

Beach Prep A Girls School

Enrichment material for grade 9

Based on

English

for

Palestine 9A

First term 2021 | 2022

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My own mini – dictionary for Grade 9

First term 2021 / |2022

Word	Meaning
Unit one	
airport	مطار
attendant	مشرف / مضييفة طيران
captain	قائد / كابتن
complete (v)	يكمل
land v	يهبط
landing card	بطاقات الوصول
passport	جواز سفر
right now	الآن
take off	يقطع
flight	رحلة جوية
community	مجتمع
gate	بوابة
guide	مرشد / دليل
local	محلي
museum	متحف
mini-bus	حافلة صغيرة
schedule =timetable	جدول / برنامج
site = place	موقع
through	من خلال
village × city	قرية
Damascus gate	باب العامود
religious	ديني

Word	Meaning
Unit two	
carpet = rug	سجادة
curtain	ستارة
dining room	غرفة الطعام
hall	صالة / قاعة
in time	خلال الوقت
put up	يرفع / يعلق
wardrobe	خزانة ملابس
away = far	بعيدا عن
continue = go on	يستمر
dry × wet	جاف
keep out	يبتعد / يتجنب
relax = calm down	يسترخي
special	خاص
wall	سور / جدار
saying = proverb	مقولة – قول مأثور
heat	حرارة
design	يصمم
creed	عقيدة
dwel = stay = live	يقيم / يبقى
contentment = happiness	رضا / قناعة
Abide	يلتزم / يتقيد بقانون
mankind = humanity	البشرية



It's lovely to have you here.

Thanks. It's lovely to be here.



Word	Meaning
Unit 3	
calm down =relax	يهدأ
collapse = fall suddenly	ينهار
cover	يغطي
first aid kit	صندوق الاسعافات الأولية
ground	الأرض
lie	يستلقي
pulse	النبض
right = right	صحيح
sweat	يعرق
thermal blanket	بطانية حرارية
beat	النبض
chart	رسم بياني
heart	القلب
injury	إصابة
out of breath	لاهث
warm up	إحماء
rate	معدل
sensible	معقول
act	يتصرف
activity	نشاط
health = fitness × illness	صحة
sore throat	التهاب في الحلق
bug	جرثومة / عدوى

Word	Meaning
Unit 4	
anyway	على أية حال
as well as = in addition	بالإضافة الى
Behave	يتصرف
certainly = sure	بالتأكيد
enemy × friend	عدو
fair = just	عادل
get on (a bus)	يركب الحافلة
leader × follower	قائد
remind	يذكر
ruler	حاكم
battle	معركة
defeat = win against someone	يهزم / يتغلب على
die × live	يموت
God	إله
peace × war	السلام
Prophet	نبي
respect	يحترم
Crusader	صليبي
Crusade	الحملة الصليبية
generous = kind	كريم
believer	مؤمن
freely	بحرية
ahead	طليعي / سابق لأوانه

Word	Meaning
Unit 5	
a few × many	قليل من
across × along	بعرض
coin	قطعة نقدية / معدنية
crossroads	تقاطع طرق
customer	زبون
lira	ليرة / عملة تركيا
pay	يدفع
purse	محفظة حريمي
take out	يُخرج
information centre	مركز معلومات
change	يغير / يصرف عملة
Turkish	تركي
continent	قارة
empire	امبراطورية
government	حكومة
jewellery	مجوهرات
powerful = strong × weak	قوي
reach = arrive	يصل
sultan = an Arab ruler	سلطان
trade	التجارة
the Bosphorus	مضيق البوسفور
Byzantium	بيزنطة
Constantinople	القسطنطينية
the Ottoman Empire	الامبراطورية العثمانية
collection= special group	مجموعة

Word	Meaning
Unit 6	
expert	خبير
geography	الجغرافيا
identity	هوية
independent	مستقل
point (v)	يؤشر
title	عنوان
towards	باتجاه
whole = all	كل
information technology(IT)	تكنولوجيا معلومات
cover (n)	غلاف
specially	خصوصا
advantage × disadvantage	ميزة
by hand	يدوي
efficient	كفاء / فعال
factory	مصنع
industry	الصناعة
marble	رخام
percent	بالمئة %
point (n)	نقطة / فاصلة عشرية
provide = supply	يزود
quarry	مقلع حجارة
architecture	فن العمارة
production	انتاج
the Holy Land	الأرض المقدسة
caliph	خليفة

UNIT 1 Getting to Palestine.



Listening

1- Listen to the passage carefully then answer the questions below .

(A) True Or False ?

- 1- Lubna is going to Nablus alone. (X)
- 2- They will leave in the evening (X)
- 3- They will get to Nablus by bus (✓)

(B) Choose the correct answer .

1. Lubna and her family will visit a (soap – juice – furniture) factory
2. They will stay in Nablus for two (days – years – weeks)



Speaking

2- Match A with B

- 1- It's lovely to have you here. (3) Great idea.
- 2- Could you show me your passport, please? (1) Thank you very much.
- 3- Let's visit the museum. (2) Here you are.
- 4- How can I get to the great Damascus Gate ? (5) At Al-Quds Hotel.
- 5- Where do you stay in Jerusalem? (4) By mini-bus.

3- Complete the conversation with useful questions.

Where are you staying in Palestine? - Are you from Palestine? - How long are you staying?
When will they take them ? - Could you complete these visitor landing cards?

- Attendant : **Are you from Palestine**
- Nedal : Well , we are Palestinian American.
- Attendant : **Where are you staying in Palestine**
- Nedal : With our cousin's family
- Attendant : **How long are you staying**
- Nedal : For four weeks.
- Attendant : Ok. **Could you complete these visitor landing cards** ?
- Nedal : Yes, sure. **When will they take them**
- Attendant : When you arrive , when you show them you passports.



Reading

4. Read the following passage then answer the questions.

Every visitor to our country wants to see the old city of Jerusalem, **it's** small in size but it's of huge interest and importance to all religions. Inside its walls are found several famous historical and religious sites, for example Al-Aqsa Mosque and the beautiful Dome of the Rock. Jerusalem is also home to thousands of people who can be seen shopping in the amazing old markets. Outside its walls, tourists can enjoy visiting the Mount of Olives where they can ride camels and take photos. From there they can see all Jerusalem below them.

Visitors to Jerusalem never forget the experience. It is a very special place.

(A) Read and mark the sentences true (✓) or false (X).

1. The old city of Jerusalem is very big. (X)
2. Jerusalem is important to all religions. (✓)
3. Al-Aqsa Mosque is outside the walls of old Jerusalem. (X)

(B) Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever been to Jerusalem?
..... **Yes, I have.**
2. What can visitors do up the Mount of Olives?
..... **They can ride camels and take photos.**

(C) Read again and find the following in the text.

Word		Opposite
new	×	..... old
Lost	×	..... found
small	×	..... huge
Ugly	×	..... beautiful
inside	×	..... outside
above	×	..... below
Give	×	..... take
remember	×	..... forget
unknown	×	..... famous

Word		Meaning
Tourist	=	..... visitor
Big	=	..... huge
well known	=	..... famous
Too	=	..... also
wonderful	=	..... amazing
Under	=	..... below
Site	=	..... place
Watch	=	..... see
Each	=	..... every

(D) The underlined pronoun (**it's**) refers to : **Jerusalem**

(E) The best title for this passage is : **Jerusalem**

Writing



5. Rewrite the sentence with the correct punctuation.

1. come on every one lets go this way
..... **Come on, everyone. Let's go this way.**
2. did you enjoy your flight yes very much
..... **Did you enjoy your flight? Yes, very much.**

6. Answer the following questions to write a composition about a future day trip for your class .

1. Where do you plan to go?
2. When do you plan to go?
3. How do you plan to travel?
4. What time do you plan to leave in the morning, and from where?
5. What do you plan to do about lunch?
6. What time do you plan to come home at the end of the day?

School trip

We are going to **Jerusalem** for our school trip, and we are going on **Friday**.
We are travelling by **bus**, The **bus** leaves at **7:00 am** from **school**.
We are having **kebabs** and **chips** for lunch. We are coming home at **8:00 pm**.

Vocabulary and structure

7. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

Airport - attendant - captain - complete - land - landing cards- passport - right now - take off

1. The Gaza International **airport** is in Rafah.
2. The **attendant** looks after the people in the plane.
3. At the start of the flight, the **captain** welcomed everybody.
4. If you look at the sky **right now**, you can see a lot of planes.
5. The plane is going to leave soon and it's ready to **take off** from Rafah . It will **land** in Cairo after an hour.
6. You can't travel without a **passport**.
7. Visitors write their names and some important details in their **landing cards**.
8. Please **complete** the following sentences.

8. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list

community - gate – guide - local – museums - mini-bus - schedule - sites – through - village -

Damascus Gate - religious – cooking

1. I like history and ancient things, so I usually visit **museums**.
2. I have a busy **schedule** for the next few days.
3. My mother's **cooking** is delicious. I like it very much.
4. All the people worked together to create a **community** garden.
5. Please keep the garden **gate** closed.
6. I can see many trees **through** the glass window.
7. The **Damascus Gate** is the main entrance to the old city of Jerusalem.
8. Khozaa' (خزاعة) is a Palestinian **village** which was destroyed during the war against Gaza.
9. A tour **guide** shows cities and places to tourists.
10. Mosques are **religious** places for Muslims.
11. I go to school by **mini-bus**.
12. Palestine is famous for its religious and historical **sites**.
13. I read the **local** newspapers every morning.

Structure: present continuous for future arrangements

- 1- We can use the present continuous for things that **are happening now**
am / is / are + v+ ing . ويتكون هذا الفعل من نستخدم هذا الزمن للدلالة على أحداث أو تغييرات تحدث الآن .
وهناك بعض الكلمات الدالة على هذا الزمن (now / at this moment / look / listen)

Examples (أمثلة)

- We **are flying** now.
- Hadeel **is sitting** in the plane now.

- 2- We can use the present continuous for something **in the near future** .
نستخدم المضارع المستمر أيضا للدلالة على الأفعال أو الأحداث التي ستحدث في المستقبل القريب (على وشك الحدوث)

Examples (أمثلة)

- They **are arriving** soon.
- Wait for me . I'm coming in minutes.

- 3- Use the present continuous for **future plans**.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للدلالة على خطط و برامج مستقبلية معد لها مسبقا.

Examples (أمثلة)

- This year Ameer and Dania **are doing** something different.
- Dad **is flying** to turkey next week.

9. Underline correct verb.

1. The plane (land – landed – is landing) **soon**.
2. Lamis (joined – join – is joining) the university **next** month
3. We (enjoy – enjoyed – are enjoying) our time **now**.
4. Dad (travel – travels – is travelling) to Turkey **next** week.
5. The children (are cleaning – clean – cleans) the class **at the moment**.
6. Prices (are increasing – is increasing – increase) **these days**.

10. Write about Lubna's busy day tomorrow using the present continuous and present simple.



Monday 15th September

- 1 Malak – at the airport(meet)
(Flight: 10:15) (arrive)
- 2 Malak – on a bus tour (take)
(Bus: 2:30) (leave)
- 3 Arabs got talents– on MBC (watch)
(Programme: 7:45) (start)

- 1- Lubna **is meeting** Malak at the airport.

The flight **arrives** at 10:15.

- 2- **Lubna is taking Malak on a bus tour.**

The bus leaves at 2:30......

- 3- **She is watching Arabs got talents on MBC.**

The programme starts at 7:45......

Present simple for future schedules

Present simple tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

يتكون الفعل من التصريف الأول ونضيف له " S" مع She /he /it

1- We use the present simple for actions that **happen many times or regularly**.
نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للدلالة على الأفعال التي تحدث عدة مرات أو تحدث بانتظام (عادة) وهناك بعض الكلمات الدالة :

always / sometimes / usually / often / never / every

Examples (أمثلة)

- These tours **start** from Jerusalem **every** week and **go** round the Old City.
- Ali usually **travels** a lot.

2- We use the present simple for **actions that always stay the same**.

نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للدلالة على الأفعال التي تبقى كما هي

Examples (أمثلة)

- I **live** in Gaza.
- Dad **loves** flying.

3- We can use the present simple for things that are **part of a future schedule**.
نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للدلالة على الأشياء التي تعتبر جزءاً من جدول أو برنامج مستقبلي.

Examples (أمثلة)

- **Tomorrow at 9:30 am**, We **travel** by mini-bus to the beautiful Damascus Gate.
- We **begin** our walking tour **at 10:00**.

11. Put the verbs in the correct form.

Ahmed is a clever engineer He **lives** (live) in Rafah , but he usually **travels** (travel) a lot. He **works** (work) in a famous company there and he **spends** (spend) most of his time away from his family.

He sometimes **needs** (need) to travel many times in the year , but he **prefers** (prefer) to stay with his children in the summer holiday .

12. Complete the sentences. Use the present simple for future travel times.

Tomorrow we are going to Jericho for a school trip.

The bus **leaves** (leave) from Gaza at 9:00 am and it **arrives** (arrive) at Jericho at 11:00. We **start** (start) our tour at 12:00 . We **visit** (visit) Hisham's Palace at 1:00. Our bus **gets** (get) back to Gaza early in the evening, and it **arrives** (arrive) at 7:50.

13. Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions of time in the list.

at - during - for - from ... to - in - on

- 1- Don't make noise during the lesson.
- 2- Dad will arrive in Gaza at 7:00 am on August 15th.
- 3- School starts in September.
- 4- I am going to stay in Nablus for three months , from March to May.

14. Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions of place in the box.

at - at - in - near - next to - on - outside

- 1- Now, Malak is on the plane to Turkey .
- 2- Marah and Marwa are sitting next to each other at the front of the class.
- 3- There is a garden near our school.
- 4- Mariam is holding some flowers in her hand.
- 5- Fish cant live outside water.
- 6- You can see a lot of planes at airport.

15. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. pilot | - attendant | - captain | - <u>teacher</u> |
| 2. fly | - take off | - <u>complete</u> | - land |
| 3. gate | - entrance | - <u>palace</u> | - door |
| 4. city | - <u>medicine</u> | - village | - town |
| 5. world | - <u>local</u> | - global | - international |
| 6. Hebron | - Jericho | - Nablus | - <u>Gaza</u> |
| 7. Damascus Gate | - Al Aqsa Mosque | - <u>The Church of Nativity</u> | - The Dome of the Rock |

16. Do as shown between brackets.

1. one – Jerusalem – centers – is – religious – greatest – of the . (Rearrange)

Jerusalem is one of the greatest religious centres.

2. The plane takes off at seven o'clock in the morning. (Make a question)

When does the plane take off ?

3. When it's six in the afternoon in Gaza, it's eight in the morning in Los Angeles. (Complete)

Los Angeles is ten hours behind Gaza.

Gaza is ten hours ahead of Los Angeles.

4. hebron gaza rafah and nablus are palestinian cities (Punctuate)

Hebron , Gaza , Rafah and Nablus are Palestinian cities.

UNIT 2 I feel at home already



Listening

1. Listen to the dialogue carefully then answer the questions below .

(A) True Or False ?

- 1- Lubna's grandma is arriving in a month. (X)
2- She is in London now. (✓)

(B) Choose the correct answer .

- 1-They want to buy (a carpet – wardrobe –both).
2-They have to put up the (pictures – posters – curtains).



Speaking

2. Match A with B

- | A | | B |
|---|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1- I love the flowers . | (4) | Neither can I . |
| 2- I think Lamis is going to wash the dishes. | (1) | They are my favourites. |
| 3- East or west, home is the best. | (2) | She has already done that. |
| 4- We cant wait to see you , Aunt Hala ! | (5) | Thanks. I feel at home already. |
| 5- I hope you enjoy your staying here. | (3) | Yes, no place like home. |

3. Complete the conversation.

but I still haven't put them up - I haven't seen you for ages - I have a lot of things to do –
I've painted the walls – No , thanks .

- Ali : Hi, Ahmed . What's up ?..... **I haven't seen you for ages .**
Ahmed : I'm getting married next month and..... **I have a lot of things to do .**
Ali : Have you prepared your flat?
Ahmed : Yes , **I've painted the walls** and bought some furni
Ali : Have you made new curtains ?
Ahmed : Yes, **but I still haven't put them up .**.....
Ali : Do you need any help?
Ahmed : **No , thanks .**
Ali : Anyway , Congratulations



Reading

4. Read the following passage then answer the questions.

Human beings have always needed somewhere safe and comfortable to live – somewhere away from the world outside. Our ancient ancestors often used caves. Later, **they** learned to build houses and they designed them to keep out wild animals and bad weather.

The Masai people of East Africa began building their houses together in circles. They were very simple, but each joined the next, and together they became a strong wall. At night, they brought their cows and goats into the centre, safe from dangerous animals. Some Masai have continued living in communities like this until today. In the past, people also found natural ways to protect themselves from difficult climates.....

..... ‘East or west, home is best’.

(A) Read and mark the sentences true (✓) or false.(✗)

- 1 Long ago, our ancestors used to live in caves. (✓)
- 2 The Masai built their houses in circles to save themselves only from dangerous animals. (✗)
- 3 In cold, wet places, traditional houses were often low with thick walls and small windows. (✓)
- 4 We still need a safe, comfortable place to live, away from the outside world. (✓)

(B) Answer the following questions:

- 1. Why are the walls of traditional houses in the Middle East white and thick?
..... **To protect them from the sun's heat.**
- 2. Are all people still living in traditional houses nowadays?
..... **No, because of modern technology.**

(C) The underlined pronoun (**they**) refers to: **our ancient ancestors.**

(D) The best title for this passage is: **Home is a special place.**

(E) Read again and find the following in the text.

Word		Opposite	Word		Opposite
dangerous	x	safe	lost	x	found
uncomfortable	x	comfortable	hot	x	cold
die	x	live	dry	x	wet
inside	x	outside	high	x	low
modern	x	ancient	black	x	white
descendants	x	ancestors	enemies	x	friends
taught	x	learned	death	x	life
good	x	bad	forget	x	remember
complicated	x	simple	sad	x	happy
gives	x	takes	alone	x	together
worst	x	worst	stopped	x	continued
Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
people	=	human beings	save	=	protect
wanted	=	needed	hard	=	difficult
started	=	began	middle	=	centre
homes	=	houses	new	=	modern
every	=	each	survive	=	live
connected	=	joined	set up	=	built
went on	=	continued	powerful	=	strong
as	=	like	site	=	place
too	=	also	classical	=	traditional
pleased	=	happy	rainy	=	wet
climate	=	weather	proverb	=	saying

Writing



5. Rearrange the following

1. best – East - west – or – is – home .
East or west , home is best.
2. still - away - from - the - need - somewhere - outside - world - We.
We still need somewhere far away from the outside world.

6. Rewrite the following correctly :

1. there are a sofa a rug a tv and a table in the living room
There are a sofa , a rug , a TV and a table in the living room.
2. lubna still hasnt chosen the new wardrobe
Lubna still hasn't chosen the new wardrobe.

Vocabulary and structure

7. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

carpet – curtain – dining room – hall – in time – put up – wardrobe – over – by

1. Please , **put up** these posters over there.
2. The sun is in my eyes. Could you close the **curtain** , please?
3. We have our meals at home in the **dining room.**
4. We should be at school **by** 7:00 in the morning.
5. **Over** 2000 Palestinians were killed during the last war against Gaza.
6. I put my clothes in my own **wardrobe .**
7. We cover the floor with a **carpet** in winter .
8. We mustn't be late for the meeting. We must be there **in time .**
9. We are going to hold the party in this wide **hall.**

8. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

away - continue - dry - keep out - relax - special - wall – wet – saying

1. There is a high **wall** all around the Old City of Jerusalem.
2. The holiday will give you time to **relax.**
3. Don't go there. The sign says " Danger - **keep out** " .
4. The climate in Palestine is **wet** in winter and **dry** in summer.
5. " Better safe than sorry" is an old **saying.**
6. The meeting will **continue** after lunch.
7. When the cat is **away** , the mice play.
8. Home is a **special** place.

Structure: present perfect with still ... not and already;
present perfect and present perfect continuous

Present perfect tense

زمن المضارع التام

نستعمل هذا الزمن حينما نتحدث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي ولم ينته بعد أو شيء حدث في الماضي وما زالت آثاره موجودة.

يتكون هذا الزمن من (have or has) و التصريف الثالث للفعل **Have / has + P.P.**

Examples.

- Ahmed **has cleaned** the board.
- Amal **has washed** the dishes.

وهناك بعض الكلمات الدالة على هذا الزمن و هي

* Key words (**since – for – yet – already – just – still -ever – never**)

❖ نستخدم **already** مع الجمل المثبتة للتأكيد أن الفعل تم تنفيذه أسرع مما نتوقع.

Example * Mother : Wash the dishes .

* Reem : I **have already washed** them .

❖ نستخدم **still** مع الجمل المنفية للتأكيد أن الفعل لم يتم تنفيذه بعد . على عكس التوقع.

Example * Teacher : Read your composition. .

* Ali : I **still** haven't finished it .

الزمن المضارع التام المستمر نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى الآن.

ويتكون هذا الزمن من **Have/ has + been + v + ing.**

- She **has been working** for 10 hours so she's very tired.
- We **have been learning** English since 1999.

(**since – for**)

كلمات تستخدم مع هذا الزمن

9. **Malak is going to have her birthday party tomorrow. Look at her to do list and write what she has already done and what she still hasn't done.**



- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| prepare the cakes and sweets | ✓ |
| make the sfeeha and pizza | x |
| tidy up the hall | ✓ |
| put up the balloons | x |
| buy a new dress | ✓ |
| invite her friends | x |

- Malak has already prepared the cakes and sweets.
- She still hasn't made the sfeeha and pizza.
- Malak has already tidied up the hall .**
- She still hasn't put up the balloons.**
- She has already bought a new dress.**
- She still hasn't invited her friends.**

10. Correct the mistake.

- Long ago , our ancestors **have lived** in caves. (..... **lived**)
- They **build** this mosque in the past. (..... **built**)
- Dad **travel** to Canada three years ago. (..... **travelled**)
- We **paint** the walls yesterday. (..... **painted**)
- In the last war, Gaza **was** under attack for 51 days. (..... **has been**)
- I **am** in this school since 2012. (..... **have been**)
- Rana **broke** her arm since yesterday. (..... **has broken**)
- I haven't seen her since she **has left** to Ramallah. (..... **left**)

11. Correct the verbs between brackets.

- My family **have lived** (live) in Gaza for 20 years.
- I still **haven't finished** (finish) my prep study.
- Mrs. Nuha **has already checked** (already – check) the notes.
- We haven't seen Salwa since she ----- **got** ----- (get) Married.
- Reem ----- **chose** ----- (choose) a nice Skirt two days ago.
- Abu Hassan ----- **bought** ----- (buy) a villa overlooking the sea last year.
- We still haven't ----- **begun** ----- (begin) the second term.

12. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|----------------|
| 1. home | - | house | - | flat | - | <u>school</u> |
| 2. curtain | - | carpet | - | sofa | - | <u>kitchen</u> |
| 3. wet | - | <u>high</u> | - | rainy | - | dry |
| 4. dining room | - | living room | - | <u>bed</u> | - | hall |
| 5. wardrobe | - | <u>rug</u> | - | cupboard | - | closet |
| 6. safety | - | <u>hot</u> | - | nature | - | danger |

13. Do as shown between brackets.

- how long has ahmed been living in gaza since 2000 . (Punctuate)

How long has Ahmed been living in Gaza ? Since 2000.

.....

- I still **have** tidied up my room_. (Correct the mistake) (..... **haven't**)
- We have been learning English for 9 years. (Make a question)

How long have you been learning English ?

.....

- nature**.....natural **heat**.....hot **rain**.....rainy **safety**..... safe
danger.....dangerous **sun**.....sunny (Nouns)

- want – **We** – house – our – home – a – be – to (Rearrange)

We want our house to be a home.

.....

- Sally has already swept the floor. . (Negate and use still)

Sally still hasn't swept the floor.

.....

- How long have you been learning in this school? (Answer with since or for)

For three years / Since 2013.

.....

UNIT 3 Be fit, but be safe



Listening

1- Listen to the passage carefully then answer the questions below :-

(A) True Or False ?

1. Majed feels well at the moment. (X)
2. He has a bad cold. (✓)
3. He has a fever of 40°C. (X)

(B) Choose the correct answer .

1. Majed has a sore throat and an earache (a headache – an earache – backache).
2. Flu is worse than (better than – worse than – as the same as) cold.
3. Majed needs several (hours – weeks – days) in bed .

Speaking

2- Match A with B

- | A | B |
|--|---|
| 1. Could you help me, please? | (1) Of course. What can I do for you? |
| 2. You should take things more slowly. | (4) It's getting worse. |
| 3. What's wrong with you? | (3) I've had a bad flu. |
| 4. How's your toothache? | (2) You're right. |

3- Complete the conversation with useful phrases.

I feel I'm going to collapse - I should ask the teacher - I'm sweating - Something isn't right – you should go home soon – I'm having an important exam today.

- Mariam : You don't look well... **Something isn't right.**
Maha : I know. **I'm sweating** , but I'm not hot. I feel cold.
Mariam : You seem to have flu.
Maha : Yes , and **I feel I'm going to collapse.**
Mariam : So, **you should go home soon**
Maha : I cant . **I'm having an important exam today.**
Mariam : You can have it later
Maha : But **I should ask the teacher.**
Mariam : Let's go .



Reading

4. Read the following passage then answer the questions.

Dr Blake is at Waleed’s school, and he has been using charts to talk about health, sport and getting fit. Now he is answering questions.

Hello. I’m Julie Nixon. I started rock climbing last year, but I fell and broke my leg. Since then, I haven’t been active enough, but I want to try something safer! What’s your advice?

You feel that rock climbing is too dangerous for you, and yes, it is more dangerous than most sports. The safest activity is swimming, and that’s also good for old injuries like yours.

But with all sports, always remember to warm up first. Do gentle exercises for the various parts of your body. This helps stop injuries.....Better safe than sorry’.

(A) Read and mark the sentences true (✓) or false (X) .

1. Julie Nixon started rock climbing last year. (✓)
2. She broke her arm. (X)
3. Dr Blake advised Julie to practise swimming. (✓)
4. Jamie Smith went football training after a month in bed with flu. (X)
5. Jamie's pulse was normal when he collapsed. (X)

(B) Answer the following questions:

1. What is Dr Blake talking about?
About health.
2. What's the safest activity for Julie?
Swimming .
3. What did Dr Blake advise Jamie to do?
To be sensible and to take things slowly.

(C) The underlined pronoun (it) refers to : **rock climbing.**

(D) The best title for this passage is : **How to be fit.**

(E) Read again and find the following in the text.

Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite
asking	x answering	finished	x started
lazy	x active	new	x old
first	x last	worse	x better
safe	x dangerous	give	x take
forget	x remember	short	x long
bad	x good	before	x after
Right	x wrong	strong	x weak
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
fitness	= health	trouble	= problem
began	= started	trainer	= coach
different	= various	house	= home
too	= also	ill	= sick
quickly	= fast	ancient	= old
fell	= collapsed	immediately	= soon
Pulse	= heart rate	practise	= train

Writing



4. Use the information in the table to write a report about : The healthy heart test



1	Ahmed's resting heart rate was 73 beats a minute.	Lamis's was 65 .
2	Ahmed's heart rate rose quickly to 155.	Lamis's rose less, and less quickly, to 130 .
3	His rate fell very slowly to its resting rate after 3 minutes.	Her rate fell much faster to its resting rate after one minute.

Checking heart rates and fitness

We've done a kind of test with two young people, Ahmed and Lamis . Lamis is fit, but Ahmed is not. Before exercise, Ahmed's normal resting heart rate **was 73 beats a minute** Then when he started doing exercise, his heart rate rose quickly to **155** And then, when he stopped exercising, **His rate fell very slowly to its resting rate after 3 minutes** ,

But now, when we compare that with Lamis , we see something very different. To start with, Lamis's resting heart rate was just **beats per minute 65.** And then, when she started doing exercise, her heart rate **rose less, and less quickly, to 130** And it also rose more slowly. And after exercise, her heart rate **fell much faster to its resting rate after one minute.**

Vocabulary and structures

6. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

calm down - collapsed - cover - first aid kit - ground - lie - pulse - right - sweating - (thermal) blanket

1. Stop working under the sun . You are **sweating** .
2. Don't be afraid. Everything will be fine. Just **calm down** .
3. A lot of buildings **collapsed** during the war.
4. Could you **cover** the baby. It's getting cold .
5. Ali has cut his finger. Get the **first aid kit** soon .
6. A **(thermal) blanket** keeps you warm in cold weather.
7. **pulse** is the number of heart beats per minute.
8. Excellent. Your answer is **right**
9. After lunch. My father likes to **lie** on the sofa and watch TV.
10. We sat on the **ground** to eat our picnic.

7. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

beats - chart - gentle - heart - injury - out of breath - rate - active - sensible - warm up - activities.

1. If I run 100 metres. I soon get **out of breath**
2. My heart **rate** rises during exercise.
3. Be **sensible** after you've been ill. Don't do too much too soon.
4. Your **heart** is the part that sends blood round the body.
5. It's a bad **injury** . She broke her leg in three places.
6. Footballers usually **warm up** before they start the match.
7. When I run , my heart **beats** faster.
8. I do some **gentle** exercises every morning.
9. We have different **activities** during our English lessons.
10. I usually use so many **charts** in my teaching as they are easier to understand.
11. Although Abu Ahmed is old , he is **active**

Structure: Comparison of adjectives and adverbs,
Including the form (not) as ... as; too ... / (not) ... enough

1. عند المقارنة بين الأشياء بالصفات القصيرة (تتكون من مقطع واحد) نضيف (er / est)
2. عند المقارنة بين الأشياء بالصفات الطويلة (تتكون من أكثر من مقطع) نضيف (more / the most)
3. عند مقارنة الأفعال باستخدام الأحوال المنتظمة المنتهية ب ly نضيف (more / the most)
4. عند مقارنة الأفعال باستخدام الأحوال الغير منتظمة (الشاذة) مثل early / fast نضيف (er / est)
5. نستخدم better / best كصفات مشتقة من good و حال مشتق من well
6. نستطيع أن نستخدم (not) as ... as مع الصفات و الأحوال.

Comparative and superlative adjectives:

	Example	Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	small	smaller than	the smallest
Long adjectives	useful	more useful than	the most useful
Irregular adjectives	good	better than	the best
	bad	worse than	the worst

Comparative and superlative adverbs

	Example	Comparative	Superlative
Ending in -ly	quickly	more quickly than	the most quickly
Irregular adverbs	early/ fast/hard/late/	earlier/faster/harder	The earliest/ fastest/ hardest
	well	better than	The best

8. Choose the correct answer.

1. Ali is (fit – fitter – the fittest) boy in the team
2. I am much (better than – good – the best) I was.
3. Reem walks (slower – more slowly - slowly) than Sally .
4. Flu is (bad – worse than – the worst) cold.
5. You are not as (strong – stronger – the strongest) as you think.
6. Science is as (difficult – more difficult I most difficult) as Technology.
7. Alaa' did (good – better – the best) than Amal in the test.
8. Your shirt is (expensive – more expensive than – the most expensive) my shirt.
9. Huda is (good – better than – the best) student in the class.
10. Kamal is not as (fat – fatter – fattest) as his brother.

9. Use : as .. as..

1. The lion is big. The tiger is big.
..... **The lion is as big as the tiger.**
2. Kamal is tall . Amal is tall .
..... **Kamal is as tall as Amal.**
3. Lana sings beautifully. Basma sings beautifully.
..... **Lana sings as beautifully as Basma.**
4. Dania writes carefully. Ameer writes carefully.
..... **Dania writes as carefully as Ameer.**

10. Use : not as .. as...

1. Nablus is bigger than Gaza .
Gaza is not as big as Nablus.
2. Karim reads better than Ali .
Ali doesn't read as well as Karim.
3. Malak dresses more smartly than Heba.
Heba doesn't dress as smartly as Malak.
4. June is longer than February.
February isn't as long as June.
5. Zaina runs faster than Leen.
Leen doesn't run as fast as Zaina.
6. My room is bigger than yours .
Your room isn't as big as mine.

11. Rewrite the sentences using not ... enough

1. The bridge is too low for the lorry. **The bridge is not high enough.**
2. The road is too narrow for the bus. **The road is not wide enough.**
3. The dress is too expensive for me. **The dress is not cheap enough.**
4. The question is too difficult . **The question is not easy enough.**
5. The shirt is too small to wear **The shirt is not big enough.**
6. The room is too dark to see... **The room is not light enough.**

12. Look at the pictures and write sentences using too..... and not ... enough



- 1- The weights / heavy / for him.
The weights are too heavy.
- 2- They / not light / for him.
They are not light enough.
- 3- He / weak / to carry them
He is too weak to carry them.
- 4- He / not strong / to carry them
He is not strong enough to carry them .



- 5- The trousers / short / for him
The trousers are too short .
- 6- They / not long / for him
They are not long enough.

13. Do as shown between brackets.

1. i want to be fitter whats your advice (Punctuate)

I want to be fitter . What's your advice?
.....

2. Sally did good in the exam . (Correct the mistake) (.....**well**.....)

3. Why couldn't Dania buy the dress? (Answer using too..)

Because it's too expensive for her.
.....

4.	Nouns	1	health	2	safety	3	activity	4	danger
	Adjectives		healthy		safe		Active		dangerous

5. Than – safe – **Better** – sorry. (Rearrange)

Better safe than sorry.
.....

6. The plane was flying very fast. (Make a question)

How was the plane flying?
.....

7. sneezing – coughing – sweating – laughing (Odd one out) **Laughing**

8. He was acting in a bad way. (Rewrite the sentence using an adverb)

He was acting badly.
.....

14. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. fast | - good | - hard | - <u>tall</u> |
| 2. expensive | - wonderful | - <u>easy</u> | - dangerous |
| 3. carefully | - <u>gentle</u> | - well | - smartly |
| 4. slow | - <u>badly</u> | - bad | - fit |
| 5. heart | - head | - <u>chart</u> | - ear |
| 6. walking | - running | - <u>swimming</u> | - jumping |
| 7. sick | - <u>fine</u> | - tired | - ill |
| 8. floor | - <u>sky</u> | - earth | - ground |
| 9. <u>false</u> | - real | - true | - right |
| 10. flu | - <u>hot</u> | - sore throat | - cold |

UNIT 4 A great leader



Listening.

1- Listen to the passage carefully then answer the questions below .

(A) True Or False ?

- 1 Mahatma Gandhi is the brave leader of the of people of India . (✓)
- 2 Yasser Arafat is a strong and intelligent Syrian leader. (X)
- 3 Nelson Mandela was born in 1918. (✓)

(B) Choose the correct answer .

1. Yasser Arafat died in **2004** (2004 – 2000 – 2003)
2. Nelson Mandela was the great leader of (South Africa – China – India)



Speaking

2- Match A with B

- 1- I tried to call you yesterday evening . (5) Sure ,very much .
- 2- What were the students doing when the teacher came? (3) Yes, I was trying to choose one .
- 3- Were you working on the new project ? (4) Intelligent, fair ,strong and warm.
- 4- What are the personal qualities of the good leader? (2) They were answering the questions.
- 5- Do you like to read books about history ? (1) Sorry I was out .

3- Complete the conversation with useful words.

library - famous - project - break - leaders – hard –easy – Why

- Jana : Hello. Where were you at the **break**..?
Marah : I was at the **library**.....
Jana : **Why**.....?
Marah : I was looking for some books for my new **project**.....
Jana : What is your project about?
Marah : It's about **famous**..... leaders.
Jana : Famous leaders is a very nice topic.
Marah : Yes, but it's very **hard**..... to choose one .
Jana : That's right. It isn't an **easy**..... job .



Reading

4. Read the following passage then answer the questions.

After Salah Al-Din had brought together large parts of the Muslim World, he turned to Jerusalem. The city had been in crusader hands all his life and from 1182 he started preparing to free it from them. As a strong believer in God and the Prophet (ﷺ) (pbuh), he believed that he must do this. He prepared well, and in summer 1187, he defeated them at the Battle of Hittin..... , and that Jerusalem will again be open to all.

(A) Read and mark the sentences true (✓) or false (X).

1. Salah Al-Din had brought together large parts of the Muslim World. (✓)
2. Jerusalem had been in Crusader hands for a short time . (X)
3. Muslims defeated the Crusaders at the Battle of Al Yarmouk . (X)
4. When King Richard became sick Salah Al-Din attacked strongly. (X)
5. Salah Al-Din died in Damascus in 1913. (X)

(B) Answer the following questions.

1. What did Salah Al-Din send King Richard? **fruit and snow .**
2. Why was Salah Al-Din ahead of his time? **because he behaved fairly and generously with everybody even with his enemies.**

(C) The underlined pronoun (he) refers to : **Salah Al Din.**

(D) The best title for this passage is : **A great leader.**

(E) Read again and find the following in the text.

Word		Opposite	Word		Opposite
before	x	after	least	x	most
alone	x	together	lived	x	died
death	x	life	close	x	open
weak	x	strong	west	x	east
badly	x	well	defend	x	attack
finished	x	started	taken	x	given
old	x	new	received	x	sent
war	x	peace	first	x	last
safe	x	dangerous	healthy	x	ill

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
big	=	large	stayed	=	remained
began	=	started	ill	=	sick
powerful	=	strong	well known	=	famous
thought	=	believed	as	=	like
war	=	battle	acted	=	behaved
courageous	=	brave	clever	=	intelligent
immediately	=	soon	two	=	both
basic	=	important	final	=	last
work	=	act	hope	=	wish



Writing

5. Write about the personal details of a great leader .



Given name : Nelson
Family name : Mandela
Dates : born : 1918 / died : 2013 (aged 95)
Country : South Africa
Personal qualities : strong – brave – intelligent
Great work : fought against discrimination الفصل العنصري
received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993

Nelson Mandela was born in **1918** and died in **2013**. He was a **South African** leader. He was **strong**, **brave**, and **intelligent**. He did great work during his life that he fought against **discrimination**. He received **the Nobel Peace Prize** in **1993**.

Vocabulary and structure

6. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

enemies – reminds – get on – ruler – leader – fair – certainly – behave – as well as – any way

1. Omar Ibn Al Khatab is a famous **fair** Caliph .
2. The bus is going to leave please **get on** quickly .
3. Stop fighting , you should work together ,you are friends not **enemies** .
4. King Abdullah is the **ruler** of Jordan .
5. Mum always **reminds** me to take my coat in cold days .
6. Khaled Ibn Al Waleed is a great Muslim **leader** .
7. Parents ask their kids to **behave** politely with others.
8. The weather is awful outside ,but **any way** I should go to work
9. Palestine is our country and **certainly** Jerusalem is our capital.
10. Tamara is intelligent and special **as well as** her brother Osman.

7. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list

battle – defeat – die – god – peace – prophet – respect – believe – Crusaders – freed

1. A lot of children **die** every day because of hunger and illness .
2. We should work together to **defeat** our enemies.
3. Al Yarmouk is a great **battle** in the Islamic history .
4. The **prophet** Mohammad (ﷺ) (pbuh) , is the greatest human being .
5. Salah Al-Din **freed** Jerusalem from the hands of **Crusaders** .
6. All leaders should work to stop war and make **peace** .
7. Muslims **believe** that Allah is the only **god** .
8. We must **respect** our parents and look after them when they get old .

Structure: Past simple and past continuous

Past simple

الماضي البسيط

نستخدم الفعل الماضي البسيط للحديث عن أحداث حدثت وانتهت تماما في الماضي ويكون الفعل في التصريف الثاني

Examples.

- Hala **visited** Ghada last week.
- He **went** to the market yesterday.

هناك بعض الكلمات الدالة على الزمن الماضي البسيط

Key words : (Yesterday / last / ago / in the past / in the old days)

Past continuous tense

الزمن الماضي المستمر

1. نستعمل هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال استمر حدوثها لفترة زمنية في الماضي.

2- يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر معا للدلالة حدوث فعلين في الماضي بينما كان الفعل الأول مستمرا (الماضي المستمر) قطعه الفعل الآخر (الماضي البسيط) .

past continuous tense = Was / were + v + ing

يتكون الزمن الماضي المستمر من :

- I **was watching** T.V at 7 pm yesterday.
- The children **were reading** stories.
- **While** Hani **was sleeping**, the phone rang.
- **When** Mum called me I **was studying** English.
- **When** they **were playing** , their father **came**.

كلمات تستخدم مع هذا الزمن:

While → past continuous / past simple

When → past simple / past continuous

When → past continuous / past simple

8. **Correct the mistake :**

1. While I **were wash** the dishes , the water stopped .
2. The teacher **come** while the students were shouting.
3. While Hala was **play**, she lost her expensive watch.
4. While Dad was watching the news, the light **go** out.
5. While Salma was **sleep** , the phone rang_ .
6. The guests **arrive** while mum was cooking lunch
7. Sama fell down while she **is run** .
8. Farah **meet** Saja while she was walking to school .
9. Taima **cuts** herself while she was making salad.
- 10 While I was looking for my keys, I **find** a ring.

(**was washing**.....)

(.....**came**.....)

(.....**playing**.....)

(.....**went**.....)

(.....**sleeping**.....)

(.....**arrived**.....)

(.....**was running**.....)

(.....**met**.....)

(.....**cut**.....)

(.....**found**.....)

Structure: Past simple and past perfect.

Past perfect tense

الزمن الماضي التام

نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن الماضي البعيد ويتكون هذا الزمن من **had** و التصريف الثالث للفعل .
ونستخدمه عند حدوث فعلين في الزمن الماضي سبق أحدهما الآخر و يكون الماضي التام هم الفعل الذي حدث أولاً أي أنه سبق الماضي البسيط.

Had + p.p

- I **had eaten** an apple.
- You **had broken** my mirror.

كلمات تستخدم مع هذا الزمن:

After / As soon **as** → past perfect / past simple

before / by the time → past simple / past perfect

9. Put the verb in the past perfect .

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Dad (buy) me a nice watch. | (had bought) |
| 2. Mum (cook) a wonderful meal. | (had cooked) |
| 3. The teacher (explain) the lesson very well . | (had explained) |
| 4. The children (eat) all the sweets | (had eaten) |
| 5. The storm (destroy) many buildings . | (had destroyed) |
| 6. Sama (ask) Farah to help her. | (had asked) |

10. Correct the mistake :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. After she had studied her lessons, she watch a film . | (watched) |
| 2. I eat my breakfast before I went to school . | (had eaten) |
| 3. Layan played computer games after she cleaned the windows. . | (had cleaned) |
| 4. After I had got excellent marks, dad give me 50 sheqles . | (gave) |
| 5. The family had prepared a big meal before the guests come . | (came) |
| 6. Jerusalem fell after Muslims defeated the Crusaders. | (had defeated) |
| 7. After the players had played a big match, they win the cup. | (won) |
| 8. Nour leave after she had finished work. | (left) |

11. Circle the odd one out.

- 1 fair - generous - brave - tall
2 king - teacher - leader - ruler
3 war - battle - peace - attack
4 took - gave - broken - was
5 think - believe - consider - beautiful
6 intelligent - big - clever - smart

12. Do as shown between brackets.

1. work – home –hard - land – **We** – should– free –to– our . (Rearrange)

We should work hard to free our homeland.

2. Everyone respects Salah Aldin because he was fair and generous , (Make a question)

Why does everyone respect Salah Aldin?

3. strong × weak brave × cowardly war × peace (Opposites)

4. Hala had promise to study hard to get better results . (Correct) ----- **promised**

5. After Shahd had tidied up her room , she leave to school . (Correct)----- **left**

6. The kids were playing outdoors . It rained heavily. (join using while)

While the kids were playing outdoors , it rained heavily.

7. Ahmed had done homework . He went to bed (join using before)

Ahmed had done homework before he went to bed.

8. Majed has a terrible accident three days ago . (Correct) ----- **had**

UNIT 5 A day in Istanbul



Listening

1- Listen to the passage carefully then answer the questions below .

(A) True Or False?

- 1- The Haifawi cousins went to Turkey in winter. (X)
- 2- The nature in Turkey is wonderful. (✓)
- 3- The cousins didn't like the visit. (X)

(B) Choose the correct answer :-

- 1-They stayed in Istanbul for (five – fifteen –fifty) days .
- 2- They visited the Blue Mosque and the (Al Aqsa Mosque – Aya Sofya – Topkapi Palace) .



Speaking

2- Match A with B

- 1- Let's order a lot of cakes and lots of ice cream. (5) Some onion soup please.
- 2- How much money do you have? (1) Fantastic idea.
- 3- Would you like a large hat or a smaller one? (4) Go straight along this street.
- 4- Could you tell me the way to the market please? (2) Not a lot, only a little.
- 5- What would you like to start with? (3) I'd like the large please.

3. Complete the following dialogue , using the following words and phrases.

opposite – Could - certainly - out of – straight- library –welcome – way – help- Turn

Ahmed : Hello. How can I **help** you?

Osman : **Could** you tell me the **way**.. to the **library**..... please.

Ahmed : **Certainly**.....

Osman : How to go there?

Ahmed : Go **out of** this room then go..... **straight** along this way .

Osman : Then?

Ahmed : **Turn** right. It's **opposite** to the teachers' room.

Osman : Thank you very much.

Ahmed : **Welcome**.....



Reading

4. Read the following passage then answer the questions.

Istanbul is a city on two continents, with one foot in Asia and the other in Europe. It is not a capital city now: the capital of modern Turkey is Ankara. However, it used to be the capital of empires and is still a great world city today.

Its name was Byzantium for 1,000 years, and it grew rich and powerful because East-West trade routes passed through the city – along and across the Bosphorus. Then the Romans made it the capital of their eastern empire, and for the next 1,000 years people called it Constantinople. Then Constantinople fell to the Muslim Ottomans. This time,..... a very special place. Asia and North Africa.

(A) Read and mark the sentences true (✓) or false (×).

1. Istanbul is a city on two continents, Asia and Europe (✓)
2. The capital of modern Turkey is Istanbul . (X)
3. Muslims made Istanbul the capital of their eastern empire, and called it Constantinople. (X)
4. The rooms of Topkapi are full of fantastic collections of pictures and jewelry. (✓)

(B) Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Aya Sofya? **In Istanbul .**
2. Who used to live in The Topkapi Palace? **The Ottoman sultan.**
3. Why did Istanbul grow rich and powerful?..... **Because East-West trade routes passed through the city.**

(C) The underlined pronoun (it) refers to:..... **Istanbul**

(D) The best title to the passage is..... **Istanbul**

(E) Read again and find the following in the text.

Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite
modern	× ancient	less	× more
yesterday	× today	empty	× full
western	× eastern	ancient	× modern
tiny	× huge	little	× much
south	× north	boring	× exciting
small	× big	remember	× forget
died	× lived	free	× busy
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
new	= modern	control	= rule
wonderful	= exciting	important	= great
international	= world	old	= ancient
crowded	= busy	interesting	= exciting
strong	= powerful	tourists	= visitors
very big	= huge	amazing	= fascinating
arrived	= reached	ways	= routes

Writing



5. Rearrange the following

1. is – place – special – Istanbul - a - very

Istanbul is a special place.

2. tell – you – Could – the – please me - way - to – centre – information – the ?

Could you tell me the way to the information centre, please ?

3. love– cold – juice – I'd – please– orange- some.

I'd love some cold orange juice , please.

Vocabulary and structure

6. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

a few – across – coin – crossroads - customers – lira – pays -purse - take out

1. The students **take out** their pens to write some notes
2. Oh, no. I left my **purse** at home with all my money ! .
3. Dad usually **pays** for all things we buy
4. Don't give little kids any **coins** they may put them in their mouths .
5. Sara has to go **across** The market every day to go home .
6. I haven't many friends , only **a few** .
7. Kazem is a famous shop for ice cream ,it is always full of **customers**.....
8. People in USA use the dollar but in Turkey they use the **lira**

7. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

continent – Empire - government –jewellery - powerful – reached – sultan – Trade

1. Asia is the biggest **continent** In the world.
2. Gaza used to be rich and **powerful** in the past.
3. The **government** Is going to build a lot of houses for homeless people .
4. **Trade** Is buying and selling goods.
5. The Ottoman **Empire**.....controlled the Arab world for 400 years.
6. The Islamic culture **reached** China in the east and Europe in the west
7. The ruler of Muslim countries was called the **sultan**
8. Maha must be very rich, she wears amazing **jewelleries**

Structure: a lot, much, many, a little and a few.

Countable الأسماء المعدودة	Uncountable الأسماء الغير معدودة
A lot of There are a lot of mosques in Gaza.	a lot of There is a lot of water in the bottle.
تستخدم a lot of قبل الاسم المعدود و غير المعدود على أن تكون الجملة مثبتة	
many كثير Are there many parks in Gaza? There aren't many parks in Gaza. مع الاسم المعدود فقط	much كثير Is there much sugar in your tea? There isn't much sugar in my tea. مع الاسم الغير معدود فقط
تستخدم many قبل الاسم المعدود على أن تكون الجملة منفية أو على هيئة سؤال. و تستخدم much مع الاسم غير المعدود على أن تكون الجملة منفية أو على هيئة سؤال	
a few قليل I have only a few friends ,not many. مع الاسم المعدود فقط not many = only a few	a little قليل I have only a little money ,not much. مع الاسم الغير معدود فقط not much = only a little

8. Choose the correct answer :

1. It was a big party . (A few – Not many – A lot) of people came.
2. Ali was very thirsty, he drank (little – a lot – many) of water.
3. I can't buy this book I have (a lot – not much – not many) money , only 3 sheqles .
4. I need just (a lot – few – a little) sugar in my tea.
5. Only (a few – a lot – many) students passed the exam , it was really difficult .
6. I haven't read (lots – many – much) stories during the last holiday.
7. How (many – much – long) students are there in your class?
8. How (many – much – long) salt do you like in your food?
9. Is there (much – a few – many) juice in the bottle?
10. Have you seen (a few – many – much) snow in winter in Gaza?

9. Correct the mistake.

1. Are there much apples in the box? (..... **many**)
2. There isn't many oil in the bottle . Only a little. (..... **much**)
3. Is there many oranges in the fridge? (..... **Are**)
4. I don't have a lot of sweets in my bag. Only two. (..... **many**)
5. I couldn't find much desks in the class .Just three. (..... **many**)
6. How many tomato paste do you need? (..... **much**)
7. I can see a little people in the street ,not many. (..... **a few**)
8. How much students answered the questions correctly? (..... **many**)

Structure: a/an and the (articles)

Articles

a – an – some – the

أدوات التعريف و التنكير

نستخدم a / an /some عندما نبدأ الحديث عن شيء ما للمرة الأولى أي يعتبر جديدا للمستمع أو القارئ.

Examples.

1. There is a book on the table. ❖
استخدمنا a هنا لأننا تحدثنا عن الكتاب لأول مرة حيث لم يذكر عنه شيئا مسبقا.
2. There is an orange in the box. ❖
استخدمنا an هنا لأننا تحدثنا عن البرتقالة لأول مرة حيث لم يذكر عنها شيئا مسبقا وبالطبع لم نستخدم a لأن orange بدأت بحرف علة. (حروف العلة هي: a - o - u - e - i)
3. There are some books on the table. ❖
استخدمنا some هنا لأننا تحدثنا عن الكتاب لأول مرة حيث لم يذكر عنه شيئا مسبقا . و لم نستخدم a or an لأن books جمع . ❖
عند الحديث عن شيء ما معروف لدى المستمع و القارئ أي عند الحديث عنه للمرة الثانية

نغير a / an /some إلى the

Examples

1. There is a book on the table. The book is about Jerusalem. ❖
استخدمنا a في الجملة الأولى لأننا تحدثنا عن الكتاب لأول مرة حيث لم يذكر عنه شيئا مسبقا . ثم استخدمنا the في الجملة الثانية لأنه أصبح معروفا لدينا .
2. I bought an umbrella. The umbrella is black and white. ❖
الأسماء تعطى صفة التعريف للأماكن لذلك يجب أن يسبق اسم المكان the
1. My brother studies in the Islamic University.
2. Hala works in the Shifa Hospital.
3. I saw the Blue Mosque in Turkey.

أيضا نستخدم the مع الأسماء التي يوجد منها واحد فقط مثل الشمس و القمر the sun / the moon

The sun is a star , but the moon is a planet.

10. Put a – an– the

1. I watched**a**.....film , **the** film was interesting .
2. I usually eat **an**..... Egg for breakfast every day .
3. I met**a**..... New student in the class, **the**..... Student is called Raghad .
4. Dad bought me**a**..... watch ,**the**..... watch is really beautiful .
5.**The**..... Topkapi Palace is a wonderful place in Istanbul .
6. **The**..... Pyramids are amazing buildings in Egypt . .
7. **The**..... moon shines at night but**the**..... sun gives us light in the daytime .
8.**The**..... Romans made Istanbul their eastern capital .
9. Hala broke**a**..... vase ,**the**..... vase was very expensive .
10.**The**..... Shifaa Hospital is the biggest in Gaza strip

11. Make questions :

1. My coat is **100 dollars**.
How much is your coat ?
2. I read **5 stories** for Ghasan Kanafany .
How many stories for Ghassan Kanafani did you read ?
3. I'd like **a little** sugar in my coffee .
How much sugar would you like ?
4. **Only a few people** visited Ghada .
How many people visited Ghada ?

12. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>meat</u> | - egg | - cake | - orange |
| 2. a lot | - much | - many | - <u>few</u> |
| 3. coin | - lira | - <u>pencil</u> | - dollar |
| 4. pay | - buy | - sell | - <u>write</u> |
| 5. teacher | - <u>customer</u> | - farmer | - nurse |

13. Do as shown between brackets.

1. Eman has got a few friends in her new school . (negate)
Eman hasn't got many friends.
2. put away ×.....**take out** inside × **outside** forget × **remember** (Opposites)
3. I haven't got much time, I need to study for the exams (change into affirmative)
I have got a little time.
4. lemon - tomato - olive - jam. (Odd one out)

UNIT 6 Palestinian success stories

Listening

A) listen to the conversation and choose the correct answer.

- Students in grade nine have subjects..
a- ten b- eight c- nine
- Toqa needs to work harder at
a- Arabic b- Maths c- Science

B) Listen to the conversation again and tick (✓) or (x).

- Malak is in grade eight. (X)
- Malak and Lubna like Arabic very much . (✓)
- Lubna has five lessons a day . (X)

Speaking

2- Match A with B

- Where does our national identity come from? (3) But I'm sure you could do better .
- Palestinian building stone is excellent. (5) By the age of four, she could read .
- Your results at the exam aren't good ! (4) Well done , very good work !
- Salma has finished her homework . (2) Yes, that's completely right.
- Tamara is really clever ! (1) From culture , language and food .

3- Complete the conversation with useful phrases.

right – guess – work – busy – whole– fantastic – party – hope - answer

Marwa : Hi Sara I called you but you didn't **answer**.....?

Mariam : Sorry I was so **busy**..... , we are preparing for a big family **party**..... .

Marwa : Wow , That's needs a lot of **work**.....

Mariam : You are **right**..... as the **whole**..... family are invited .

Marwa : I **guess**..... it will be a very **fantastic**.....party!

Mariam : I **hope**..... so .

Reading



4. Read the following passage then answer the questions.

Some of the world's oldest cities were built in Palestine, and they were constructed with excellent stone. This building stone and also marble were cut by our ancestors from the Holy Land itself. Today, the stone industry remains very important: with its beautiful colours and excellent quality Palestinian stone is often preferred by architects round the world.

Stone was not always produced as efficiently as it is now. In ancient times, it was very difficult to cut stone. Everything was done by hand, and it was slow, hard work.....
..... They also make 450 million dollars a year for Palestine, and they provide over 22,000 jobs

(A) Read and mark the sentences true (✓) or false.(X)

1. Some of the world's oldest cities were built in Palestine. (✓)
2. In ancient times, it was very easy to cut stone. (X)
3. Now, , technology helps , and finished stone is produced very efficiently (✓)
4. Palestinian stone has beautiful colours and excellent quality. (✓)

(B) Answer the following questions:

1. How many jobs does Palestinian stone industry provide ?

- **22000 jobs .**
.....

2. Why is Palestinian stone often preferred by architects round the world?

- **Because of its beautiful colours and good quality.**
.....

(C) Read again and find the following in the text.

Word		Opposite
newest	x	oldest
ugly	x	beautiful
quick	x	slow
easy	x	difficult
danger	x	safety
different	x	same
alone	x	together
teach	x	learn
less	x	more
carelessly	x	carefully

Word		Meaning
built	=	constructed
successfully	=	efficiently
pretty	=	beautiful
basic	=	important
hard	=	difficult
more than	=	over
supply	=	provide
region	=	area
work	=	job
stay	=	remain

(D) The underlined pronoun (its) refers to : **Palestinian stone.**

(E) The best title for this passage is : **Palestinian stone.**

Writing



5. Rewrite the sentence with the correct punctuation.

1. some of the worlds oldest cities were built in 35alestine
Some of the world's oldest cities were built in Palestine.

6. Rearrange the following

1. the – In - everything – past – was - hand- by -done .
In the past , everything was done by hand.
2. area - in – your - important – What – industries– there – are ?
What important industries are there in your area ?

Vocabulary and structure

7. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

- Cover – experts – geography – identity – independent – pointing – title – towards – specially
1. We study about countries, people, weather and plants in our **geography** book .
2. Dora and Sponge Bope are cartoon films that designed **specially** for children.
3. Our national **identity** comes from culture, religion, customs , history and everything .
4. The Palestinian work hard to get their country free and **independent** .
5. A : What is the **title** of the book you have read .
B : It's written on the **cover** , it's "Men in the Sun " !
6. A : What are you **pointing** at ?
B : At that fantastic car ! That is very nice.
7. Excellent teachers and computer **experts** designed our new school books.
8. Be careful, you are driving **towards** a big tree in the street.

8. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list

advantages - by hand – efficiently – Factory - industry- marble – percent – provides – quarry

1. Palestine is famous for its excellent stone and **marble** .
2. Life in the past was very hard as everything was done **by hand** .
3. Osman hopes to get 98 **percent** in tawjihi to study medicine Insha'Allah .
4. Al Awda **Factory** makes biscuits and ice-cream.
5. Hebron is famous for glass **industry** .
6. UNRWA **provides** education and health services to the Palestinian refugees .
7. Olive oil is very healthy; it has several **advantages** including its high quality.
8. Medicine is developed a lot; operations are done more **efficiently** today.
9. A : Does the stone go straight from **quarry** to the customers ?
B : No , it's cut and prepared in factories first .

Structure present simple passive

Active and passive

المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول

- ❖ تكون الجملة مبنية للمعلوم عندما تبدأ بمن قام بالفعل (الفاعل) بينما تكون مبنية للمجهول عندما تبدأ بمن وقع عليه الفعل (المفعول به) .
- ❖ عند التحويل من المبنى للمعلوم إلى المبنى للمجهول و في حال يكون من قام بالفعل مهما نحفظ به و نسبقه بـ **by** أما إذا كان غير مهم أو مشهور جدا فلا داعي لذكره .

1. Bakers make bread.

Bread **is made** by bakers.

2. Millions of people use the internet all over the world.

The internet **is used** all over the world by millions of people.

*** عند التحويل من مبني للمعلوم **Active** إلى مبني للمجهول **Passive** عليك اتباع ما يلي:

1. تحديد الفاعل **Subject**

2. تحديد زمن الفعل **Verb**

3. تحديد المفعول به **Object**

Passive in present simple tense

المبنى للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط

عند التحويل إلى مبني للمجهول في هذا الزمن يلزم ما يلي:

وضع المفعول به + **is** أو **are** أو **am** + التصريف الثالث للفعل.

Examples :

S. V. O.

1- Mother cooks the food.

The food is cooked by mother.

لأن المفعول به مفرد استخدمنا **is**

S. V. O.

2- Ali makes chairs.

Chairs are made by Ali.

لأن المفعول به جمع. استخدمنا **are**

9. Change into passive .

1. The teacher explains the lessons clearly .
The lessons are explained clearly.
2. Dina does her homework in the evening .
Homework is done in the evening.
3. The students clean the class every day .
The class is cleaned every day.
4. People speak Arabic in many countries .
Arabic is spoken in many countries.
5. Children watch cartoon films.
Cartoon films are watched by children.
6. People use computers everywhere.
Computers are used everywhere.
7. Nour eats an apple every day .
An apple is eaten by Nour every day.
8. Lamis usually cuts the vegetables for salad.
The vegetables are usually cut for salad.

10. Correct the mistake .

- 1- Machines are producing in Germany. (...**produced**...)
- 2- Olive trees is grown by Palestinian farmers. (.....**are**.....)
- 3- The questions are answer correctly by the students (.....**are answered**.....)
- 4- The floor is sweeping every day. (.....**is swept**.....)
- 5- Tables is making of wood. (.....**are made**.....)
- 6- Water are used to grow crops. (.....**is**.....)
- 7- The building is designed of excellent engineers . (.....**by**.....)



Passive in past simple tense

المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط

عند التحويل إلى مبني للمجهول في هذا الزمن يلزم ما يلي:

وضع المفعول به + was + أو were + التصريف الثالث للفعل.

Example :

S. V. O.

1- I cleaned the room.



S. V. O.

2- Ali invited many people to the party.



were استخدمنا لأن المفعول به جمع.

لأن المفعول به مفرد استخدمنا was

11. Change into passive .

1. The child broke the toy .
The toy was broken by the child.
2. The students cleaned the class yesterday.
The class was cleaned yesterday.
3. Edison invented the electric lamp.
The electric lamp was invented by Edison.
4. The farmers grew the crops.
The crops were grown by the farmers.
5. Mother made the cake.
The cake was made by mother.
6. Osman bought a new car.
A new car was bought by Osman.
7. I read a nice story .
A nice story was read by me.
8. Hala wrote three emails.
Three emails were written by Hala.

12.

Correct the mistake :

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. The clothes <u>was washing</u> yesterday. | (<u>were washed</u>) |
| 2. The Pyramids were <u>build</u> by the ancient Egyptians. | (<u>built</u>) |
| 3. The film of Titanic was <u>watch</u> by millions of people. | (<u>watched</u>) |
| 4. Palestinian old cities were <u>construct</u> with excellent stone. | (<u>constructed</u>) |
| 5. The dinner <u>were</u> cooked by Mum. | (<u>was</u>) |
| 6. The room <u>tidied</u> up yesterday. | (<u>was tidied</u>) |
| 7. Fire was <u>using</u> for cooking in the past.. | (<u>used</u>) |
| 8. The book <u>were</u> put on the table an hour ago. | (<u>was</u>) |
| 9. The first plane was made <u>in</u> brothers Wright . | (<u>by</u>) |
| 10. This wonderful picture was <u>draw</u> by Aya and Lina . | (<u>drawn</u>) |

13. Choose the correct answer.

- I (invited – was invited – invites) to the party by my friends .
- Olive oil (is preferred – preferred – are preferred) because it's light and healthy .
- The boy (hit – hits – was hit) by the car .
- The wall was painted (on – of – by) Ahmed and his friend .
- The notes (correct – is corrected – are corrected) by the teacher.
- Over 2000 people were (kill – killed – kills) in the war against Gaza .

14. Do as shown between brackets.

- How much quarries are there in Palestine ? (correct) many
- English –were –books - – our – by – designed- experts . (Rearrange)
Our English books were designed by experts.
- I invited twenty guests to my birthday party. (Make passive)
Twenty guests were invited to my birthday party.
- She always likes to walk by..... the river (add a preposition (at – of - by)
- improve - develop - grow – plan .(odd one out)

15. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. marble | - stone | - rock | - <u>book</u> |
| 2. <u>Take</u> | - provide | - give | - supply |
| 3. Geography | - IT | - <u>toy</u> | - PE |
| 4. are built | - was bought | - <u>is learning</u> | - were played |
| 5. Design | - plan | - construct | - <u>eat</u> |
| 6. Area | - place | - <u>stone</u> | - region |
| 7. save | - rescue | - protect | - <u>destroy</u> |

Listening scripts

Unit one

Listen to the following text then answer the questions.

Lubna and her family are going to Nablus tomorrow. Their comfortable tour bus will take them to the hotel at 6: 00 am. From there, they will explore the busy city centre and visit a traditional soap factory. They will stay there for two days.

Unit two

Listen to the following dialogue then answer the questions.

- Lubna** : Grandma is arriving in a week, and we haven't prepared the guest bedroom yet.
Malak : yes, she is leaving London on Monday.
Lubna : so, we should prepare a lot of things.
Malak : First, we need to choose a new carpet.
Lubna : And buy a new wardrobe . what else?
Malak : we need to put up the curtains too.
Lubna : that's right , let's start

Unit 3

Listen to the following passage then answer the questions.

Majed has got a terrible bug at the moment, and he's really very sick. He's hot all the time, and he has a fever of 40°C. He also has a sore throat and an earache .
It's worse than a bad cold it's flu The best medicine for him is paracetamol, and then he needs several quiet days in bed.

UNIT 4

Listen to the following passage then answer the questions.

Mahatma Gandhi is the brave and strong leader of the of people of India / Yasser Arafat the strong and intelligent leader of the of people of Palestine ,he died in 2004 / Nelson Mandela who was born in 1918 was the warm and fair leader of the of people of South Africa.

UNIT 5

During the summer the Yafawi cousins went to Turkey . They stayed in Istanbul for five days , they visited the Blue Mosque and the Topkapi palace , the nature there is so beautiful they enjoyed their visit very much

UNIT 6

. listen to the conversation then answer the questions.

- Malak** : What grade are you in ?
Lubna : I'm in grade nine .
Malak : Oh, how many subjects do students in grade nine have?
Lubna : I have ten subjects, six lessons a day .
Malak : What are your best subjects ?
Lubna : I like Arabic very much and I'm very good at science .
Malak : Me too ,I like Arabic, What about maths ?
Lubna : Well, I am not good at maths , I need to work harder.
Malak : . I wish you the best.