



الفصل الأول

تلاويح  
English



For 10th grade  
Alaa Jado



Handwritten Arabic text in black ink, appearing to be a list or a set of notes. The text is written in a cursive style and is partially obscured by a large, semi-transparent red watermark.

ملكية  
مكتبة  
الاصطفا



# Unit "1"

apartment = flat شقة

attach = join يرفق Xseparate يفرق

cancel = stop يلغي

definite = certain مؤكد

junior = under 15. Xsenior للبلوغ

depart = leave يغادر Xarrive يصل

district = area = region منطقة = part

reply = answer يرد Xask يسأل

contact = communicate يتواصل

in contact = in touch على تواصل

lead Xfollow يتبع

in the lead = in the first place في المقدمة

local = national Xinternational / world / universal / global محلي

special = private خاص

pleased = happy Xsad / upset سعيد

next Xlast التالى

appointment = meeting موعد

canteen = large dining room مقصف

director = manager مدير

experiment = test اختبار

condition = state حالة

feed = give food to يطعم

predict = tell = expect يتنبأ

warehouse = store مستودع

office = large room with desk and computer مكتب

produce = make Xconsume ينتج

success = failure نجاح / فشل



## Unit 1

immediately = soon

large - huge = very big X tiny كبير / صغير

kinds = types = sorts أنواع

various = different X similar مختلف / متشابه

develop = improve يتطور / يتحسن

diseases = illness = sickness مرض

afterward = later X earlier بعدها / سابقا

climate = weather طقس

traditional = old X modern قديم / حديث

## Phrasal Verbs الأفعال التركيبة

put up يعلق (picture - photo)

put down يضع على الرف أو على الطاولة

put on يلبس (clothes)

take out يخرج

take off يأخذ

take over لغوا عبوة / استولى على

## Unit "2"

about to = nearly على وشك

at last = finally أخيرا

clue = hint فكرة / حيلة

get to = reach يصل إلى

prize = award = reward جائزة

set off = begin يبدأ

so far = yet = until now حتى الآن

track = road = path مسار / طريق

work out = solve يحل

wrong X right خطأ / صحيح

best X worst الأفضل / الأسوأ

east X west شرق / غرب

win X lose خسر / فُز

exact = accurate دَقِيق

exactly = completely correct

GPS (stands for) Global Positioning System

Kph (stands for) kilometre per hour

life raft = small boat to save lives قارب نجاة

orbit = goes round يدور

position = place = location موقع

points = small places نقطة

near X far قريب

nearly = almost تقريباً

land = ground = earth أرض

terrible = horrible فظيع

save = rescue نَجَّى

safety = danger أمان



destroyed = damaged = smash دُمِّر

information = data معلومة

useful X useless مفيد

popular = famous مشهور

= well known X unknown

questions = answers أسئلة

expensive X cheap باهظ

modern X ancient حديث / قديم

### Unit "3"

against = opposite ضد

Exam = test امتحان

forest = woods غابة

leisure = free time فراغ

pretty = beautiful جميل  
X ugly قبيح

arrange = organise تنظيم

might = may ربما

senior = old كبير X junior

cross = go across عبر

arrangement = organizing تنظيم

interest = hobby هواية

practice = training تدريب

practise = train تدريب

energy = power طاقة

interesting = exciting مثير X boring

photography = taking photos

energetic = active نشيط X lazy

hard = difficult = tough صعب

business = work عمل

view = scene منظر

for free = without paying

acceptable X unacceptable مقبول X غير مقبول

decorate = paint يزين

on own = alone لوحده

supply = provide X demand إمداد

colourful = full of colors ملون

missing = absent مفقود

lost X found مفقود

constructed = built بني  
X damage / destroy يدمر

accept = agree يقبل  
X refuse يرفض

orders X request طلب





## Unit "4"

deal with = handle **تَعَامَلُ مَعَ**

exhausted = very tired **مُرْهَقٌ**

faulty = broken **مَوْطَلٌ**

protect = save **نَقَّى**

Schedule = timetable **بُرُودٌ**

check = test = examine **تَبَيَّنَ**

condition = situation **مَوْقِفٌ**

learn X teach **تَعَلَّمَ**

efficient = effective **مُفْعِلٌ**

be ready = prepare **تَجَرَّأَ**

equipment = tool **أَبْوَانٌ**

take over = take control **تَوَلَّى**

stop = end = finish **نَهَى**

Cheer = shout **بَرَّعَ / يَبْرَعُ**

because of = thanks to **الْفَضْلُ**

lower = bring down X raise **كَفَّفَ**

unhurt = safe **عِزَّةً**

on fire = burning **سَقَطَ**

Shoot out = moves quickly **بَرَّعَ**

Nowhere = no place **لَا مَكَانَ**

rush = go quickly **بَرَّعَ**

ledge = shelf **حَافِيَّةٌ**

quickly = rapidly = fast **بَرَّعَ**

scared = afraid **خَائِفٌ**

narrow X wide **ضَائِقٌ**

managed = was able to **تَمَكَّنَ**

lucky X unlucky **عِزَّةً / مَضْرُوبٌ**

empty X full **طَائِعٌ**

needed = required **اِحْتِيَاجٌ**

arrived = reached **وَصَلَ**



## Unit "5"

as = while بِأَيَّامٍ

control = manage تَسَاوَمَ

melt = turn into water

Violent = strong عَنيفٍ

usual = normal عَادِي

usually = normally عَادَةً

rising = increasing يَزِيدُ X falling

highest X lowest أَعْلَى

enormous = huge

quantities = amounts كَمِيَّاتٍ

finally = at last X at the beginning

Latest X earliest أَخِيرٍ

accurate = exact دَقِيقٍ

approach = closer تَقَرُّبٍ

combine = put together يَجْعَلُ

escape = run away يَهْرَبُ

force = power - strength قُوَّةٍ

heat = warmth حَرَارَةٍ

hit = strike يَضْرِبُ

moreover = in addition بِالْإِضَافَةِ

poor X rich / wealthy عَنِيٍّ

result = effect نَتِيجَةٍ

destruction = damage تَلَاوُحٍ

help = assist يُسَاعِدُ

helpless X helpful عَاجِزٍ

behave = act يَتَصَرَّفُ

powerfully = strongly بِقُوَّةٍ

properly = appropriate مُنَاسِبٍ

destructive = harsh مَسَرٍّ



# ∴ Grammer ∴

(المضارع المستمر الذي يعبر عنه المستقبلي) ∴ Present Continuous expressing the future ∴

① نستخدم للتعبير عن المستقبل القريب (شيء سيحدث في وقت قريب)  
\* Form ∴

is  
are  
am > (U+ing)

Key words ∴ (tonight - soon - next - today - this <sup>evening</sup> week)

عندما نرى هذه الكلمات نتعرف على زمن المستقبل ونقدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير بها.

Ex. Ali is leaving next Sunday / Dad is arriving this week.

المضارع البسيط الذي يعبر عنه المستقبلي ∴ Present Simple expressing the future ∴

نستخدم للأحداث عن جداول ثابتة مستقبلية كجداول الطائرات والقطارات أو أحداث

محددة مسبقا بتاريخ مستقبلي محدد ومعلوم بقرار للجميع.

Form ∴

U  
s  
es  
x

Ex. The flight departs on Sunday.

The train arrives at 7:00am.



ملاحظة: عندما نرى تاريخ أو ساعة محددة نتعرف على زمن المضارع البسيط.

will

① التنبؤ العام القائم على رأي شخصي (دون وجود قرينة)

Omar won't be happy with her.

② Quick decision

قرار سريع حيث فالمستقبل القريب

I'm thirsty, I'll make a juice

③ Promises الوعد

I will be careful. سأكون حذراً

④ offer help عرض المساعدة

# I will help you solve the problem

الكلمات الالفة

(sure - certainly - definitely - أكيد

إذا يعتقد يوعده يأمل يتوقع expect - hope - promise - think - if)

going to

التنبؤ بوجود قرائن

والمؤشر عليها كلمة (Can see)

I can see this is going to be busy

day

Look! The sky is (cloudy) It's (going to) rain

⑤ تزار محطته

Next Sunday, I'm going to visit my uncle.

الجد الحبيب سوف أزاره عني.





Will + going to

سوف / سوف  
\* يأتي الفعل خلفها محمداً

الصارع التام Present Perfect

Use:.. يستخدم هذا الزمن في التعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي وترى أمثراً في الحاضر

Form:..

الفاعل  
has  
have + PP

السرفيف  
الثالث للفعل  
past participle

Key words:..

الكلمات الدالة

just

already

for

since

never

yet

so far

still

ever

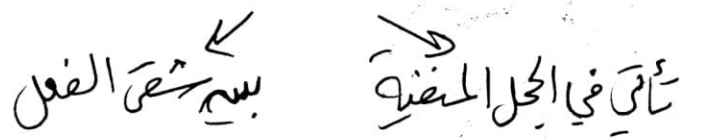


Just - already



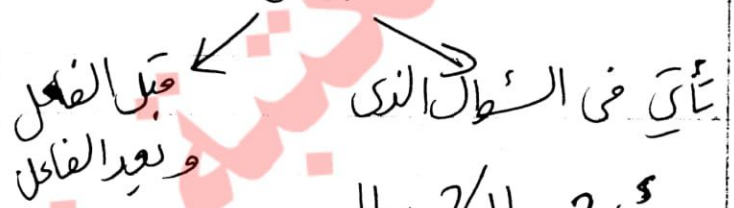
She has just played tennis.

never



She has never spoken English.

ever



Have she ever come here?

yet



She hasn't eaten yet.

ويأتي أيضاً في جملة السؤال

الذي يبدأ بـ Have? / Has?

Have you arrived yet?

for (طوال المدة الزمنية)

طرفة

for 3 years (1) مع الأرقام

for an hour (2) مع الحروف a - an لأنها تبدأ بحرف متحرك

for a week (1) المفرد

ages - a long time (3) مع كلمات

for ages - for a long time

So far

تأتي في جملة الجملة المنفية

I haven't read so far.

Since (بداية المدة الزمنية) منذ

Since March (1) الأرقام

Since Sunday (3) الأيام

Since 3 o'clock (4) مع الساعة

المضارع التام  
الحاضر

# Present Perfect Continuous:.

يعبر هذا الزمن عن الأحداث بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال تحدث الآن وقد تستمر في المستقبل.

Form:.

الفاعل + has  
have + been + v-ing



Ex. She has been studying all the morning.

key words:.

(all - for - Since) - تكرر الفعل

Ex. The girl has been running (for) over three minutes.

Ex. Mona has been sleeping (all) the day.

Negative في زمن المضارع التام

hasn't - haven't

\* نفي الفعل المسام

Make question

الفاعل المسام + الفاعل + has  
have + أداة السؤال

عندما يكون في الجملة Since - for

How long ?

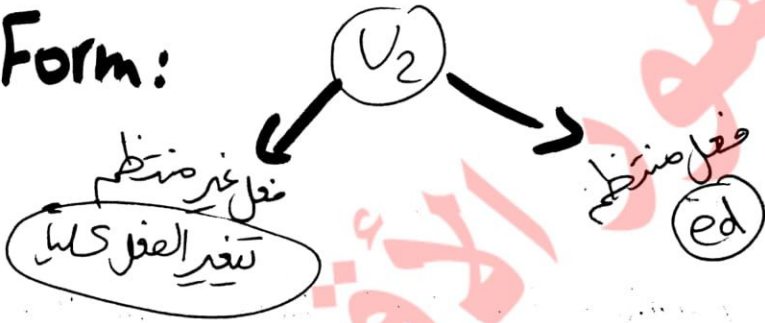
Ex. Ali has been reading ~~for 4 hours~~. (Make Question)

How long has Ali been reading?

## الماضي البسيط .. Past Simple ..

Use: يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي

Form: يأتي الفعل بالصيغة الثاني



## Key words: -

(yesterday - Last - ago - in الليلة الماضية)

She arrived to Gaza last Sunday.

Make question: صنع السؤال

Where — ? أين How — ? كيف What — ? ماذا

When — ? متى How long — ? كم المدة



He <sup>make</sup> made a cake. (Make question)

What did he make?

الماضي البسيط ~~لصيغة~~ فعل ماض  
 طارده **did**

## .. Modal Verbs .. الأفعال الناقصة

Express ability

أفعال تعبر عن القدرة

Present	Negative	Past	Negative	is / are / am	able to	ماضي البعدي
Can	Can't	could	couldn't	is / are / am	able to	was / were able to

Ex. She ~~is~~ able to swim. (can)  
 She can swim.

Ex. He ~~wasn't~~ able to go. (can)  
 He couldn't go.

ملاحظة / جميع الأفعال الناقصة تأتي الفعل خلفها

infinitive بلا مصدر الأكل

لها صيغة واحدة ولا تتغير بتغير الفاعل ، تأتي مع المفرد  
 والمجمع ما عدنا **للمجمع** have to و has to **للمفرد**

Can you help me? (Request) يمكنني أيضاً مع الطلب  
 I could send an email. ومع الاقتراح/العرض

**Express Possibility:** تعبير عن الإمكانية  
**may - might** ربما

may

- might

البدائل

It's possible... - maybe  
 perhaps - It's probable  
 = not sure

النفي  
 may not

might not

Ex. It's possible he comes today. (modal verbs)

\* He might come today

\* She perhaps go to school. She may go to school.

## Obligation

الإلزام

= sth is necessary to do. شيء يجب منه الضرورية فعله

have to (يجب)

has to (يجب)

must (يجب/لا بد)

need to (يجب)



Ex. Ali must go to school early الذهاب للمدرسة مبكراً

\* She has to help her mum مساعدة الأم

Ex. ~~It's important~~ he ~~goes~~ early. (modal verbs)

\* He has to go early / He must go ~~to~~ early.

He need to go early.

Present (الحاضر)	Negative (النفى)	البرانس It's <del>possible</del> necessary It's = important
have to	don't have to	
has to	doesn't have to	
need to	don't need to (نحتاج) / doesn't need to (مفرد)	
Past (الماضي)		نحتاجه لرض الجملة ماذا رأينا في الجملة ما يلي (الماضي) في الجملة yesterday - last - ago - in
had to	didn't have to	
needed to	didn't need to	

Ex. ~~She~~ It <sup>was</sup> necessary to go with him. (modal verb)

You had to go with him.

\* ~~It's important~~ they behave well. (need to)

They need to behave well.

# ∴ Negative ∴

don't have to  
doesn't have to  
didn't have to  
don't need to  
doesn't need to  
didn't need to

mustn't

شيء ليس من الضروري مطلقاً

شيء يجب عدم مطلقاً  
مطلقاً - مطلقاً



It's not necessary  
It's not important

It's necessary  
It's important  
Ex. It's important not to hurt anyone.  
You mustn't hurt anyone.

# ∴ Adjectives ∴

\*Describes Nouns تصف الأسماء

## \* مواقع الصفات \*

1. After verbs to be (is-are-am-was-were)

Ex. Ali was upset / Mona is beautiful \* بعد أفعال الكينونة \*  
adj adj

2. After certain adverbs (too-so-very-really)

Ex. He is very happy / She's really shy \*\*\* بعد بعض الأحوال \*  
adj خجول

3. After certain verbs (seem-look-sound-feel-get) \*\*\*

Ex. She looks excited / He seems tired \* بعد هذه الأفعال الخبرية \*  
adj adj

4. Before Nouns . قبل الأسماء

Ex. Tom is a careful driver . I bought a beautiful dress .

## Adjectives

adj ended with (ed)

excited - bored - scared

تعبير عن بضائنا شعورنا  
\* على الأغلب مع الأسماء العاطفة \*

adj ended with (ing)

exciting - boring - scaring

تعبير عن كيف نرى الأشياء  
\* على الأغلب مع غير العاطفة \*

# Adjectives

**short**  
adj  
قصير / قصيرة

تكون من مقطع واحد  
Short - tall - thin  
fat - heavy - high  
low - clever - long  
smart - close  
happy - cheap

**long**  
adj  
طويل / طويلة

تكون من مقطعين أو أكثر  
expensive - dangerous  
careful - beautiful  
intelligent - dramatic

**than**

عندما تكون  
المقارنة بين شخصين  
أو شيئين يعني  
مقارنة

①

①

وضع الـ er و بعد

taller than (than)

Ali is fatter than Ahmed.  
Smarter than - lower than  
clever than



الصفة الصلبة لا يقل

بالجوف وضع قبلها كلمة

than و بعد more

more expensive than

more beautiful than

more dangerous than

- 1) heavier (إذا الترتيب اللفظي بحرف y) خفقه ولصيف ier
- 2) إذا سببه الحرف الأضيق بحرف صلبة تضعف الحرف الأضيق ثم تضعف er  
fatter - thinner



∴ Superlative ∴

مقارنة التفضيل

Short adj



the



Long adj

\* عنها تكون المقارنة بين  
شخص ومجموعة أو شيئاً ومجموعة  
يعني بين شئ واحد مع عدة أشياء

نضيف للصفة est ونضع

the tallest <sup>قبلها</sup> the biggest

the heaviest .. the thinnest

Ex. He is the heaviest.

Mona is the cleverest.

\* نضع قبل الصفة  
the most

Ex. the most expensive.

\* the most beautiful.

\* the most difficult.

هناك صفات عريضة من المقارنة ∴

good/well → better than → the best

little → less than → the least

many - much → more than → the most

far → farther than → <sup>the</sup> furthest

# الأحوال :: Adverbs ::

الحال يصف (الفعل)

أين يأتي الحال ؟؟؟؟؟

Ex. She runs fast. ① بعد الفعل مباشرة

Ex. Mona really needed help. ② قبل الفعل مباشرة

\* She always sings carefully. ③ في نهاية الجملة

\* She talks the speech calmly. ④ بعد الفعل

\* Luckily some neighbors heard her. ⑤ في بداية الجملة

(really - very - too) ⑥ تأتي بعدهم الأحوال

\* She sings (so) beautifully. / He acts (very) sensibly.

\* Mona behaves (really) quietly.





# Adverbs: . مقارنة الأحوال

Regular  
adverbs  
منطوية

Irregular  
adverbs  
أحوال غير منتظمة

التي تنتهي بـ (يا)

slowly - quickly - smartly

calmly - desperately - heavily - silently

finally - gently - healthily - rarely

adj.	adv.
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early
good	well
lovely	lovely
friendly	friendly

## المقارنة بين الأحوال

الأحوال المنتظمة

الأحوال المنتظمة

بفعلها معاملة

بفعلها معاملة

الصفات القصيرة

الصفات الطويلة

more than the ... est

more than the most

الأفعال الغزيرة

than

الأفعال البسيطة

Ex. He runs faster than Ruba

\* He runs more quickly than me.

أكثر er than

more أكثر than

\* She works harder than Mona

\* Ali behaves more calmly

than Rami.



الأفعال الغزيرة

the

الأفعال البسيطة

Ex. He runs the fastest.

\* Mona runs the most

\* My mum walks the hardest.

quickly one.

the أكثر est

the most أكثر

Ex. Murad feels the best.

\* Soha talks the most slowly.

\* He acts the least harsh.

\* My dad speaks the most fluently.

\* Nuha comes the earliest



# قاعدة تساوي الصفات والأحوال

( as . . . . as )



صفة / حال مجرد

بدون وجود ~~is~~ ~~are~~ ~~est~~ ~~er~~

~~than~~ ~~the~~

Ex. Ali is beautiful. Ramy is beautiful. (as . . . as)

\* Ali is (as) beautiful (as) Ramy \*

تضع الصفة الأولى من المقارنة (الإجم) ثم الفعل المساعد ثم تضع

as . . . as صفة . . . و بيننا الصفة

الصفة الثاني من المقارنة (الإجم الآخر)

Ex. Mona runs quickly. Soha runs quickly. (as . . . as)

Mona runs (as) beautifully (as) Soha

\* تضع الصفة الأولى من المقارنة (الإجم الأول) ثم الفعل الرئيسي ثم تضع

as . . . as حال و بيننا الحال ثم الصفة الثاني (الإجم الثاني)

# \* \* \* عدم تساوي (صفات والأحوال) \* \* \*

(n't as ... as)

Ex. Mona <sup>①</sup> is shorter than Soha. <sup>②</sup> (n't as ... as)

Soha isn't as short as Mona.

\* نضع الصف الثاني للمقارنة في الأول ثم (نفي) الفعل المساعد بإضافة n't  
ثم نضع as ... as <sup>الصفة مجردة</sup> بدون than the most more est of

Ex. Shaked <sup>①</sup> <sup>does</sup> runs more quickly than <sup>②</sup> Samy. (n't as ... as)

Sami doesn't run as quickly as Shaked.

\* نضع الصف الثاني للمقارنة في الأول ثم نفي الفعل الرئيسي بإضافة

don't أو doesn't ونضع الفعل الرئيسي (مجرد) ثم نضع as ... as حال

Ex. Mona <sup>①</sup> <sup>does well</sup> works better than Soha. <sup>②</sup> (not as ... as)

Soha doesn't work as well as Mona.

Ex. Rania is worse than Tala. (n't as ... as)

Tala isn't as bad as Rania.

# (too) النسبة

\* تعبر عن درجة الصفة أو الحال أكثر من اللازم

**Form:** too + adjective / adverb + to + infinitive

Ex. \* He is too weak to run fast.

\* It is too cold to work in the garden.

\* He is too old to play football with kids.

\* الجملة بعد (to + inf) تمثل النسبة. هو ليس جزءاً نسبة ذلك السطح اللبوع  
الاطفال.

## (not ... enough) النسبة

\* تعبر عن درجة الصفة أو الحال أقل من اللازم

Ex. We aren't strong enough to stop the forces of nature

Ex. He isn't <sup>نسبة</sup> old enough to watch cartoons (too)

He is too young to watch cartoons.

خريف not ... enough وضع (عكس) (صفة بدل الصفة نفسها)

They aren't difficult enough. They are too easy.

So <sup>الحال</sup> adjective / <sup>الصفة</sup> adverb that نتيجة

\* تأتي قبل الصفات والأحوال للتعبير عن مقدارها  
وأهميتها...

So الصفة / الحال that نتيجة

Ex. Transport was so bad that people couldn't escape

(نتيجة) (الوصف كانت سيئة للغاية، نتيجة لذلك لم يتمكن  
الناس الهرب)

They can hit land so powerfully that they destroy everything

Such . . . that

Such + noun / adj + noun that نتيجة

They can hit land with such power that they destroy everything

↓  
noun

↓  
نتيجة

Ex. He had such along speed that everyone sleep.

↓  
ن + صفة

↓  
نتيجة

# \* بعضا تصاريف الأفعال \*

	Present	Meaning	Past	P. P
31	wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
32	write	يكتب	wrote	written
33	break	يكسر	broke	broken
34	give	يعطي	gave	given
45	go	يذهب	went	gone
36	grow	ينمو - يكبر	grew	grown
37	hang	يعلق	hung	hung
38	have	يملك	had	had
39	jump	يقفز	jumped	jumped
40	keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
41	know	يعلم	knew	known
42	lend	يقرض	lent	lent
43	drive	يقود	drove	driven
44	lie	يكذب	lay	lain
45	lose	يفقد	lost	lost
46	make	يصنع	made	made
47	mean	يعني	meant	meant
48	ride	يركب	rode	ridden
49	draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
50	dream	يحلم	dreamed	dreamed
51	teach	يدرّس	taught	taught
52	win	يفوز	won	won
53	catch	يمسك	caught	caught
54	leave	يغادر	left	left
55	build	يبني	built	built
56	is	يكون	was	been
57	awake	يستيقظ	awoke	awoken
58	become	يصبح	became	become
59	choose	يختار	chose	chosen
60	begin	يبدأ	began	begun

	Present	Meaning	Past	P . P
1	come	يأتي	came	come
2	cost	يكلف	cost	cost
3	cut	يقطع	cut	cut
4	dig	يحفّر	dug	dug
5	do	يفعل	did	done
6	drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
7	eat	ياكل	ate	eaten
8	hold	يملك	held	held
9	feed	يطعم	fed	fed
10	fell	يسقط	felt	felt
11	fight	يقاتل	fought	fought
12	fly	يطير	flew	flown
13	forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
14	freeze	يجمد	froze	frozen
15	get	يستيقظ	got	gotten
16	ring	يرن الأجرس	rang	rang
17	rise	يرتفع	rose	risen
18	run	يجري	ran	run
19	see	يري	saw	seen
20	shake	يرج	shook	shaken
21	sing	يغني	sang	sung
22	speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
23	steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
24	swim	يسبح	swam	swum
25	take	ياخذ	took	taken
26	think	يعتقد	thought	thought
27	throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
28	meet	يقابل	met	met
29	hope	يامل	hoped	hoped
30	sweep	يكنس	swept	swept

# التعبير

## Unit 1

الكتب بريدا إلكترونيا

Write an email to open friend called : Thomas " telling him about yourself name, age, school, favorite subjects and hobbies.

أخبره بحبه عن نفسك، مدرستك، موارد المفضلة، والهوايات

Hello/ Hi Thomas,

I'm so glad to be your pen friend. You don't know me, so let me tell about myself. My name's (your name) (أكتب لك). I live in Gaza since I was born. I'm 15 years old. I'm in Grade 10, and I go to (Your school's name) (اسم مدرستك) School. I like my school very much. My favourite subject is English, It's very easy and interesting. I like sports. My favourite sport is football, that's why I joined the school team. Well, this is about me. I'm waiting to know about you.

Best wishes,

(your name)

PS I'm attaching a photo of a match I was in.

## Unit 2

أجب عن هذه الأسئلة لتكون قصته يوم من الكشاف

Answer these questions and use your answers to make a story about a day in the scout: 1-When did you belong to the scout? 2-What was the game that day? 3-Describe How was the game? 4-Who played with you? 5- Who won the race? 6- What was the prize? 7- Do you enjoy the game?

I joined the scout last year. It's amazing! One day our leader made a treasure hunt between scouts. He divided us into two teams; boys and girls. Ali and Omar were in my team. We started in the morning, and the leader gave us some clues as puzzles. We were the first and we won the prizes which were a medal and a new uniform for each. It was an amazing experiment that I hope to repeat it again soon.



### Unit 3

اكتب فقرة قصيرة عن نشاطات وقت الفراغ التي تستمتع بها :-

Write three short paragraphs about free time activities that you enjoy: 1- Say what kinds of free time activities that you enjoy. 2- Explain when you usually do these activities. 3- State your favorite activities then you say why you especially like it?

One of my interests is playing sports, specially volleyball. I like playing it with my friends and neighbors. We usually play it at the weekends in a park near our neighborhood. A quieter free time activity that I like is reading. I like reading novels and short stories. Unluckily, I don't have much time to read books except in holidays, because I have to study my school books. Anyway, I enjoy my free time activities very much.

### Unit 4

اكتب فقرة قصيرة عن حادث سيارة حدث لك :-

Write a short paragraph about car accident that happened in front of you: You can say the following words: (accident- driver- injured- paramedic- ambulance- alive- survive- smash- police- luckily- unluckily- speed)

A horrible accident happened while I was going to school. Two fast cars crashed together. Ten minutes later, a police car and an ambulance came to the accident place. Luckily, both drivers were alive, but they were injured. The paramedics medicated them. Then the police officers started writing a report about the accidents.





### Unit 5

اكتب فقرة قصيرة عن طقس فلسطين، استخدم هذه الأفكار:-

Write a short paragraph about Palestine Climate: You may use the following ideas: Mediterranean Climate-hot and dry (summer) -cool and rainy (winter)-various climate between regions in Gaza (wet/hot/dry/cold/calm)-the average annual rainfall (in Jabalya and Rafah).

Palestine lies to the east of the Mediterranean. As a result, it gets long, hot summers and short, cool, rainy winters. However, the climate changes quite a lot between different regions. For example, Jerusalem is usually colder than Gaza in the winter. Moreover, rainfall is different in different areas, too. In Gaza, Jabalya in the north is wetter than Rafah in the south: the average annual rainfall in Jabalya is 390 mm per year. However, it is quite a lot lower in Rafah, at about 230 mm.

(Pupil's book p. 71)

### Unit 6

اكتب فقرة قصيرة عن حياة شخص تعرفه:-

Write a short paragraph about life of someone special that you know. was born in- grow up- studied at- after graduating- became a- over the years- died.

Ghassan Kanafani is a Palestinian writer. He was born in 1936 in Akka. He studied Arabic literature in Damascus University. After that, he became a teacher in Kuwait. He used to write in many Arabic newspapers and magazines. He wrote many novels and short stories. Most famous of all may be "Men in the Sun". Kanafani was killed by a car bomb in Beirut in 1972.



# مكتبة زهور الأقصى

هدايا

تصوير مستندات

قرطاسية

طباعة

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