking about the dress code at their sixth form college and make a list of points they make in favour of and against the dress code.



Answers:

In favour: just about looking smart; preparing students for the world of work; people might turn up wearing jeans, etc.

Against: has spent a long time wearing a uniform, now old enough to choose what to wear; many jobs now don't ask for a suit and a tie anyway; universities don't ask for smart business wear; buying smart clothes is expensive and not everyone can afford it; it's hot and uncomfortable.

Ex.3 (P.29\S. B) Study the Speaking box and tick the phrases in the box you hear.

SPEAKING | Hyperbole and understatement المبالغة والتقليل

Hyperbole المبالغة

Using extreme numbers/amounts استخدام أرقام/كميات متطرفة

- I've spent about a million years wearing school uniform. لقد قضيت حوالي مليون سنة مرتدياً الزي المدرسي
- This thick jacket weighs a ton! هذه السترة السمينة تزن طنّاً
- I've been there tons of times! لقد كنت هناك مرات عديدة
- It cost my parents a small fortune. لقد كلف ذلك والدي ثروة صغيرة

Using extreme adjectives استخدام الصفات المفرطة

- gigantic (rather than big) ضخم (بدلاً من كبير)
- ancient (rather than old) قديم (بدلاً من قديم)
- ravenous (rather than hungry) جائع (بدلاً من متعطش)
- soaked (rather than wet) منقوع (بدلاً من مبلل)
- incinerated (rather than burnt) محروقة (بدلاً من محترقة)

Using superlatives استخدام صيغ التفضيل

□ the tiniest diamond you've ever seen أصغر ماسة رأيتها في حياتك

Using the word literally (when something isn't true) استخدام الكلمة بالمعنى الحرفي (عندما يكون الشيء غير صحيح)

□ It's literally the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard! إنه حرفياً أكثر شيء سخيف سمعته في حياتي

Understatement التقليل**Using 'softeners'** استخدام "المخففات"

□ a bit/slightly/kind of/rather ... قليلاً/بعض الشيء/نوعاً ما/إلى حد ما

Using phrases with not/no استخدام عبارات مع (not/no)

□ not exactly/terribly/entirely ليس بالضبط/ليس تماماً/ليس كلياً

□ not the most/not the ... -est ليس الأكثر/ليس الأكثر

□ no big deal لا شيء مهم

Answers:**Hyperbole****Using extreme numbers/amounts:**

- I've spent about a million years wearing school uniform. ✓
- This thick jacket weighs a ton! ✓
- It cost my parents a small fortune. ✓

Using the word literally (when something isn't true):

- It's literally the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard! ✓

Understatement**Using phrases with not/no:**

- not exactly/terribly/entirely ✓
- not the most/not the ... -est ✓

Ex.4 (P.29\S. B) Rewrite the sentences in two ways: making them hyperbolic and understated. In pairs, compare your ideas.

1 It's hot today.

It must be the hottest day in history. (hyperbole)

It's not exactly cold today, is it? (understatement)

2 The lake is deep.

3 It was a bad idea to say that.

4 He knows a lot about science.

5 The food is burnt.

6 I live a long way away.

7 She has a lot of friends.

8 You shouldn't eat cake for breakfast.

Suggested answers:

2 The lake is about a thousand miles deep. / The lake isn't exactly shallow, is it?

3 That was the worst thing you could possibly have said. / Saying that wasn't exactly the best idea.

4 He's the world's biggest expert on science. / He knows a little bit about science.

5 The food is completely incinerated. / The food is just slightly overcooked.

6 I live about a hundred miles away. / I don't exactly live close.

7 She has tons of friends. / You could say she has one or two friends.

8 It's a gigantic mistake to eat cake for breakfast. / Eating cake for breakfast isn't exactly a good idea.

Ex.5 (P.29\S. B) In pairs, make a list of some of the things that are allowed or not allowed in the situations in the box.

at your school or college	in traffic	at the airport
in a football match	in your home	

Students' own answers

Ex.6 (P.29\S. B) In pairs, talk about the following questions. Try to emphasise your points using hyperbole or understatement.

1 Why exactly is it important to follow the rules in the situations in Exercise 5?

2 In which two situations given is it most important to follow the rules? Say why.

Students' own answers

Sociable اجتماعي	Solitary منعزل
a social butterfly شخص اجتماعي	a loner منعزل
a team player لاعب فريق	antisocial غير اجتماعي
extrovert منفتح	enjoying your own company يستمتع بصحبة نفسه
gregarious اجتماعي	introspective انطوائي
outgoing محب للتواصل	reserved خجول
	self-sufficient مكتفٍ ذاتياً
	stand-offish متحفظ

Ex.1 (P.30\S. B) In pairs, put the words and phrases from the box into two categories: sociable (A) or solitary (B).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| () a loner | () a social butterfly |
| () a team player | () antisocial |
| () enjoying your own company | |
| () extrovert | () gregarious |
| () introspective | () outgoing |
| () reserved | () self-sufficient |
| () stand-offish | |

Answers:**sociable (A):** a social butterfly / a team player / extrovert / gregarious / outgoing**solitary (B):** a loner / antisocial / enjoying your own company / introspective / reserved / self-sufficient / stand-offish**Ex.2 (P.30\S. B) Read an extract from *Is there such a thing as having too many friends?* and discuss the questions.****1 Is the extract mostly for or against having friends?****2 Which words from Exercise 1 would describe someone who has a lot of friends?****Answers:**

1 mostly for having friends

2 a social butterfly / outgoing / gregarious

Ex.3 (P.30\S. B) In pairs, make a list of arguments in favour of being a loner. Then read the blog post *What's wrong with being a loner?* and compare it with your ideas.

Students' own answers

Ex.4 (P.30\S. B) Now complete the summaries with information from the texts.

1

Society frequently tells us that those with a large social circle are ¹ _____ than those ² _____ who spend most of their time alone. Yet these relationships fall into three categories: , work or classmates, and casual acquaintances. But are all these relationships something we ³ _____ who would say that we are ⁴ _____? There are those and need others for our well-being, particularly as many of us interact mainly through technology rather than in-person these days. It's clear that being with others is good for people's ⁵ _____. In fact, research shows that the effect of a happy social occasion has positive physical benefits ⁶ _____. So it's difficult to argue that having many friends doesn't add to our ⁷ _____ as a result of the happiness we feel when we're with them.

2

I wouldn't say that I'm ⁸ _____. I like to socialise, but I'm perfectly happy alone. It can feel as though everyone wants to appear to be ⁹ _____. However, it's been shown that introversion is a common trait in ¹⁰ _____, and introverted managers are often better able to ¹¹ _____-feedback from employees. There are also animals who need alone time, but like their introverted human counterparts, the connections that they make with others endure for longer and tend to be quite ¹² _____. While being alone isn't the same as being lonely, research shows that being on your own means you're more likely to suffer from health problems. There's room for all kinds of personalities.

Answers:

1 happier 2 good friends 3 need 4 social butterflies 5 minds and bodies

6 similar to exercising 7 quality of life 8 antisocial 9 outgoing and gregarious

10 artists 11 listen to 12 deep-rooted

Ex.5 (P.30\S. B) In pairs, discuss the following questions about the texts.

1 Was the first text arguing for or against spending time with other people?

How do you know?

2 Was the second text arguing for or against spending time with other people? How do you know?

3 What did you think about how each text was organised? Was it clear? Why/Why not?

Answers:

1 This text was arguing for spending time with others. It gave reasons such as how it improves our mood, health and increases our happiness.

2 This text made arguments for introverted people, but the ending was poorly constructed, so the point became unclear at the end.

3 **Suggested answer:** The second text is not as well organised and is more a collection of ideas that don't really link together. The ending is poorly put together as it briefly introduces the opposite point of view before concluding that 'The world needs all different kinds of people.'

Ex.6 (P.30\S. B) REFLECT| SOCIETY

What does friendship mean to you?

What do you value most in a friend?

For example, Which is more important to you: having a loyal friend, or having a kind, caring friend?

Suggested Answer:

Friendship means trust, support, and sharing good and bad times together.

I value loyalty the most because a loyal friend stays with you no matter what. But kindness and caring are also very important in a true friendship.

Is there such a thing as having too many friends?



1

Time and time again we are told that having friends brings positivity to a person's life and that the more we have, the happier we will be. But is there such a thing as having too many friends?

يُقال لنا مرارًا وتكرارًا أن وجود الأصدقاء يضيف إيجابية على حياة الإنسان، وأنه كلما زاد عدد أصدقائنا، زادت سعادتنا. ولكن هل من الممكن أن يكون لدينا أصدقاء أكثر من اللازم؟



A person can have many different types of friends. You can have really good friends who are honest, caring and great at giving advice. Then there are friends that are classmates or colleagues who you only really see in school or at work. You also have the people you see at the gym or in the local coffee shop: acquaintances. Do we really need all of these people in our lives?

يمكن أن يكون للإنسان أنواع مختلفة من الأصدقاء. يمكن أن يكون لديك أصدقاء حميمون صادقون ومهتمون ويقدمون لك نصائح جيدة. وهناك أصدقاء من زملاء الدراسة أو العمل الذين لا تراهم إلا في المدرسة أو في العمل. وهناك أيضاً الأشخاص الذين تراهم في صالة الألعاب الرياضية أو في المقهى المحلي: وهم معارفك. هل نحتاج حقاً إلى كل هؤلاء الأشخاص في حياتنا؟

Well, I would say yes. Humans are social beings, and having many friends can put a smile on our faces when we need cheering up. Many of us spend too much time looking at computer or phone screens. Having a real person to look at and talk to can make all our worries disappear.

حسناً، أقول نعم. البشر كائنات اجتماعية، ووجود العديد من الأصدقاء يمكن أن يضع ابتسامة على وجوهنا عندما نحتاج إلى التشجيع. يقضي الكثير منا وقتاً طويلاً في النظر إلى شاشات الكمبيوتر أو الهاتف. وجود شخص حقيقي ننظر إليه ونحدث إليه يمكن أن يجعل كل همومنا تختفي.

Socialising is also a great thing, especially after a long and difficult week, or if you're just feeling a little bit lonely on a random Tuesday evening. I'm not saying you need to be out with friends every day, but being sociable and gregarious is definitely advantageous for our minds and bodies.

التواصل الاجتماعي أمر رائع أيضاً، خاصة بعد أسبوع طويل وصعب، أو إذا كنت تشعر بقليل من الوحدة في أي مساء عشوائي من أيام الثلاثاء. أنا لا أقول إنك بحاجة إلى الخروج مع الأصدقاء كل يوم، ولكن كونك اجتماعياً ومحباً للتواصل مع الآخرين أمر مفيد بالتأكيد لعقولنا وأجسادنا.

Socialising can boost our mood and reduce stress. In fact, research suggests that the endorphins released during positive interactions can imitate a physical response similar to exercising. No, not the sweating profusely part, the relaxed and less anxious part. Socialising is also said to improve a person's quality of life and well-being due to the happiness and contentment that you feel when you're with your friends. So, there you have it, having friends is the best thing in the world, or is it?

التواصل الاجتماعي يمكن أن يحسن مزاجنا ويقلل من التوتر. في الواقع، تشير الأبحاث إلى أن الإندورفين الذي يتم إفرازه أثناء التفاعلات الإيجابية يمكن أن يحاكي استجابة جسدية مشابهة للتمارين الرياضية. لا، ليس الجزء المتعلق بالتعرق الغزير، بل الجزء المتعلق بالاسترخاء وتقليل القلق. يُقال أيضًا أن التواصل الاجتماعي يحسن نوعية حياة الشخص ورفاهيته بسبب السعادة والرضا اللذين تشعر بهما عندما تكون مع أصدقائك. إذن، ها أنت ذا، وجود الأصدقاء هو أفضل شيء في العالم، أليس كذلك؟

Well, maybe there isn't such a thing as having too many friends after all? But as we all know, there are two sides to every coin and enjoying your own company can have its benefits ...

حسنًا، ربما لا يوجد شيء اسمه "الكثير من الأصدقاء" بعد كل شيء؟ ولكن كما نعلم جميعًا، لكل عملة وجهان، ويمكن أن يكون للاستمتاع برفقتك الخاصة فوائدها...

2

WHAT'S WRONG WITH BEING A LONER? ما العيب في أن تكون شخصًا منعزلًا؟

I like nothing better than curling up with a book and not having to make the effort to engage in small talk. It's not that I'm antisocial, I do get a kick out of seeing friends, but I'd be just fine stranded on a desert island. Sociability is very highly prized in our society and sometimes it seems as if everyone wants to be seen as outgoing and gregarious. Think about all those group photos that get posted online. But research shows that being an extrovert may actually be overrated. Apparently, one of the key personality features of highly artistic people is a lack of interest in socialising. Who knew, right? It may be that artists need the time alone to reflect introspectively on their experiences, and to learn about their inner world, before transforming this into art.

لا شيء يسعدني أكثر من الاسترخاء مع كتاب دون الحاجة إلى بذل جهد في إجراء محادثات تافهة. لا يعني ذلك أنني غير اجتماعي، فأنا أستمتع برؤية الأصدقاء، لكنني سأكون على ما يرام لو كنت عالقًا على جزيرة صحراوية. تحظى الاجتماعية بتقدير كبير في مجتمعنا، وأحيانًا يبدو أن الجميع يريدون أن يُنظر إليهم على أنهم منفتحون ومؤنسون. فكر في كل تلك الصور الجماعية التي يتم نشرها على الإنترنت. لكن الأبحاث تظهر أن كون المرء منفتحًا قد يكون في الواقع أمرًا مبالغًا فيه. يبدو أن إحدى السمات الشخصية الرئيسية للأشخاص ذوي الميول الفنية العالية هي عدم الاهتمام بالتواصل الاجتماعي. من كان يعلم ذلك، أليس كذلك؟ ربما يحتاج الفنانون إلى الوقت وحدهم للتفكير بعمق في تجاربهم، والتعرف على عالمهم الداخلي، قبل تحويل ذلك إلى فن.

Another study found that managers who were more introverted were actually highly effective when managing more vivacious employees because they were more likely to listen to what their employees were telling them. So, loners can be good team players, just not in the way you might have been expecting.

وجدت دراسة أخرى أن المديرين الأكثر انطوائية كانوا في الواقع أكثر فعالية في إدارة الموظفين الأكثر حيوية لأنهم كانوا أكثر استعدادًا للاستماع إلى ما يقوله لهم موظفهم. لذا، يمكن أن يكون المنعزلون لاعبين جيدين في الفريق، ولكن ليس بالطريقة التي قد تتوقعها.

There is also plenty of evidence from the natural world that you don't have to enjoy going round in a pack to thrive, or even survive. Take the Laysan albatross, for example. When these birds fly for the first time, they head off out to sea alone where they will stay for the next three to five years. They're not completely stand-offish though. Eventually, something tells them that it's time to find a partner for life, even if they only actually meet up once a year. In human terms, introverts may spend a lot of time alone, but their relationships tend to be much more deep-rooted, and more enduring.

هناك أيضًا الكثير من الأدلة من العالم الطبيعي على أنه ليس من الضروري أن تستمتع بالعيش في جماعة لتزدهر أو حتى لتبقى على قيد الحياة. خذ طائر القطرس اللايساني على سبيل المثال. عندما تطير هذه الطيور لأول مرة، تتجه إلى البحر بمفردها حيث تبقى لمدة ثلاث إلى خمس سنوات. لكنها ليست منعزلة تمامًا. في النهاية، هناك شيء ما يخبرها أن الوقت قد حان للعثور على شريك للحياة، حتى لو كانت تلتقي به مرة واحدة فقط في السنة. من الناحية الإنسانية، قد يقضي الانطوائيون الكثير من الوقت بمفردهم، لكن علاقاتهم تميل إلى أن تكون أكثر عمقًا وأكثر ديمومة.

Of course, choosing to be a bit of a loner isn't the same thing at all as being lonely. We need connections with others, even if we also like our own space. Research in the UK found that loneliness and prolonged solitude can exacerbate the risk of developing serious health issues. Being with others can also improve our immune system. The world needs all different kinds of people.

بالطبع، اختيار أن تكون منعزلاً بعض الشيء ليس مثل الشعور بالوحدة على الإطلاق. نحن بحاجة إلى التواصل مع الآخرين، حتى لو كنا نحب أن نكون بمفردنا. أظهرت دراسة أجريت في المملكة المتحدة أن الشعور بالوحدة والانعزال لفترات طويلة يمكن أن يزيد من خطر الإصابة بمشاكل صحية خطيرة. كما أن التواجد مع الآخرين يمكن أن يحسن جهاز المناعة لدينا. العالم بحاجة إلى جميع أنواع الأشخاص المختلفين.

LESSON (5) GRAMMAR

Articles أدوات التعريف و التنكير

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE – A/AN أدوات التنكير

We use *a/an* with a singular countable noun when the listener doesn't know which particular thing is being referred to, or it doesn't matter which one. This is because:

- it is one of many of the same class,
e.g. *a* computer, *an* orange
- we mention a person or thing for the first time:
I've read *a* really good book.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE – THE أداة التعريف

We use *the* (with any noun) when it is known which particular item is being referred to. This is because the thing/person:

- was mentioned before:
I've read a really good book. *The* book is about ...
- is unique:
The Earth revolves around *the* Sun.

• is defined specifically by the words that follow, e.g. a relative clause:
I love *the* book that my brother gave to me a few years ago.

• is a proper name:

I like *the* crime novels of Agatha Christie.

We also use *the* with: نحن نستخدمها أيضاً مع

• superlatives: التفضيل

The longest river in Egypt is *the* Nile.

• comparatives (when identifying one of a pair):

I have two cousins. *The* older (of the two) is my favourite.

• ordinal numbers:

The first man to walk on *the* moon was Neil Armstrong.

• decades, centuries:

in *the* 1970s; in *the* 21st century

• plural names for countries, groups of islands and mountain ranges:

the Netherlands, *the* Philippines, *the* Alps

• seas, oceans, rivers, deserts and areas:

the Baltic sea, *the* Pacific ocean, *the* Thames, *the* Atacama desert, *the* Highlands

بحر البلطيق، المحيط الهادئ، نهر التايمز، صحراء أتاكاما، المرتفعات الاسكتلندية

• The is also used when we refer to a group of people by their surname:

the Smiths, *the* Joneses

NO ARTICLE

• We use no article with plural and uncountable nouns when we make general statements:

Life was very hard and over one million people emigrated.

• We use no article with words like *prison, hospital, school, college*, etc. when we are talking about their purpose as an institution,

لا نستخدم أي مادة مع كلمات مثل سجن، مستشفى، مدرسة، كلية، إلخ. عندما نتحدث عن الغرض منها كمؤسسة،

e.g. I go *to school* every day.

He's gone *to college* and he's living in another city now.

• We use no article when we are referring to abstract nouns,

e.g. *peace, justice, courage*. السلام والعدالة والشجاعة

• We use no article when referring to lakes, single islands, individual mountains:

Lake Ontario, Ibiza, Snowdon بحيرة أونتاريو، إيبيزا، سنودون

• We use no article with *most geographical names, continents, countries, cities and towns, states: Europe, Dubai, Glasgow, Arizona* (exceptions: *the USA, the UK, the United Arab Emirates, the Hague*)

لا نستخدم أي مادة مع معظم الأسماء الجغرافية والقارات والبلدان والمدن والبلدات والولايات: أوروبا، دبي، غلاسكو، أريزونا (الاستثناءات: الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، المملكة المتحدة، الإمارات العربية المتحدة، لاهاي)

• We use no article when we are referring to a group, class or species in general:
Blackbirds can be seen all year round.

It is also possible to use the, but with the singular noun:
The red-winged blackbird breeds in wetlands across North America.

Ex.1 (P.32\S. B) What connotations do you have when you look at the groups of animals in the photos?

Suggested Answer

- * Teamwork & cooperation
- * Loyalty & family bonds
- * Strength & power



Ex.2 (P.32\S. B) Complete the sentences with the or no article (∅).

- 1 Maha Al-Bargouthi, who was _____ first Jordanian to win a gold medal at _____ Paralympics, was born in _____ Amman.
- 2 _____ Burj Khalifa, which is currently _____ tallest building in _____ world, was constructed during _____ 2000s.
- 3 _____ best time to visit _____ Al Ain in _____ UAE is during _____ winter months when it is _____ cooler.
- 4 I was just looking at photos of my _____ trip to _____ Jordan.
I think _____ most interesting part of _____ trip was visiting _____ Dead Sea.

Answers:

- 1 the, the, ∅. 2 The, the, the, the 3 The, ∅, the, the, ∅ 4 ∅, ∅, the, the, the

Ex.3 (P.32\S. B) Read the rules for using the definite article the. Tick the rule if it is used in Exercise 2 and write the number of the sentence where it is used.

The definite article is used when the topic is known. It can be known because:

- a it has been mentioned before. ()
- b it is unique. ()
- c it is a superlative (which makes it unique). ()
- d it's talking about one of a pair of comparatives. ()
- e it is a geographical name for certain countries, bodies of water or mountains. ()
- f we are talking about a group, class or species. ()
- g it is an ordinal number (e.g., first, second, etc.). ()
- h It's a period of time, such as decades or seasons. ()

Answers:

- a 4 – the trip
- b 1 – the Paralympics, 2 – the Burj Khalifa, the world
- c 2 – the tallest, 3 – the best 4 – the most interesting d No examples
- e 3 – the UAE, 4 – the Dead Sea f No examples
- g 1 – the first h 3 – the winter months

Ex.4 (P.32\S. B) In pairs, explain the differences between the underlined parts of the sentences.

1 a The orang-utan is the most solitary of the great apes.

b An orang-utan had been killed by poachers.

Sentence a is talking about the species as a whole, whereas sentence b is talking about an individual orang-utan.

2 a Unlike most species of deer, the moose does not form a herd.

b The herd of deer at Belton Park has been there for over 300 years.

3 a I had never seen a sand cat before in the wild.

b The sand cat came close to me, but didn't see me.

4 a Wolves are highly social animals that live in packs.

b The alpha wolves in the pack decide when they will travel and hunt.

5 a Mountain gazelles are generally active in the early morning and around sunset.

b The male mountain gazelle uses calls to communicate threats or signs of danger to other gazelles.

6 a An adult male polar bear weighs around 350–700 kilograms.

b I saw a polar bear running towards me and screamed.

7 a The last known white rhinos are both female.

b The species is therefore considered extinct.

8 a He was attacked by a hippo and ended up in hospital.

b A friend of the man, who works in the hospital, said his condition was stable.

Answers:

2 a: any herd, one of many

b: a specific herd

3 a: mentioning the sand cat for the first time

b: referring back to the sand cat already mentioned

4 a: the species as a whole

b: specific wolves within a pack

5 Both forms are used to talk about classes or species.

6 a: any adult male polar bear

b: a specific bear for the first time

7 a: the adjectival phrase makes the noun 'known' species.

b: referring back to the previously mentioned

8a: the function of the place

b: a specific hospital



Ex.5 (P.33\S. B) Complete the text with *a/an, the* or *no article (ø)*. In pairs, explain your choices, using the rules from Exercises 2 and 3.

Why do we follow the crowd?

¹ _____ Human beings are social creatures. On average, we spend around 75 percent of our waking time in direct communication with other people, and very often we are indeed influenced by what ² _____ others think, especially by what those around us think. If we already hold ³ _____ strong opinions, listening to others who think differently may make no difference. But ⁴ _____ research does show that when we are surrounded by people who think ⁵ _____ same as us, but more strongly, our own views will become more forceful, and we may feel more entitled to act on them. This is how ⁶ _____ crowds can have their emotions manipulated.

We may also feel that what others do gives us 'permission' to do the same. In one experiment, ⁷ _____ psychologist compared people's behaviour in ⁸ _____ national park in ⁹ _____ USA, on two different trails. On one trail, there was ¹⁰ _____ sign asking people not to take pieces of ancient petrified wood home, explaining that 14 tonnes were taken each year by walkers. On the other trail there was no such sign. You might imagine that ¹¹ _____ sign which asked people not to take the wood would have a positive impact, but in fact, the opposite happened. People on ¹² _____ trail which had the sign took ¹³ _____ largest amount because they reasoned that it couldn't be that bad if lots of other people were doing it too.

Answers:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 ø: species in general | 2 ø: group in general (other people) | 3 ø: group in general (opinions) |
| 4 ø: abstract noun | 5 the: fixed phrase | 6 ø: group in general (crowds) |
| 7 a (one of many) | 8 a: one of many | 9 the: plural name of country |
| 10 a: first mention | 11 the: previously mentioned | |
| 12 the: previously mentioned | 13 the: superlative | |

WATCH OUT!

Many fixed phrases and expressions use the definite article *the*. Try to notice the use of articles in such phrases and learn them as 'chunks', e.g.,

تستخدم العديد من العبارات والتعبيرات الثابتة أداة التعريف "the" حاول أن تلاحظ استخدام أدوات التعريف في مثل هذه العبارات وتعلمها كـ "مجموعات"، على سبيل المثال:

do the same thing افعال الشيء نفسه
be a pain in the neck كن مزعجاً
be under the impression تحمل انطباعاً
For the record, ... للتذكير
on the way to ... في الطريق إلى

Ex.6 (P.33\S. B) Study *Watch Out!* In pairs, find more examples of fixed phrases using *the* in the texts in Lesson 4A.

Answers:

the best thing in the world, make the effort, need the time, for the first time

Ex.7 (P.33\S. B) SPEAKING Work in pairs. Think about a situation when following the crowd may have good or bad consequences. For example, rescuing someone in danger. Prepare to talk for 1–2 minutes about your chosen situation and what happened. Listen to your partner and make a note of how they use articles. At the end, give them feedback both on the content of what they said and any correct or incorrect use of articles that you noticed.

Ex.1 (P.23\W. B) Complete the sentences with *the* or \emptyset (no article).

- We're travelling to the US next week for a three-week holiday.
- beauty of his painting is unquestionable.
- This animal is one of most solitary mammals that is known to exist.
- It's constant need to follow trends that I can't understand.
- All lawyers and judges should aim to deliver justice.
- We're going to be studying pack animal behaviour at college next week.

Answers:

- 2 The 3 the 4 the 5 \emptyset 6 \emptyset

Ex.2 (P.23\W. B) Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- Did you have *the / \emptyset* fun at the exhibition you went to yesterday?
- A / The* new manager has promised to make *the / \emptyset* changes to help *the / \emptyset* new staff.
- The / \emptyset* cat is far more independent than *the / \emptyset* other animals and will spend much of its time outside.
- We watched *a / the* documentary in *the / \emptyset* class last week about *the / \emptyset* foxes and how they are becoming urbanised *the / \emptyset* animals.
- That's *a / the* presenter I was telling you about who narrated *a / the* TV series about *the / \emptyset* Everest.
- I'd prefer *a / the* larger of the two wolf pictures to accompany the article for the website.
- I would love to visit *\emptyset / the* Philippines – I've been told they're *the / \emptyset* beautiful islands.
- My dad has never been outside *\emptyset / the* Europe for work or pleasure, which I think is *a / the* great shame.

Answers:

- 1 \emptyset 2 The, \emptyset , \emptyset 3 The, \emptyset 4 a, \emptyset , \emptyset , \emptyset
5 the, the, \emptyset 6 the 7 the, \emptyset 8 \emptyset , a

Ex.3 (P.23\W. B) Complete the text with a/an, the or ø (no article).



Whether animals live in packs or herds or lead solitary existences has a variety of reasons, at ¹ the heart of which is ² _____ survival. However, when forming groups, animals have to balance ³ _____ costs of sharing against ⁴ _____ benefits. With a group, there is usually more competition at times for ⁵ _____ food, but on the plus side protection is offered against predators; ⁶ _____ likelihood of a fish in a shoal being eaten is far less than if it were alone. ⁷ _____ group of animals can develop co-operative defence strategies such as ⁸ _____ musk ox in ⁹ _____ Arctic, which form circles against ¹⁰ _____ wolves, or ¹¹ _____ ground squirrels in California that call to alert others to danger. Groups of animals also appear larger than they really are to predators, which can result in ¹² _____ hesitation that allows the prey just enough time to escape. Of course, groups of predators are more efficient hunters; ¹³ _____ lions and hyenas are two such examples although the cost of sharing the kill has to be considered. On balance, it seems that chasing down prey in ¹⁴ _____ pack has better results than the lone wolf or lion!

Answer:

- 2 ø
- 3 the
- 4 the
- 5 ø
- 6 the
- 7 A
- 8 the
- 9 the
- 10 ø
- 11 the
- 12 ø
- 13 ø
- 14 a



Ex.4 (P.24\W. B) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the correct phrases using the.

1 We live next door to a family called Barker.
the Barkers

2 Poor people are helped enormously by our generous donations and charities.

3 Owls are nocturnal birds although young owls can be seen during the day.

4 Oak trees can live for hundreds of years.



Answers:

2 The poor

3 The owl is nocturnal

4 The oak

Ex.5 (P.24\W. B) Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence.

1 The crows are such an intelligent bird. This morning I saw the adult crow chase away a cat that was lurking close to the obviously newborn chick.

The crow is, an, an

2 The human beings need to belong to the social groups, as is evident from a range of terms we have to describe groups, such as congregations, audiences and so on.

3 A loyalty shown by members of this group is particularly encouraging.

4 This teacher is leading voice in a campaign I mentioned previously to provide more signed performances for deaf in the theatrical productions nationwide.

5 Wrights were the American pair of brothers who are generally credited with inventing, building and flying world's first successful airplane.

6 We are studying the animal behaviour in the class at the moment.

Answers

2 **The** Human beings ... **the** social groups

3 **A** The loyalty

4 This teacher is **a** leading voice in **a** the campaign ... **the** deaf theatrical productions nationwide.

5 **The** Wrights were **the** an American ... and flying **the** world's first successful airplane.

6 **the** animal behaviour in **the** class

Ex.6 (P.24\W. B) Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

1 In the last test, I turned over two pages instead of one and I did the same thing yesterday!

2 Our teacher is the _____ of person who would spend more time with each student if he could.

3 If you feel the _____ to get a second opinion, please feel free to do so.

4 I just want to say for the _____ that I really appreciate everything you do.

5 I would definitely say I was a sociable person, just not in the _____ the article describes.

6 On the _____ of current evidence, I do not feel we can draw any real conclusions.

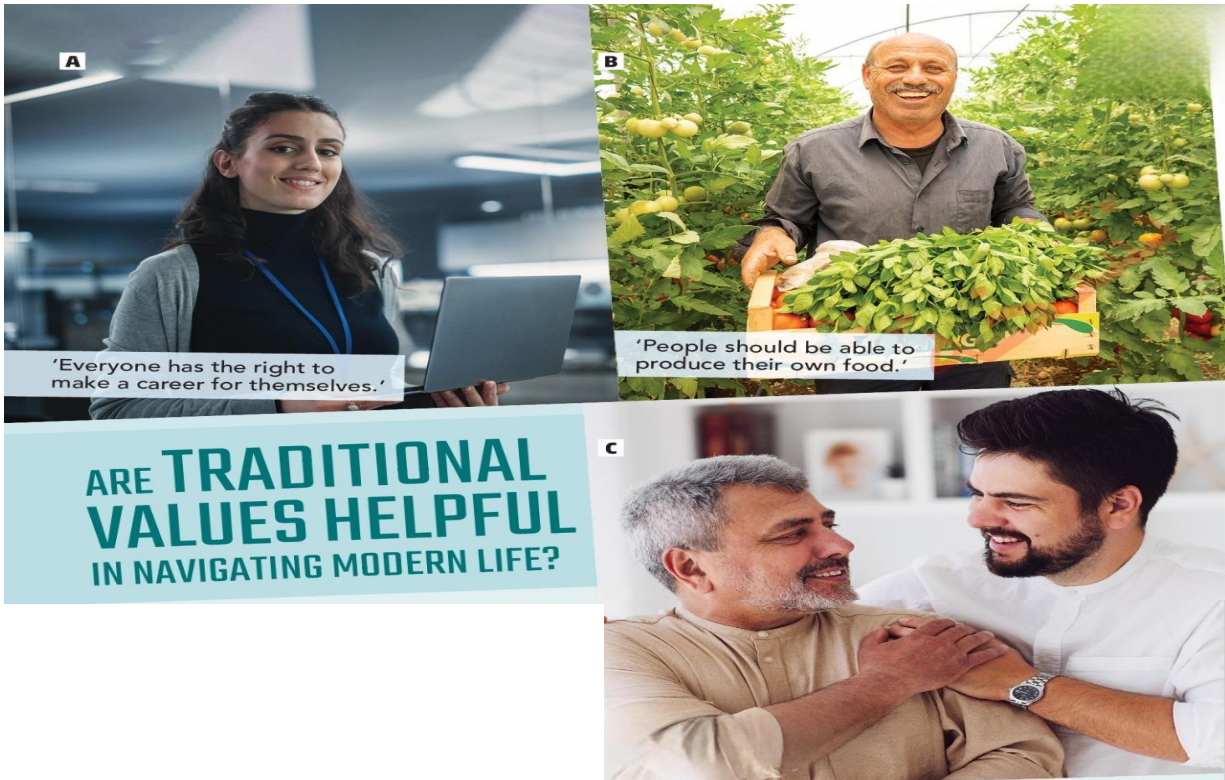
Answers 2 type 3 need 4 record 5 way 6 face

Ex.7 (P.24\W. B) Write a short paragraph about a situation you've been in with a large crowd of people, and say whether it was a good or bad experience. Explain why.**Answer**

Last year, I went to a busy amusement park during the summer holidays. There were long lines for every ride, and the place was very noisy. I felt tired from standing and waiting for hours in the heat. Although some rides were fun, I did not enjoy the large crowd. It was a bad experience because it was stressful and I could not relax or fully enjoy the day.

Ex.1 (P.34\S. B) REFLECT| Values In pairs, discuss the questions.

- 1 Look at the opinions in photos A–C. Do you think these represent traditional or modern values? Say why.
- 2 Do you think your values are traditional or more modern? Say why.
- 3 What do you think are the positive and negative aspects of traditional or more modern values?

**Answer**

- 1 Probably the first one is more modern and the other two more traditional.
- 2/3 Students' own answers.

Ex.2 (P.34\S. B) Read the Writing task. In pairs, come up with at least three ways in which people might think traditional values can be helpful in modern life.

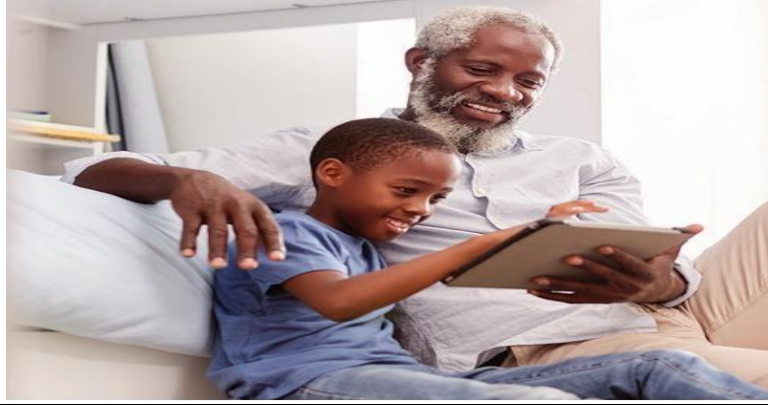
Young people often look back to the traditional values of their parents or grandparents to help them in navigating modern life. Write an essay in which you will present your opinions on this subject, referring to the importance of the family, having a strong work ethic, neighbourliness, etc.

غالبًا ما ينظر الشباب إلى القيم التقليدية لأبائهم أو أجدادهم لمساعدتهم في التعامل مع الحياة العصرية. اكتب مقالًا تعرض فيه آراءك حول هذا الموضوع، مشيرًا إلى أهمية الأسرة، وامتلاك أخلاقيات عمل قوية، وحسن الجوار، وما إلى ذلك.

Students' own answers

Ex.3 (P.34\S. B) Read the essay on page 35 written for the task in Exercise 2. Does the student mention any of your ideas?

Students' own answers



ACTIVE WRITING | Using a formal register in essays استخدام أسلوب رسمي في المقالات
As a type of academic writing, essays should generally use a formal register. See the comparisons below. When you write an essay:

باعتبارها نوعاً من الكتابة الأكاديمية، يجب أن تستخدم المقالات عمومًا أسلوبًا رسميًا. انظر المقارنات أدناه. عند كتابة مقال:

• don't use contractions or abbreviations. لا تستخدم الاختصارات أو الاختصارات

informal: *However, it's no longer common for people ...*

formal: 1 **However, in some places in Europe, it is no longer common for people ...**

• don't use colloquialisms. لا تستخدم المصطلحات العامية

informal: *Their families would live in each other's pockets.*

formal: 2 **Their families would know each other well.**

• be objective. كن موضوعياً

informal: *I think traditional values are important in Jordan.*

formal: 3 **Having said all this, traditional values remain extremely important in countries like Jordan.**

• use more formal vocabulary choices. استخدم مفردات أكثر رسمية

informal: *Obviously, the world is changing very fast.*

formal: 4 **Without doubt, the world is changing very rapidly.**

• use more complex sentences, rather than always joining clauses with **and**, **but** or **so**.

استخدم جمل أكثر تعقيداً، بدلاً من ربط الجمل دائماً بـ "و" أو "لكن" أو "لذا".

informal: *Working hard is important in the modern world, but we may work different hours or online in different places.*

العمل الجاد مهم في العالم الحديث، ولكننا قد نعمل لساعات مختلفة أو عبر الإنترنت في أماكن مختلفة.

formal: 5 **For example, working hard is no less necessary in the modern world, even if we may work different hours, or online rather than in an office.**

Ex.5 (P.56\S. B) Find other examples of formal language in the essay.

Compare in pairs and rewrite them in more informal language.

Answer

This makes it inevitable that (more formal vocabulary) Whereas in the past people might stay in the same village all their lives, and their families would know each other well, nowadays people move around more. (complex sentences)

We may ask ourselves just how relevant old-fashioned values are in our modern world. (objective)

Students' own answers



Without doubt, the world is changing very rapidly, and, as society changes, we may ask ourselves just how relevant traditional values are in our modern world.

لا شك أن العالم يتغير بسرعة كبيرة، ومع تغير المجتمع، قد نتساءل عن مدى أهمية القيم التقليدية في عالمنا المعاصر.

For example, many older people would say that you should always put your family first, and prioritise their needs over anything else. However, in some places in Europe, it is no longer common for people to live with their extended family.

على سبيل المثال، قد يقول الكثير من كبار السن أنه يجب عليك دائماً أن تضع عائلتك في المرتبة الأولى، وأن تعطي الأولوية لاحتياجاتها قبل أي شيء آخر. ومع ذلك، في بعض الأماكن في أوروبا، لم يعد من الشائع أن يعيش الناس مع عائلاتهم الممتدة.

In fact, around a third of households in Europe contain just one person, meaning that people have had to become more self-sufficient. People also often have to move some distance from their family in order to get work or progress their careers. This makes it inevitable that they will not be in a position to give the care and support that might be possible if they were all living together, in a more traditional way.

في الواقع، حوالي ثلث الأسر في أوروبا تتكون من شخص واحد فقط، مما يعني أن الناس اضطروا إلى أن يصبحوا أكثر اكتفاءً ذاتياً. كما يضطر الناس في كثير من الأحيان إلى الانتقال بعيداً عن عائلاتهم من أجل الحصول على عمل أو التقدم في حياتهم المهنية. وهذا يجعل من المحتم ألا يكونوا في وضع يسمح لهم بتقديم الرعاية والدعم الذي كان ممكناً لو كانوا يعيشون جميعاً معاً، بطريقة أكثر تقليدية.

Similarly, many people in Europe do not know their neighbours in the way they used to. Whereas in the past people might stay in the same village all their lives, and their families would know each other well, nowadays people move around more. In addition, most people are out at work all day, with the result that

there is less opportunity to be neighbourly, and people therefore tend to be more reserved with each other.

وبالمثل، فإن الكثير من الناس في أوروبا لا يعرفون جيرانهم كما كانوا يعرفونهم في الماضي. ففي حين أن الناس في الماضي كانوا يعيشون في نفس القرية طوال حياتهم، وكانت عائلاتهم تعرف بعضها البعض جيداً، فإن الناس اليوم يتنقلون أكثر. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن معظم الناس يقضون يومهم في العمل، مما يقلل من فرص التعارف بين الجيران، وبالتالي يميل الناس إلى أن يكونوا أكثر تحفظاً مع بعضهم البعض.

Having said all this, traditional values remain extremely important in countries like Jordan. It is still important that we do whatever we can to help our fellow humans. And some traditional values remain as important as they ever were. For example, working hard is no less necessary in the modern world, even if we may work different hours, or online rather than in an office. In fact, those who work at home may be more available to help out with the care of very young or old family members, for example.

بعد قلبي هذا، لا تزال القيم التقليدية مهمة للغاية في بلدان مثل الأردن. لا يزال من المهم أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لمساعدة إخواننا من البشر. ولا تزال بعض القيم التقليدية مهمة كما كانت دائماً. على سبيل المثال، لا يقل العمل الجاد أهمية في العالم الحديث، حتى لو كنا نعمل لساعات مختلفة، أو عبر الإنترنت بدلاً من المكتب. في الواقع، قد يكون أولئك الذين يعملون من المنزل أكثر استعداداً للمساعدة في رعاية أفراد الأسرة الصغار جداً أو كبار السن، على سبيل المثال.

In conclusion, while our circumstances may change, our basic moral code should not. Caring for others and having values that we endeavour to live by should never be regarded as old-fashioned.

في الختام، قد تتغير ظروفنا، لكن قواعدهنا الأخلاقية الأساسية يجب ألا تتغير. لا ينبغي أبداً اعتبار الاهتمام بالآخرين وامتلاك القيم التي نسعى للعيش وفقاً لها أمراً قديماً.

REVISION (8)

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Ex.1 (P.26\W. B) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Success can often be (**determined /determination**) by the amount of effort you make.
- 2 Some people appear to be (**stand / stand-offish**), but in fact it's a result of their being shy.
- 3 We rely on supermarkets for all our food supplies. Perhaps we'll need to become more -- (**self-sufficient / suffice**) in the future.
- 4 My brother has a very (**expression / expressive**) face; you always know what he's thinking.
- 5 I wouldn't say she's antisocial, it's just she can be quite (**reserved / reservation**) when she meets new people.
- 6 I really enjoy (**social / socialising**) with my family and friends at the weekend.

Answer

- 1 determined 2 stand-offish 3 self-sufficient 4 expressive 5 reserved 6 socialising

Ex.2 (P.26\W. B) Correct the mistakes with articles in the sentences.

The number of mistakes in each sentence is given in brackets.

- 1 Poor are usually people who are most affected by the price rises. (3)
- 2 A writer we reported on yesterday has been taken to the hospital. She had been talking to the people about her new book when she became ill. (3)
- 3 I had the excruciating pain in my legs after the brisk walk across the park. (2)

- 4 Head teacher decided to put an end to weekend exams and the most students welcomed the decision. (3)
- 5 The large number of young teenagers prefer to be in the background rather than be focus of the attention. (3)
- 6 Marie Curie was the great scientist and paved the way for the enormous medical advancements. (2)

Answer

- 1 The poor are usually the people who are the most affected by the price rises.
- 2 A The writer we reported on yesterday has been taken to the hospital. She had been talking to the people about her new book when she became ill.
- 3 I had the an excruciating pain in my legs after the a brisk walk across the park.
- 4 The head teacher decided to put an end to the weekend exams and the most students welcomed the decision.
- 5 The A large number of young teenagers prefer to be in the background rather than be the focus of the attention.
- 6 Marie Curie was the a great scientist and paved the way for the enormous medical achievements.

Ex.3 (P.26\W. B) Complete the text with a / an / the or no article (ø).

MILLENNIALS

What exactly is a millennial? What are they known for? And what do they do? ¹ _____ Millennials are a generation of people who were born between ² _____ early 1980s and the mid-1990s. The official name for millennials is Generation Y; however, this changed when it became apparent that millennials were all reaching ³ _____ adulthood during the turn of ⁴ _____ millennium.

Millennials are humungous and take the top spot for ⁵ _____ largest populated age group. They have been through quite ⁶ _____ lot in their short time on earth, from economic upheaval, massive advancements in technology, and of course, great changes in ⁷ _____ world.

In fact, millennials are ⁸ _____ only generation to grow up with and without ⁹ _____ Internet. Many millennials remember not having the Internet when they were young, only to start using it properly in their mid-teens. They also did not grow up with ¹⁰ _____ mobile phones, and more than often used landline telephones.

And, more than anything, millennials are known for their love of ¹¹ _____ travel and tend to choose experience over anything materialistic. Yes, once they pay their bills, millennials will likely spend their money visiting other ¹² _____ countries rather than buying ¹³ _____ new car or items for their ¹⁴ _____ home.

Answers 1 ø 2 the 3 ø 4 the 5 the 6 a 7 the 8 the 9 the 10 ø 11 ø 12 ø 13 a 14 ø



Ex.4 (P.27\W. B) Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than six words, including the word given.

1 Many students are anxious about giving presentations and need to become more confident. **BUILD**

Many students need to _____ so that they don't worry about giving presentations.

2 Very few people who were questioned exercised sufficiently. **MINORITY**

Sufficient exercise was only done _____ who were questioned.

3 I tend to remember the bad things people have done, and it's not a good thing. **HOLD**

I tend to _____ people have done, and it's not a good thing.

4 My brothers support different football teams and it can create problems between them. **AGAINST**

Supporting different football teams can _____ each other.

Answer

1 build (up) (their) confidence

2 by a minority of people

3 hold on to the bad things

4 turn my brothers against

LISTENING

Ex.5 (P.27\W. B) You are going to hear a lecture about the generation gap. Complete sentences 1–8 with one word. Then listen and check your ideas.



1 The _____ grew and age groups expanded.

2 It is said that each generation is around _____ years apart.

3 The Builders were tough and _____ through many events.

4 Between 1946 and 1964 the population _____

5 Generation X did not like to be _____ as a group and preferred to be individuals.

6 Millennials get a lot of _____ for being lazy.

7 Generation Z think knowledge is _____

8 It won't be long before the personality traits of Generation Alpha start to _____

Answer

1 population

2 15

3 resilient

4 expanded

5 labelled

6 criticism

7 vital

8 show

Ex.6 (P.27\W. B) Your class has just had a discussion about setting the classroom rules. You have made the notes below.

Possible school rules

- respect students that have different personalities and views to you
- don't interrupt other students when they're speaking
- impose a strict rule against using mobile phones in the classroom.

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

'The rules need to be clear and unambiguous.'

'We should make sure they don't affect certain groups more than others.'

'There should be a real reason for any new rules imposed.'

LIFE SKILLS

How to be a good team member



غذاء للتفكير

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

My class decided pretty quickly to do something for Ramadan to help less fortunate people in Irbid, and we had the idea that we wanted to create a place where people could eat desserts for free. I wanted to make knafeh, but everyone had different ideas, and we were all trying to persuade everyone else of how good we each were at cooking different desserts. To be honest, we wasted a lot of time arguing about it so no wonder no one could hear what Noura was trying to say. When I took in what it was, I got everyone else to listen.

قررت فصلي بسرعة أن نفعل شيئاً في رمضان لمساعدة الأقل حظاً في إربد، وخطرت لنا فكرة إنشاء مكان يمكن للناس أن يتناولوا فيه الحلويات مجاناً. أردت أن أصنع الكنافة، لكن كان لكل شخص فكرة مختلفة، وكنا جميعاً نحاول إقناع الآخرين بمدى براعتنا في طهي الحلويات المختلفة. بصراحة، أهدرنا الكثير من الوقت في الجدل حول هذا الموضوع، فلا عجب أن أحداً لم يستمع إلى ما كانت نورا تحاول قوله. عندما فهمت ما كانت تقوله، جعلت الجميع يستمعون إليها.

The point she was making was that if we really wanted to help people who needed food, it would be better to make pilaf because it's a rice dish, so it's much more filling. Knafeh and baklava are delicious, but you can only eat a little as they're very sweet. With pilaf, we would be able to make a huge pan of it and keep adding to it as more people came.

الهدف الذي كانت تريد تحقيقه هو أنه إذا كنا نريد حقاً مساعدة الأشخاص الذين يحتاجون إلى الطعام، فمن الأفضل إعداد طبق بيلاف لأنه طبق أرز، وبالتالي فهو أكثر إشباعاً. الكنافة والبقلوة لذبتان، ولكن لا يمكنك تناول سوى القليل منهما لأنهما حلويتان جداً. أما طبق البيلاف، فيمكننا إعداد قدر كبير منه ومواصلة إضافته كلما زاد عدد الأشخاص.

We all instantly recognised that it was a much better idea, and so that's what we did. And now, we've got other people involved and we've set up three other places around the city to give out food. So far, we've served over 1,000 people. It's amazing to know that our social action project had such an impact!

أدركنا جميعاً على الفور أن هذه فكرة أفضل بكثير، ولذا قمنا بتنفيذها. والآن، انضم إلينا أشخاص آخرون وأنشأنا ثلاثة أماكن أخرى في أنحاء المدينة لتوزيع الطعام. حتى الآن، قدمنا الطعام لأكثر من 1000 شخص. من الرائع معرفة أن مشروعنا الاجتماعي كان له مثل هذا التأثير!

الفن من أجل الأعمال الخيرية
ART FOR CHARITY

We really wanted to do something a bit different and perhaps more creative. We already knew that quite a few of us were artistic, so I suggested that perhaps we could make some artwork about our YES experience and have an exhibition where we would sell our work for charity.

كاننا نرغب حقاً في القيام بشيء مختلف قليلاً وربما أكثر إبداعاً. كنا نعلم بالفعل أن عدداً غير قليل منا يتمتعون بموهبة فنية، لذا اقترحت أن نصنع بعض الأعمال الفنية عن تجربتنا مع YES ونقيم معرضاً نبيع فيه أعمالنا لصالح الأعمال الخيرية.

Everyone was really enthusiastic about the idea, but we did have some issues trying to sort out who should do what. Several people wanted to be in charge of putting the exhibition together, although no one actually knew much about the process of doing this.

كان الجميع متحمسين للغاية لهذه الفكرة، لكننا واجهنا بعض الصعوبات في تحديد من سيقوم بماذا. أراد العديد من الأشخاص أن يتولوا مسؤولية تنظيم المعرض، على الرغم من أن أحداً منهم لم يكن على دراية كبيرة بكيفية القيام بذلك.

Eventually, we managed to agree on everyone's roles, and I volunteered and was put in charge. I figured it could be a useful skill to put on my CV. I found someone from the local art college to help me, and they let us use their art studio for free.

في النهاية، تمكنا من الاتفاق على أدوار الجميع، وتطوعت أنا وتوليت المسؤولية. اعتقدت أن هذه المهارة قد تكون مفيدة لإضافتها إلى سيرتي الذاتية. وجدت شخصاً من كلية الفنون المحلية لمساعدتي، وسمحوا لنا باستخدام استوديو الفنون الخاص بهم مجاناً.

It wasn't the easiest project to work on, but when we had finally completed it, there was an enormous sense of satisfaction. It wasn't the best art ever made, but we did manage to sell almost everything and raised quite a lot of money for a children's charity.

لم يكن هذا المشروع من أسهل المشاريع التي عملنا عليها، ولكن عندما انتهينا منه أخيراً، شعرنا برضا كبير. لم يكن أفضل عمل فني على الإطلاق، ولكننا تمكنا من بيع معظم الأعمال وجمعنا مبلغاً كبيراً من المال لصالح مؤسسة خيرية للأطفال.

Ex.1 (P.36\S. B) In pairs, read the quotes and explain what they mean.

Which is your favourite quote? Say why.

Talent wins games, but teamwork and intelligence win championships.
Michael Jordan

الموهبة تفوز بالمباريات، لكن العمل الجماعي والذكاء يفوزان بالبطولات.

The nicest thing about teamwork is that you always have others on your side.
Margaret Carty

أفضل شيء في العمل الجماعي هو أنك دائماً ما تجد الآخرين إلى جانبك.

Students' own answers

2 Listen to Barbara ,a YES (Youth Engagement Society) team leader talking about the organisation she is part of and answer the FAQs about YES.



YOUTH ENGAGEMENT SQUAD

Got a question? Get your answer.

- 1 What is YES?
- 2 Who will I be with?
- 3 What happens in each week?
- 4 What is a social action project?
- 5 What happens after the programme?

Suggested answers:

- 1 It's a programme that helps young people to learn skills and socialise.
- 2 You'll be with around 30 teenagers who live in your area.
- 3 Week 1: Staying at the activity centre, physical activities such as rock climbing and canoeing; Week 2: Staying in a building such as university halls, classroom-based team-building skills and giving presentations; Week 3: Staying at home, meeting to do a social action project.
- 4 It's something that makes a positive difference to the community, such as protecting the environment or helping people.
- 5 There'll be a graduation ceremony and an opportunity to keep being involved with community projects.

LIFE SKILLS | How to be a good team member

- 1 Always listen to what others have to say and respect their viewpoints.
- 2 Make sure you are clear about your role, and that this is suited to your skills and experience.
- 3 Be reliable and take responsibility for your part in the team effort.
- 4 Communicate with other team members, and make sure everyone is on the same page.
- 5 Be flexible and willing to try something new.
- 6 Remember that good teamwork is about the success of the team.

THE END OF UNIT EIGHT