

Jordan High Note

Grade 10
Semester 1

Unit 1 LOOKING GOOD

ملخص وأوراق عمل
Summary & Worksheets

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A. Grammar Summary

أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

1. The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث تتكرر معنا أو تحدث كل فترة معينة. كما يستخدم للتحدث عن الحقائق المثبتة والأمور المتعارف عليها بين كل الناس.

١. حالة الإثبات: تكون الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط بوضع الفعل المجرد في الجملة وإضافة (s / es) على الفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً، أما إذا كان الفاعل جمع فإن الفعل يبقى مجرداً. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة (be) نقوم بتحويله إلى (is) حسب حالة الفاعل (مفرد أو جمع أو متكون):

Affirmative: الإثبات A) Subject + V _(infinitive) + object + complement.

B) Subject + BE _(is / am / are) + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **plays** football every day. - They **play** basketball every weekend.

- He **is** my friend. - I **am** your teacher. - They **are** my brothers.

٢. حالة النفي: يتم تكوين جملة النفي بإضافة أداة النفي **doesn't** إذا كان الفاعل جمع قبل الفعل النظامي أو الفعل الشاذ على حد سواء، ومن ثم نقوم بإرجاع الفعل إلى صيغته المجردة وإزالة آية إضافات. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي أحد تصارييف الفعل BE نضع **not** بعد الفعل لتصبح **(isn't / aren't / am not)**:

Negative: النفي A) Subject + don't / doesn't + V _(infinitive) + object + complement.

B) Subject + BE + **not** _(isn't / aren't / am not) + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **doesn't play** football every day.

- They **don't play** basketball every weekend.

- He **isn't** my friend. - I **am not** your teacher. - They **aren't** my brothers.

٣. حالة السؤال: يتم تكوين جملة الاستفهام بإضافة أداة الاستفهام **Do / Does** في بداية الجملة (في حالة الفعل النظامي والشاذ) مع إرجاع الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالته المجردة. وفي حالة الفعل الرئيسي BE يتم استخدامها كأدلة سؤال ووضعها في بداية الجملة:

Interrogative: الاستفهام A) Do/Does + subject + V _(infinitive) + object + complement + ?

B) BE _(is/ am/ are) + subject + object + complement + ?

Example: - Does Ahmad **play** football every day?

- Do they **play** basketball every weekend?

- Is he **your** friend? - Am I **your** teacher? - Are they **your** brothers?

Keywords: الدلائل Every (week, month, day, year, hour, weekend, night...), always, never, sometimes, usually, often, rarely, seldom, regularly, most days, hardly ever

ملاحظة هامة: متى نضيف es للفعل المجرد في حالة المضارع البسيط؟؟؟

يتم إضافة es للفعل إذا انتهى بأحد الأحرف التالية: ch, sh, x, o, z, s, ss

examples: search → searches push → pushes pass → passes

2. The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن أحداث تقع الآن فقط (في الوقت الحالي). ويتم تصريف الفعل إلى حالة المضارع المستمر بإضافة أحد تصارييف الفعل (be) قبل الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ ing كالتالي:

He, she, it → is

I → am

they, we, you → are

١) حالة الجملة المثبتة: تكون بإضافة أحد تصارييف الفعل (be) قبل الفعل المجرد ومن ثم إضافة (ing) بعد الفعل المجرد.

Affirmative (الإثبات): Subject + (be = is/ am/ are) + (v -ing) + object + complement.

Examples:

Salwa **is doing** her homework now.

They **are playing** in the garden at the moment.

I **am reading** an interesting book right now.

٢) حالة الجملة المنفية: تكون في زمن المضارع المستمر بإضافة (not) بعد تصريف (be) قبل الفعل المجرد الذي يضاف بعده المقطع (ing).

Negative (النفي): Subject + (is, am, are) + not + v -ing + object + complement.

Examples: Salwa **is not doing** her homework now.

They **are not playing** in the garden at the moment.

I **am not reading** an interesting book right now.

٣) حالة الجملة الاستفهامية: تكون في زمن المضارع المستمر بوضع تصريف (Be) في بداية الجملة قبل الفاعل، وإضافة للفعل المجرد (ing).

Interrogative (الاستفهام): (Be = Is, Am, Are) + subject + v -ing + object + complement.

Examples: Is Salwa **doing** her homework at the moment?

Are you **playing** in the garden now?

Are you **reading** an interesting book right now?

٤) من الممكن أن تبدأ الجملة الاستفهامية في زمن المضارع المستمر بإضافة أحد أدوات الاستفهام مثل:

Examples: What are you doing now?

Who are you talking about at the moment?

٥) دلالات زمن المضارع المستمر:

Keywords (الدلائل): At the moment – now – look! – listen! – be careful! – watch out! – nowadays – this + زمن (this week ...etc.), today, these days, at present

ملاحظة هامة: إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف علة وكان الفعل مكون من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير:

Examples: stop → stopping plan → planning cut → cutting travel → travelling

3. State and Action Verbs أفعال السكون والحركة

نقسم الأفعال إلى نوعين:

أ. **أفعال حركية (dynamic verbs)**: وهذه الأفعال تدل على حركة أو نشاط أو القيام بنشاط ما. ويمكن لهذه الأفعال أن تستمر لفترة زمنية مؤقتة. ولذلك يمكن استعمالها في حالة الاستمرارية (be + v + ing). هذه الأفعال مثل:

play eat clean walk ينظف يقرأ
sleep يذهب go ينام meet يقابل....

❖ **أمثلة:**

1. They **are** playing now. هم يلعبون الآن. (اللعبة مستمرة)
2. He **is** eating lunch at the moment. (مستمرة) هو يتناول الغداء هذه اللحظة.
3. We **were** cleaning the car. (تنظيف السيارة كان مستمراً). كنا ننظف السيارة.

ب. **أفعال ثبات (stative/non-progressive verbs)**: وهذه الأفعال تدل على حالة شعورية أو اعتقاد أو تملك شيء أو حواس. وعندما نستعمل هذه الأفعال نحن لا نقصد أنها مستمرة في لحظة ما، بل هي أفعال دائمة الحصول. لذلك نعتبرها حقائق دائمة. ولذلك من نوع استعمال مثل هذه الأفعال في حالة الاستمرارية (be + v + ing). هذه الأفعال مثل:

love believe need يعتقد hate يكره have يملك يرى

لاحظ أن مثل هذه الأفعال لا تدل على القيام بنشاط أو حركة ما، إنما عن حالة من الشعور أو الاعتقاد أو تملك شيء، لذلك يمنع استعمالها في حالة الاستمرارية التي تقييد أن نشاطاً ما يحصل مستمراً لفترة مؤقتة. ادرس الأمثلة:

☒ Akram **is** loving his mother. أكرم يحب أمه الآن (أي مستمر الآن لفترة مؤقتة).

هذا الجملة خطأ لأن الفعل (love) يدل على شعور، والشعور حالة دائمة = حقيقة.

☒ They **are** believing that they should change the plan.

وهذه الجملة خطأ أيضاً لأن الفعل (believe) يدل على اعتقاد. (حالة دائمة = حقيقة)

والصحيح أن نكتب هذه الجمل كما يلي:

✓ Akram **loves** his mother.

✓ They **believe** that they should change the plan.

فيما يلي الأفعال الممنوعة من الاستمرارية (v-ing):

1. **state of "being"** حالة الكينونة مثل:

is am are was were been

✓ She **is** a nurse. (صحيح)

☒ She **isng** a nurse. (خطأ)

2. **senses** : أفعال الحواس مثل

see hear smell يشم يسمع

✓ He **hears** strange voices. (صحيح)

☒ He **is hearing** strange voices. (خطأ)

أفعال الاعتقاد ووجهات النظر والعواطف مثل:

know	يعرف	dislike	لا يحب	think	يعتقد	appreciate	يقدر
adore	يُهيِّم	believe	يعتقد	love	يحب	hate	يكره
Like	يحب	seem	يبدو	recognize	يُعْرَف	feel	يُعْتَقِد
understand	يُفهِّم	consider	يُعْتَبِر	need	يحتاج	fear	يُخَافُ / يُخَشِّى
✓ Ramzi knows you.	(صحيح)						
☒ Ramzi is knowing you.	(خطأ لأن الفعل ممنوع من الاستمرار)						

4. possession **أفعال التملك مثل:**

have/has/ had	يملك	own	يملك	possess	يملك	belong	يملك
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✓ Ahmad **owns** a car. (صحيح)

☒ Ahmad **is ownig** a car. (خطأ لأن الفعل ممنوع من الاستمرار)

لاحظ أن الأفعال الممنوعة من الاستمرارية جائز أن تستعمل في جميع الأزمنة ما عدا الأزمنة المستمرة.

✓ She **has recognised** the man. (صحيح)

☒ She **has been recognising** the man. (خطأ، الفعل ممنوع من الاستمرارية)

✓ I **knew** the answer. (صحيح)

☒ I **was knowing** the answer. (خطأ)

✓ You **will love** the city. (صحيح)

☒ You **will be loving** the city. (خطأ)

ملخص القاعدة

أي فعل يدل على حالة مؤقتة (قد يستمر لفترة محدودة ثم يتوقف) فهو قابل للاستمرار، وأي فعل يدل على حالة دائمة (أي حقيقة موجودة في الوقت الحالي) فهو ممنوع من الاستمرار.

انتبه: بعض الأفعال أحياناً مسموح استعمالها في حالة المستمر، وفي أحياناً أخرى ممنوع. ويعتمد ذلك على معنى الفعل. فمثلاً الفعل (يرى/ حواس see) ممنوع من الاستمرار، ولكن إذا جاء بمعنى (يقابل see) في هذه الحالة مسموح أن يأتي في حالة المستمر. ادرس الأمثلة:

✓ I can **see** a bird in the tree. (هذا فعل حواس/ ممنوع من الاستمرارية)

✓ I am **seeing** my friend tonight. (هذا فعل حركي/ مسموح الاستمرارية)

الجدول التالي يبين أشهر هذه الأفعال (التي تأتي مستمرة، وأحياناً ممنوعة من الاستمرارية)

ممنوع الاستمرار إذا جاء بمعنى	مسموح الاستمرارية إذا جاء بمعنى
see	يرى
think	يعتقد
have/has/had	يملك
look	يبدو
weigh	وزنه
hear	يسمع
	seeing يقابل
	thinking يفك
	having / يواجه
	looking ينظر
	weigh (شيء)
	listening (يصغي)

3. Articles أدوات التعريف

كما نعرف، فإن الأسماء إما أن تكون معرفة وإما أن تكون نكرة. ولتعريف أو تكير الأسماء فإننا نستخدم أدوات تسمى (أدوات التعريف والتكير) مثل the, a, an بالإضافة إلى أداة التعريف الصفرية.

❖ Zero article (Ø) (بلا أداة تعريف أو تكير):

- تستخدم مع الجموع والأسماء غير المعدودة للتحدث عن شيء/شخص بالعموم، مثل:

Ghada reads a lot of **books** on modern design.

I'm really into **science**.

- مع الأيام، الأشهر، الفصول، العطل، أجزاء اليوم، مثل:

Summer holidays start in **July**.

- مع أسماء القارات والدول، مثل:

My parents are from **Egypt**.

هناك بعض الاستثناءات، مثل:

in **the United Kingdom**, in **the United States**, in **the Netherlands**, in **The Hague**

❖ أدوات التكير a / an: نستخدم a أو an وذلك:

- قبل الاسم المعدود المفرد:

- عندما نذكر شيئاً أو شخصاً ما لأول مرة أو للإشارة إلى أي شخص أو شيء من نوع أو مجموعة ما، مثل:

I am wearing a **leather jacket**.

- مع المهن، مثل:

I am a **shop assistant**.

❖ أداة التعريف the: تستخدم أداة التعريف the لـ:

- للتحدث عن شيء أو شخص محدد أو مميز، مثل:

I like **the colour** of that dress.

- عندما نذكر شيء ما أو شخص ما للمرة الثانية، مثل:

I'm wearing a leather jacket. **The jacket** looks great.

- مع صيغة التفضيل للصفات، مثل:

Ahmad is **the best** player.

- مع الأرقام الترتيبية، مثل:

Samer is **the first** in his class.

- للإشارة إلى فترات من الزمن، مثل:

I was born in **the 1980s**.

B. Grammar Worksheet**ب. ورقة عمل القواعد****Extra grammar questions****أسئلة قواعد إضافية****Q1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: (PRESENT SIMPLE)**

1. I (be) Ahmad.
2. She (speak) French.
3. We (walk) to work every day.
4. I (like) pasta very much.
5. They (play) chess at weekends.
6. I always (wear) comfortable clothes.
7. Mona sometimes (get) home at 6.
8. At weekends, Ali (meet/always) his friends at the club.
9. Nader usually (go) to work by bus.
10. My teacher always (give) a lot of homework.
11. We sometimes (meet) in front of the cinema.
12. She (go) to the park every Friday.
13. He (ride) his bike every day.
14. I (not/believe) in fortune tellers.
15. Ahmad (not/smoke) too much.
16. My grandfather (not/know) anything about music.
17. We (not/do) the homework after class.
18. I (not/like) pizza.
19. (you/eat) breakfast every morning?
20. (you/read) Qur'an everyday?

**Q2: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets:
(PRESENT CONTINUOUS)**

1. Today, they (not/come) to school.
2. The shop assistant the door now. (close)
3. Look! Ahmad two baskets. (carry)
4. Now Mrs. Hamid out of the window. (look)
5. I the money at the moment. (count)
6. Listen! The manager to a customer. (talk)
7. The shop at the moment. (close)
8. She a shower now. (not/take)
9. It's seven o'clock and they to school now. (go)
10. Look! The men blue uniforms. (wear)
11. The taxi for them at the moment. (wait)
12. She a red shirt and black jeans today. (wear)
13. The boys snowballs at the girls now. (throw)
14. Who in the garden now? (play)
15. Look! I a picture. (paint)
16. Susan TV now. (not / watch)
17. We a book at this moment. (not / read)
18. (you / visit) us today?
19. What (she / read) at the moment?
20. When (you / travel) to Egypt?

Q3: Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence: (STATE & DYNAMIC VERBS)

1. She the answer to the question.
a. know b. knows c. is knowing d. is know
2. They dinner when I arrived.
a. were cooking b. cook c. are cook d. cooked
3. I a car and a motorcycle.
a. am own b. own c. owns d. am owning
4. He to the gym every morning.
a. is go b. going c. goes d. go
5. We the movie so far.
a. are loving b. love c. loves d. is loving
6. She very tired after the workout.
a. is feeling b. feel c. feels d. is feel
7. I that this is a bad idea.
a. am think b. think c. am thinking d. thinks
8. They in the pool right now.
a. swim b. swims c. swimming d. are swimming
9. He a lot of noise during the party.
a. is making b. make c. makes d. made
10. I the cake smells delicious.
a. am thinking b. am think c. think d. thinks
11. She a new dress for the party.
a. has b. is having c. is has d. have
12. We to the music all night.
a. danced b. dances c. dance d. are dancing
13. He very happy today.
a. is feeling b. feels c. is feel d. feel

14. I the answer to that question.

a. am knowing b. am know c. knows d. know

15. They a lot of noise upstairs.

a. made b. makes c. are making d. make

16. She her keys every morning.

a. loses b. is lose c. lose d. losing

17. I this book belongs to Sarah.

a. am believing b. believe c. believes d. am believe

18. We a great time at the party.

a. are having b. have c. has d. having

19. He very well in the exam.

a. performed b. performs c. is perform d. is performing

20. I this tastes strange.

a. am feel b. feel c. am feeling d. feels

Q4: Choose the correct article to complete each sentence: (ARTICLES)

1. She adopted cat from the shelter.

a. Ø b. the c. an d. a

2. He is honest man.

a. the b. Ø c. an d. a

3. I saw moon last night.

a. an b. a c. Ø d. the

4. She doesn't eat meat.

a. a b. an c. Ø d. the

5. He wants to buy umbrella.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

6. We visited Eiffel Tower in Paris.

a. the b. an c. a d. Ø

7. She is engineer.

a. the b. an c. a d. Ø

8. He drank water after the run.

a. an b. a c. Ø d. the

9. I saw elephant at the zoo.

a. an b. a c. Ø d. the

10. He is reading book about history.

a. the b. Ø c. an d. a

11. Mount Everest is the tallest mountain.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

12. She plays piano beautifully.

a. a b. the c. an d. Ø

13. He is university student.

a. a b. the c. Ø d. an

14. She wants to be artist.

a. Ø b. the c. an d. a

15. He went to school early today.

a. an b. a c. the d. Ø

Student Book Exercises**تمارين القواعد الهمامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة****Ex. 3, S.B Page 5: Match sentences 1–6 with meanings a–f. (Present simple & Present Continuous)**

1. <input type="checkbox"/> Everyone is waiting for their results.	a. facts and general truths
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Everyone seems happy.	b. routines and habits
3. <input type="checkbox"/> I work hard at school every day.	c. state verbs (e.g., <i>want, know, prefer, remember, understand, mean, imagine, appear, seem</i>)
4. <input type="checkbox"/> I'm having a family dinner to celebrate.	d. actions happening right now
5. <input type="checkbox"/> It's becoming more and more common for students to meet with friends.	e. temporary situations happening now
6. <input type="checkbox"/> People usually organise their own celebrations.	f. changing situations

Ex. 4, S.B Page 5: Complete the sentences with the correct form. (State and Dynamic verbs)

- 1 My friends and I **take / are taking** a class this month and today we '**re learning / learn** how to knit.
- 2 It **gets / 's getting** late but I **don't want / 'm not wanting** to leave the family dinner!
- 3 I **'m thinking / think** that social media is a great way to stay connected but I **prefer / 'm preferring** face-to-face conversations.
- 4 My best friend **hates / 's hating** doing exercise so unfortunately we '**re never going / never go** running together.

Ex. 5, S.B Page 5: Write the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Rana 1 (pack) for our trip and it's really difficult.

Nour I 2 (know) what you mean. What have you got so far?

Rana I 3 (choose) some comfortable things like T-shirts and trousers.

4 (you/think) of taking any warm clothes?

Nour No, only a sweater or a light jacket.

Rana I 5 (want) to take my new sun hat, but it's too big for my bag.

Nour It 6 (not seem) worth taking a sun hat. We 7 (plan) mostly indoor activities.

Rana That's true!

Nour Anyway, I 8 (not think) you should worry too much. We can always go shopping when we're there!

Ex. 2, S.B Page 10: Match the underlined words in sentences 1–7 with rules a–g. (ARTICLES)

1. She has won the first prize.
2. I work as a sales assistant.
3. The shop specialises in women's clothes from Jordan.
4. Women wore long dresses all the time.
5. ... the most important thing to know about clothing choices ...
6. ... is that it's like a wheel.
7. I'm wearing a smart suit. The suit looks great.

- a. We use no article (Ø) with plurals and uncountable nouns to talk about something/someone in general.
- b. We use no article (Ø) with continents, most countries and cities.
- c. We use a/an to talk about a singular countable thing/person when it is one of many or one of a group; not the only one.
- d. We use a/an with occupations.
- e. We use the to talk about a specific thing/person.
- f. We use the with superlatives, ordinal numbers, periods (e.g. the 1980s) and some countries (e.g. the UAE).
- g. We use a/an when we mention something/ someone for the first time and the when we mention it again.

تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب التمارين Workbook Exercises

Ex. 1, W.B Page 4: Complete the mini conversations.

1 A I always jeans when I'm not at school.
B Me too. I much more relaxed in casual clothes.

2 A I really hope Abbas his new school.
B I'm not sure. They a uniform and I don't think he likes it!

3 A Come shopping with me. I to buy some new T-shirts and shorts.
B Yeah, the weather hotter and I haven't got any light clothes either.

feel
have
is enjoying
is getting
need
wear

Ex. 2, W.B Page 4: Match the beginnings with the endings.

- 1. I'm working for a designer for
 - a. very interesting.
 - b. going to the Clothes Show this year.
 - c. a few weeks.
 - d. really suits me.
 - e. every year.
 - f. right now.
 - g. I come home from college.
- 2. I change clothes as soon as
 - a. very interesting.
 - b. going to the Clothes Show this year.
 - c. a few weeks.
 - d. really suits me.
 - e. every year.
 - f. right now.
 - g. I come home from college.
- 3. Our English classes are getting
 - a. very interesting.
 - b. going to the Clothes Show this year.
 - c. a few weeks.
 - d. really suits me.
 - e. every year.
 - f. right now.
 - g. I come home from college.
- 4. My friend thinks the colour blue
 - a. very interesting.
 - b. going to the Clothes Show this year.
 - c. a few weeks.
 - d. really suits me.
 - e. every year.
 - f. right now.
 - g. I come home from college.
- 5. I won't be long! I'm getting ready
 - a. very interesting.
 - b. going to the Clothes Show this year.
 - c. a few weeks.
 - d. really suits me.
 - e. every year.
 - f. right now.
 - g. I come home from college.
- 6. Clothes prices go up
 - a. very interesting.
 - b. going to the Clothes Show this year.
 - c. a few weeks.
 - d. really suits me.
 - e. every year.
 - f. right now.
 - g. I come home from college.
- 7. We're thinking about
 - a. very interesting.
 - b. going to the Clothes Show this year.
 - c. a few weeks.
 - d. really suits me.
 - e. every year.
 - f. right now.
 - g. I come home from college.

Ex. 3, W.B Page 4: Choose the correct verb forms.

A: Hi! I 1 *'m loving / love* your dress! Where 2 *are you going / do you go*? Is there an event I 3 *'m not knowing/ don't know* about?

B: No! It's a family meetup. Every year we **4 are going / go** for a meal at Plaza Hotel. I **5 'm walking / walk** there because my car **6 isn't running / doesn't run** at the moment.

A: Oh, they **7 're serving / serve** brilliant meals at the hotel. But it **8 's getting / gets** quite expensive these days.

B: I **9 'm knowing / know**, but it's not a problem! Dad **10 is always paying / always pays** for everyone!

A: Cool! Have a great time!

Ex. 4, W.B Page 4: Choose the correct answers.

Ex. 5, W.B Page 5: Complete the message with the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Hi, it's me. I'm at the restaurant, but where are you? I know you 1 (always/arrive) late, but this is very late and I 2 (get) bored! I 3 (not recognise) anyone here. And I 4 (wear) the wrong clothes! Everyone else is in jeans and tops and I 5 (be) in a suit! I 6 (not usually/wear) suits, but this is a new one. Anyway, I 7 (sit) down outside. I 8 (get) hot and sweaty. Hurry up!

Ex. 6, W.B Page 5: Read the answers and use the prompts to write questions.

1. A What / want / do / when you leave school?

.....

B I'm hoping to study to be a furniture designer.

2. A you / often / make / your own clothes?

.....

B Yes, it's fun!

3. A you / look for / anything special in this shop?

.....

B Yes, a winter jumper.

4. A your brother / still play / in a band at school?

.....

B Yes, they're really good.

Ex. 7, W.B Page 5: Complete each pair of sentences with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous forms of the verb given.

1. have

- a. I dinner with my parents at the moment. Can I call you later?
- b. I sometimes problems buying clothes from this site.

2. think

- a. you we should go home now? It's getting late.
- b. The college of starting a textile design course.

3. look

- a. The coat in the advert great, but I'm not sure if that colour suits me.
- b. you at the correct exercise? It's the one at the top of page three.

Ex. 8, W.B Page 5: Complete the conversations with the correct forms of the verbs and phrases.

get	go	hardly ever wear	have	improve	love
make	need	not fit	not know	not look forward	not seem

A Hi! You 1 2 any problems at school?

B No, it's not that. Everything 3 well at school at the moment. I 4 a lot of progress in Maths and my English marks 5 too. I 6 some extra lessons in French, so I think the exams will be OK. No, it's just that I 7 to the school event.

A Why not? You always 8 chatting to friends!

B Yes, I do. But for this you 9 to dress up.

A And you enjoy dressing up!

B OK, OK! But I'm taller than I was, and my smart dresses 10 me now. I 11 what to wear!

A My sister is about your size. She's got a lot of fantastic dresses and she 12 them.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 8: Complete the rules with **Ø** (no article), **a/an** or **the**.

1. We use to talk about a specific thing or person, because it is the only one or when it's clear which thing or person we mean.
2. We use with plurals and uncountable nouns to talk about something/someone in general.
3. We use when we mention something/someone for the first time and when we mention it again.
4. We use with continents, most countries and cities.
5. We use to talk about a singular countable thing/person when it is one of many or one of a group; not the only one.
6. We use with superlatives, ordinal numbers, periods of time and some countries.
7. We use with occupations.

Ex. 2, W.B Page 8: Match the examples a–g with the rules 1–7 from Exercise 1.

- a. () Many women in the UK like to wear **a hat** to weddings.
- b. () My cousin is **an interior designer**.
- c. () I tried these jeans on in **the changing room**.
- d. () I bought this handbag in **Milan**.
- e. () **Plain white shirts** are always stylish.
- f. () I'm going to take you to **the best shoe shop in London**.
- g. () I wore **a pale silk top** to the cinema. I spilled some juice down the top!

Ex. 3, W.B Page 8: Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1. There's **a / Ø** new sports shop in **a / the** shopping centre. **An / The** old one closed down a month ago.
2. My friend usually buys **the / Ø** designer clothes online.
3. **A / The** most expensive coffee I've ever bought was in **the / Ø** Venice!
4. I'd love to be **a / the** costume designer for **a / Ø** theatre company.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 8: Complete the blog post with Ø (no article), a/an or the.

I'm really interested in 1 clothing from 2 past. Most of my friends wear 3 new clothes and they all wear 4 same type of 5 jeans, shoes, tops, etc. But my style is different. My gran was young in 6 1960s and she's kept 7 clothes from back then. Last week she brought down 8 box from 9 attic in her house and I had a great time looking through 10 skirts and dresses in it. I found 11 beautiful long skirt and 12 elegant pair of shoes. I wore 13 outfit to my sister's graduation and 14 people there loved it!

Ex. 3, W.B Page 10: Complete the conversation with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

A Hi there. 1 you (go) home?

B No, I'm not. I 2 (go) to the shopping centre. 3 you (want) to come?

A That 4 (sound) like a good idea! I 5 usually (not go) there because I never 6 (have) time.

B There's a really good clothes shop there called Sam's. It 7 (belong) to my neighbours. They 8 (sell) everything at half price at the moment because it's the end of the season.

A 9 they (have) loose-fitting jackets? They 10 (get) really popular this season.

B Yes, I 11 (think) so. What's the matter?

A Oh, no! I can't buy anything! I 12 (not have) my wallet. It's at home ...

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
LESSON 1A VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR					
casually	adverb	غير رسمي	bags under the eyes	noun	أكياس تحت العينين
celebrate	verb	يحتفل	double chin	noun	الذقن المزدوجة
celebration	noun	احتفال	long eyelashes	noun	رموش طويلة
results	noun	نتائج	smooth skin	noun	بشرة ناعمة
school-leaver	noun	متسلوب من المدرسة	wrinkles	noun	التجاعيد
underdressed	adjective	غير مرتدي ملابس كافية	LESSON 3A LISTENING AND VOCABULARY		
uniform	noun	زي موحد	assumption	noun	افتراض
well-dressed	adjective	يرتدى ملابس لائقة	fascinating	adjective	مبهر/ جذاب/ ساحر
			stereotype	noun	الصورة النمطية
LESSON 2A VOCABULARY					
accessories	noun	زيينة / اكسسوارات	long-sleeved	adjective	بأكمام طويلة
baggy	adjective	فضفاض	loose-fitting	adjective	لباس فضفاض
blouse	noun	بلوزة	material	noun	مادة / جوهر
buttoned	adjective	مُزّرّر	narrow	adjective	ضيق
cardigan	noun	سترة من صوف محبوّك	outfit	noun	مظهر / لباس
cashmere	noun	قماش الكشمير	paisley	noun	زركشة هندية على شكل ريش
checked	adjective	على شكل مربعات	pattern	noun	نمط/ نموذج
clothing	noun	ملابس	plain	adjective	سادة/ غير مزركش
cotton	noun	القطن	polka dots	noun	نقط البولكا/ نقط ملونة
denim	noun	الجينز/ قماش قطني	scarf	noun	وشاح / شال
embroidered	adjective	مطرز	silk	noun	حرير
fabric	noun	قماش	striped	adjective	مقطم / مخطط
footwear	noun	حذاء	stylish	adjective	أنيق
full-length	adjective	كامل الطول	suit	noun	بدلة
headscarf	noun	حجاب	vintage	adjective	كلاسيكي
hoodie	noun	هودي/بلوزة ذات غطاء رأس	v-necked	adjective	قبة على شكل حرف V
leather	noun	جلد	wide-brimmed	adjective	واسعة الحواف
linen	noun	كتان	wool	noun	صوف
logo	noun	شعار / شارة			

D. Vocabulary Worksheet**د. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني (من الكتابين)**

Ex. 5, S.B Page 7: Complete the sentences with words from the box:

historical film - thinner and drier - 70/seventy – secret – creative - several thousand

1. Lama can't give too much information about the TV series because it's
2. Lama's job is to transform Malak so she appears to be years old.
3. She wants to make Malak's lips look and
4. She enjoys the part of her job most.
5. Clothes and accessories cost Lama dinars every year.
6. In the future, Lama would love to work on a

Ex. 6, S.B Page 7: Use these words and phrases to write six sentences about people you know.

bags, under the eyes, double chin, long eyelashes, smooth skin, wrinkles

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Ex. 4, S.B Page 8: Rewrite these statements using the highlighted phrasal verbs and phrases from the article.

1 I admire people who work hard to achieve their goals.

.....

2 I don't think it's right to consider yourself better than people who don't care about high-status jobs or titles.

.....

3 I'd like to start my own research company one day.

.....

4 I often make a mistake when I don't take the time to listen carefully.

.....

5 I think that challenging situations can make people's best qualities more noticeable.

.....

Ex. 5, S.B Page 8: Rewrite sentences 1–4 using compound adjectives.

WATCH OUT!

We can use compound adjectives to describe clothes and people.

If a person has *grey hair*, we say he/she is *grey-haired*.

If a person is neither young nor old, we say he/she is *middle-aged*.

1. I've got broad shoulders and curly hair.

2. I can't decide whether to wear a shirt with short sleeves or long sleeves.

3. My hair is short, but my friend has long hair.

4. My eyes are blue and my sister's are brown.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 6: Label the clothes and accessories.

1. b..... t..... 7.

2. s..... 8.

3. v..... 9.

4. b..... 10.

5. t..... 11. h.....-h.....

6. s..... b..... s.....



Ex. 2, W.B Page 6: Find the odd one out in each group.

1. linen / old / fur

2. baggy / tight / denim

3. high-heeled / plain / striped

4. narrow / casual / wide

5. faded / shiny / silk

6. matching / nylon / wool

Ex. 3, W.B Page 6: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I love **nylon** / **old** jeans, but my mother thinks they look terrible.
2. At the weekend I bought a new purple dress and a **tight** / **matching** headscarf.
3. When it's cold I usually wear my gorgeous fake **fur** / **bow** jacket.
4. I don't like wearing tight clothes when it's hot, so I usually go for a **faded** / **loose-fitting** dress.
5. The last time I was at a Premier Basketball League match, I bought a T-shirt with my favourite team's **logo** / **designer** on it.
6. My friend made me **an embroidered** / **a vintage** handkerchief, but I really don't like it.
7. I like to carry a **shoulder** / **matching** bag because then I have both my hands free.
8. My mother has still got a beautiful **loose-fitting** / **wide** leather belt from when she was a teenager.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 6: Complete the sentences.

موج - sporty - نظيف - broad - عريض - clean

1. I'd love to have hair, but mine's completely straight.
2. My dad needs to order a special size jacket because he's got very shoulders.
3. The man I saw at the bus stop was shaven.
4. My family say that I have a style, but I think it's casual.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 7: Complete the text with suitable words and phrases.

All the stars are out this evening for the book awards ceremony, and the clothes reflect a whole range of styles! This event, **1 s.....** to celebrate the best in literature, also **2 b..... o.....** people's creativity. Let's admire our next guests! Here's Dalia Albawab. She looks very glamorous as usual. She's wearing a stunning **3 f.....-l.....** blue dress with shiny **4 h.....-h.....** shoes. She's also showing off a lovely large blue hat! Many people **5 l..... u.....** to Dalia not just for her style but also for her achievements in the industry.

Her husband is with her. He's always **6 w.....-d.....**, and tonight he's wearing a grey suit and a black bow tie. His dark, **7 c.....** hair is cut short, and the new **8 m.....** suits his face much better than the beard last year! He joked in an interview earlier that he doesn't want anyone to **9 l..... d..... o.....** his style choices, which he carefully planned with a stylist this time.

Behind them comes young Laith Aljabi, the teenage author. He certainly hasn't dressed up for the occasion and is wearing his trademark T-shirt with the film **10 l.....** on it, dark blue jeans with red trainers and a big, knitted scarf. While his casual look might divide opinions, it's clear Laith isn't afraid to take risks - and he sometimes **11 g..... i.....** right!

Ex. 4, W.B Page 7: complete the sentences with the words from the box. Each missing word includes one silent letter or more. Practise saying the sentences.

دقيق/بسيط - معرفة honour - knowledge - يمشط comb

1. You need to your hair.
2. There's a difference between the words.
3. This is a great
4. I don't have much of this subject.

Ex. 6, W.B Page 7: Each list contains three words with a silent consonant. Underline one word in each group which does not contain the silent consonant.

1. b	climb	debt	stable	plumber
2. t	castle	noticed	often	butcher
3. w	two	wonder	answer	sword
4. h	hour	honest	echo	honey
5. k	kite	knife	knee	knock

Ex. 1, W.B Page 10: Choose two words that go with each noun.

1. **dark-blue / leather / baggy** jeans
2. **loose-fitting / linen / clean-shaven** dress
3. **wavy / leather / matching** shoes
4. **tanned / plain / pale** skin
5. **curly / medium-length / paisley** hair
6. **plain / balding / cotton** shirt

Ex. 2, W.B Page 10: Complete the sentences.

أنيق casually - مموح wavy - حرير silk - جينز denim - شعار logo - غير رسمي well-dressed

1. He's always dressed. He prefers simple, comfortable clothes.
2. All employees have to wear a T-shirt with the company on it.
3. is my favourite material. I've got three shirts made from it and lots of jeans.
4. You have to iron clothes made from very carefully because it's so delicate.
5. My sister's hair is neither curly nor straight. It's
6. At work, he's always, punctual and polite.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 10: Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text.

Our neighbour, Mr. Alwakil, is a quiet man in his fifties. Although he's 1....., he hasn't got much grey hair. He's pale-skinned and has a kind face.

We hardly ever see him 2..... the morning. He's working in Madaba at the 3....., so he has to get up very early. He's always very tidy and 4..... . He wears different clothes every day.

When he isn't at work, he looks completely different. He doesn't wear a suit, but a 5..... white cotton shirt, black trousers with a leather 6..... and shiny black shoes. He says he prefers to dress more casually at weekends.

1.	a young	b middle-aged	c checked
2.	a on	b at	c in
3.	a time	b minute	c moment
4.	a wavy	b clean-shaven	c baggy
5.	a plain	b linen	c wool
6.	a cap	b belt	c on

E. Reading Comprehension Worksheet**هـ. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب**

يحتوي المنهج الجديد على قطعة قراءة واستيعاب واحدة فقط في كل وحدة، وبافي القطع التي قد تجدها لها أهداف أخرى مثل التطبيق على القواعد ومعاني المفردات والكتابة.

Lesson 4A (SB, page 9): The power of appearance

When we see someone for the first time, our brains instantly notice things like their age, hair, eye and skin colour or height and voice, and we use this information to make assumptions about their education, social position and character. Without realising it, we then make important decisions – such as who to vote for, who to give a job to or who to trust – based on these assumptions.

عندما نرى شخصاً ما لأول مرة، تلاحظ أدمغتنا على الفور أشياء مثل عمره وشعره ولون عينيه وبشرته أو طوله وصوته، ونستخدم هذه المعلومات لتكوين افتراضات حول تعليمه ومكانته الاجتماعية وشخصيته. دون أن ندرك ذلك، نتخذ قرارات مهمة - مثل من نصوت له، أو من نمنحه وظيفة، أو من نثق به - بناءً على هذه الافتراضات.

A few years ago, social scientists set up an experiment in 45 different countries, in which people had to guess what 120 individuals were like based on pictures of their faces. The results showed that in every region of the world, people rated men and women over 40 as more confident, responsible, sociable and reliable. There are also studies that show that we perceive grey-haired individuals as wise or mature, or people who wear glasses as intelligent.

قبل بضع سنوات، أجرى علماء الاجتماع تجربة في 45 دولة مختلفة، حيث كان على الناس تخمين شكل 120 شخصاً بناءً على صور وجوههم. أظهرت النتائج أنه في كل منطقة من مناطق العالم، صنف الناس الرجال والنساء فوق سن الأربعين على أنهم أكثر ثقة ومسؤولية واجتماعية وموثوقة. وهناك أيضاً دراسات تُظهر أننا نعتبر الأفراد ذوي الشعر الرمادي حكماء أو ناضجين، أو الأشخاص الذين يرتدون النظارات أذكياء.

The way we dress also has an impact in situations such as school, social occasions or work. We often look up to someone who is very well-dressed and look down on those who don't dress as smartly. We show more respect to people in uniforms and are more likely to listen carefully to a doctor when he or she is wearing a white coat instead of casual clothes.

كما أن لطريقة لباسنا تأثير في مواقف مثل المدرسة والمناسبات الاجتماعية أو العمل. غالباً ما نُعجب بشخص يرتدي ملابس أنيقة للغاية ونحتقر أولئك الذين لا يرتدون ملابس أنيقة. تُظهر احتراماً أكبر للأشخاص الذين يرتدون الزي الرسمي، ونكون أكثر ميلاً للاستماع بانتباه إلى الطبيب عندما يرتدي معطفاً أبيض بدلاً من الملابس غير الرسمية.

The clothes we wear don't just affect what others think of us; they also affect how we feel about ourselves. In one fascinating experiment, scientists showed that if you wear a white coat that you believe belongs to a doctor, your ability to pay attention increases sharply. Apparently, wearing what you think is a doctor's coat can bring out the best in you! However, if you wear the same white coat believing it belongs to a painter, there's no improvement in your ability to concentrate. As the scientists behind the experiment stated, 'The clothes we wear have power not only over others, but also over ourselves.'

لا تؤثر الملابس التي نرتديها فقط على رأي الآخرين بنا، بل تؤثر أيضاً على مشاعرنا تجاه أنفسنا. في تجربة شديدة، أظهر العلماء أنه إذا ارتديت معطفاً أبيض تعتقد أنه لطبيب، فإن قدرتك على الانتباه تزداد بشكل كبير. يبدو أن ارتداء ما تعتقد أنه معطف طبيب يُعزز أفضل ما فيك! ومع ذلك، إذا ارتديت نفس المعطف الأبيض معتقداً أنه لرسام، فلن تتحسن قدرتك على التركيز. وكما ذكر العلماء القائمون على التجربة: "الملابس التي نرتديها تأثير ليس فقط على الآخرين، بل على أنفسنا أيضاً".

So, our physical appearance and clothes influence the opinions people have of us and their behaviour towards us. This can sometimes make them use unfair stereotypes and get it wrong. But it seems that the clothes we wear also have a powerful effect both on how we feel and how we act. Perhaps that's worth remembering the next time you're trying to decide what to wear.

لذا، يؤثر مظهرنا الخارجي وملابسنا على آراء الناس عنا وسلوکهم تجاهنا. قد يدفعهم هذا أحياناً إلى استخدام صور نمطية غير عادلة والخطا في فهمها. ولكن يبدو أن للملابس التي نرتديها أيضاً تأثيراً قوياً على مشاعرنا وتصرفاتنا. ربما يكون من المفید تذكر ذلك في المرة القادمة التي تحاول فيها اختيار ما سترديه.

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

1. What does the brain notice when we see someone for the first time?

.....

2. What kind of assumptions do we make based on someone's appearance?

.....

3. What decisions might be influenced by these assumptions?

.....

4. What was the purpose of the experiment conducted in 45 countries?

.....

5. What traits were commonly attributed to people over 40?

.....

6. How are grey-haired individuals typically perceived?

.....

7. What impact does clothing have in professional or social settings?

.....

8. Why do people respect uniforms more than casual clothes?

.....

9. What effect does wearing a doctor's coat have on attention?

.....

10. What happens when the same coat is believed to belong to a painter?

.....

Choose the correct answers: (Ex.3, S.B. p. 8)

11. In the first paragraph, what does the writer say about how we judge appearances?

- a. We are not aware of how much appearances affect our decisions.
- b. First impressions are usually wrong.
- c. We always make decisions based on physical characteristics.

12. Which statement is true about the experiment in the second paragraph?

- a. Participants in different countries rated people differently.
- b. We only judge the characters of people we know.
- c. We trust mature people more.

13. In the third paragraph, what does the writer suggest?

- a. People who wear glasses are more intelligent.
- b. We often believe stereotypes.
- c. People who wear uniforms are better listeners.

14. How can putting on a white coat influence you?

- a. It can make you believe you're a doctor.
- b. It can help you concentrate better.
- c. It can help you control other people.

15. What would be the most suitable sub-heading for this article?

- a. Some stereotypes are false, but the way people look tells us a lot about them.
- b. The way we look affects what people think of us and how we feel and behave.
- c. Studies show it's better to dress well if you want to be successful in life.

16. True or false:

- a) People tend to listen more carefully to doctors in casual clothes T F
- b) Wearing a white coat believed to be a doctor's increases concentration. T F
- c) The experiment involved 120 people from one country. T F

17. What does the underlined pronouns refer to?

- a) we (paragraph 1):
- b) he (paragraph 3):
- c) they (paragraph 4):

18. From the text, give one example on the following:

a. Noun: e. Pronoun (object):

b. Verb (present simple): f. Adjective:

c. Verb (present cont.): g. A job / career:

d. Pronoun (subject):

ملحق الاجابات
Answers Keyإجابات ورقة العمل الإضافية على القواعد
Extra Grammar Worksheet

Q1: Present Simple

1. am
2. speaks
3. walk
4. like
5. play
6. wear
7. gets

8. always meets
9. goes
10. gives
11. meet
12. goes
13. rides
14. don't believe

15. doesn't smoke
16. doesn't know
17. don't do
18. don't like
19. Do you eat
20. Do you read

Q2: Present Continuous

1. aren't coming
2. is closing
3. is carrying
4. is looking
5. am counting
6. is talking
7. is closing

8. isn't taking
9. are going
10. are wearing
11. is waiting
12. is wearing
13. are throwing
14. is playing

15. am painting
16. isn't watching
17. are not reading
18. Are you visiting
19. is she reading
20. are you travelling

Q3: State and Dynamic Verbs

1. b) knows
2. a) were cooking
3. b) own
4. c) goes
5. b) love
6. a) is feeling
7. b) think

8. d) are swimming
9. d) made
10. c) think
11. a) has
12. d) are dancing
13. a) is feeling
14. d) know

15. c) are making
16. a) loses
17. b) believe
18. a) are having
19. a) performed
20. b) feel

Q4: Articles

1. d) a
2. c) an
3. d) the
4. c) Ø
5. b) an

6. a) the
7. b) an
8. c) Ø
9. a) an
10. d) a

11. c) the
12. b) the
13. a) a
14. c) an
15. d) Ø

إجابات تمارين القواعد في الكتابين S.B and W.B Grammar Exercises

Student Book Exercises

Ex. 3, S.B Page 5:	1 e	2 c	3 b	4 d	5 f	6 a
Ex. 4, S.B Page 5:	1 are taking, 're learning	2 's getting, don't want	3 think, prefer	4 hates, never go		
Ex. 5, S.B Page 5:	1 I'm packing	2 know	3 'm choosing	4 Are you thinking	5 want	
	6 doesn't seem	7 're planning	8 don't think			
Ex. 2, S.B Page 10:	1 f	2 d	3 b	4 a	5 e	6 c
						7 g

Workbook Exercises

Ex. 1, W.B Page 4:	1 wear	1 B feel	2 A is enjoying	2 B have	3 A need	3 B is getting
Ex. 2, W.B Page 4:	1 c	2 g	3 a	4 d	5 f	6 e
Ex. 3, W.B Page 4:	1 love	2 are you going	3 don't know	4 go	5 'm walking	
	6 isn't running	7 serve	8 's getting	9 know	10 always pays	
Ex. 4, W.B Page 4:	1 a	2 a	3 b			
Ex. 5, W.B Page 5:	1 always arrive	2 'm getting	3 don't recognise	4 'm wearing	5 'm	
	6 don't usually wear	7 'm sitting	8 'm getting			
Ex. 6, W.B Page 5:	1 What do you want to do when you leave school?					
	2 Do you often make your own clothes?					
	3 Are you looking for anything special in this shop?					
	4 Is your brother still playing in a band at school? / Does your brother still play in a band at school?					
Ex. 7, W.B Page 5:	1a am having	1b have	2a Do, think	2b is thinking	3a looks	3b Are, looking
	1 don't seem	2 Are you having	3 's going	4 'm making		
Ex. 8, W.B Page 5:	5 are improving	6 'm getting	7 'm not looking forward	8 love		
	9 need	10 don't fit	11 don't know	12 hardly ever wears		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 8:	1 the	2 Ø	3 a/an, the	4 Ø	5 a/an	6 the
Ex. 2, W.B Page 8:	a 5	b 7	c 1	d 4	e 2	f 6
Ex. 3, W.B Page 8:	1 a, the, The	2 Ø	3 The, Ø	4 a, a		
Ex. 4, W.B Page 8:	1 Ø	2 the	3 Ø	4 the	5 Ø	6 the
	8 a	9 the	10 the	11 a	12 an	13 the
Ex. 3, W.B Page 10:	1 Are, going	2 'm going	3 Do, want	4 sounds	5 don't, go	6 have
	7 belongs	8 are selling	9 Do, have	10 are getting	11 think	12 don't have

إجابات تمارين المعاني الهامة من الكتابين S.B & W.B Vocabulary Exercises

Ex. 5, S.B Page 7:	1 secret	2 70/seventy	3 thinner and drier
	4 creative	5 several thousand	6 historical film
Ex. 6, S.B Page 7: <i>Suggested Answers</i>	1 My uncle always has noticeable bags under his eyes after working night shifts at the hospital.		
	2 Aunt Salma is self-conscious about her double chin , but I think it adds to her warmth and charm.		
	3 My niece has incredibly long eyelashes that make her eyes look even more expressive.		
	4 My friend Rami takes great care of his skin, and it shows—he has remarkably smooth skin for someone in his forties.		
	5 Grandma's face is full of wrinkles , each one telling a story of laughter, love, and resilience.		
	6 After a stressful week, I noticed bags under my eyes too—sleep really makes a difference!		
Ex. 4, S.B Page 8:	1 I look up to people who work hard to achieve their goals.		
	2 I don't think it's right to look down on people who don't care about high-status jobs or titles.		
	3 I'd like to set up my own research company one day.		
	4 I often get it wrong when I don't take the time to listen carefully.		
	5 I think that challenging situations can bring out people's best qualities.		
Ex. 5, S.B Page 8:	1 I'm broad-shouldered and curly-haired.		
	2 I can't decide whether to wear a short-sleeved or a long-sleeved shirt.		
	3 I'm short-haired but my friend is long-haired.		
	4 I'm blue-eyed and my sister is brown-eyed.		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 6:	1 bow tie	2 suit	3 vest
	7 cap	8 sandals	9 handbag
Ex. 2, W.B Page 6:	1 old	2 denim	3 high-heeled
			4 casual
			5 silk
			6 matching

Ex. 3, W.B Page 6:	1 old	2 matching	3 fur	4 loose-fitting
	5 logo	6 an embroidered	7 shoulder	8 wide
Ex. 4, W.B Page 6:	1 wavy	2 broad	3 clean	4 sporty
Ex. 1, W.B Page 7:	1 set up	2 brings out	3 full-length	4 high-heeled
	7 curly	8 moustache	9 look down on	10 logo
Ex. 4, W.B Page 7:	1 comb	2 subtle	3 honour	4 knowledge
Ex. 6, W.B Page 7:	1 stable	2 noticed	3 wonder	4 honey
Ex. 1, W.B Page 10:	1 dark-blue, baggy		2 loose-fitting, linen	3 leather, matching
	4 tanned, pale		5 curly, medium-length	6 plain, cotton
Ex. 2, W.B Page 10:	1 casually	2 logo	3 Denim	4 silk
Ex. 4, W.B Page 10:	1 b	2 c	3 c	4 b
			5 a	6 b

إجابات أسئلة قطع القراءة والاستيعاب Reading Comprehension Worksheet's Answers

Lesson 4A (SB, page 9): The power of appearance

1. Age, hair, eye and skin colour, height, and voice.
2. About their education, social position, and character.
3. Decisions like who to vote for, give a job to, or trust.
4. To see how people judge others based on facial appearance.
5. As more confident, responsible, sociable, and reliable.
6. As wise or mature.
7. It influences how others perceive and treat us.
8. Because uniforms symbolize authority and professionalism.
9. It increases your ability to pay attention.
10. There's no improvement in concentration.

11. a 12. c 13. b 14. b 15. b

16. a) F b) T c) F

17. a) we: refers to **people** b) he: refers to **a doctor** c) they: refers to **the clothes we wear**

18. a) **Noun:** brain, voice, experiment, pictures, ...etc. b) **Verb (present simple):** see, make, rate, wear, ...etc.

 c) **Verb (present continuous):** are wearing, is wearing, are making ...etc.

 d) **Pronoun (subject):** we, he, they, she e) **Pronoun (object):** them, it

 f) **Adjective:** responsible, sociable, reliable, wise ...etc. g) **A job / career:** doctor, painter, social scientist



شَهْرُ بِحْمَدِ اللَّهِ

لَا تَنْسَى زِيَارَةً صَفَحَتِي عَلَى فَيْسَابُوك

لِيَصَلَّكَ هُنْدُورَد



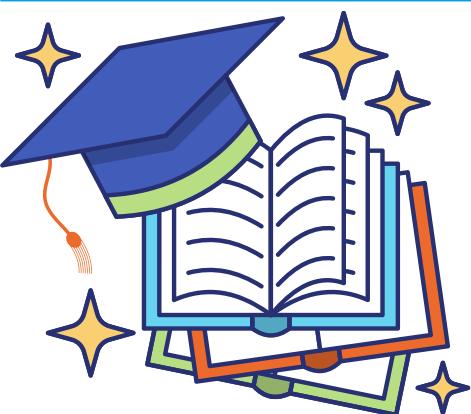
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admin@jnob-jo.com



+962 799238559

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