

Vocabulary

accessory (n)	an item like a bag, hat or belt that you wear because it looks nice	ملحق
attractive (adj)	pleasant to look at	جذاب
auditory (adj)	relating to the ability to hear	سمعي
collect (v)	to bring or gather together	يجمع
disabled (adj)	someone who can't use a part of their body properly	ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
handmade (adj)	made by people using their hands, not by a machine	اليدوية
kinaesthetic (adj)	relating to the position and movement of the parts of the body	الحركية
municipality (n)	a town or city government that makes decisions on local affairs	بلدية
visual (adj)	relating to the ability to see	بصري

Accessories	اكسسوارات
Disable	عاجز / معاق
Vision	رؤية
Realized	إدراك
Handmade	صناعة يدوية
Carpets	سجاد
Skills	مهارات
Decided	قرّر
Materials	مواد

Traditional	تقليدي
Poor	فقير
Furniture	أثاث
Aim	هدف في الحياة
Providing	يزوّد
Enjoy	يستمتع
Together	معاً
Spending	يمضي

Grammar

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

When we use the present simple?

1. To talk about general truths and rules

Example:

The earth goes around the sun.

2. To talk about actions on habits (regularly or repeated activity)

للتحدث عن عادات أو أحداث روتينية أو متكررة

Example:

I always drink juice.

3. To talk about permanent situations

للتحدث عن أوضاع دائمة (في الوقت المضارع)

Example:

She lives in Amman.

The form:

الشكل / الصيغة:

مفعول Object + فعل Verb + فاعل Subject

- إذا كان الفاعل: اسم مفرد - it - she - he نضيف لآخر الفعل (s / es / ies)
- إذا كان الفاعل: اسم جمع - I - you - we - they يبقى الفعل كما هو (مجرد)

Examples:

- He reads a book. هو يقرأ كتاب.
- She eats pizza. هي تأكل بيتزا.

متى نضيف (es) للفعل؟

في حال كان الفاعل (ضمير مفرد غائب it - she - he) أو اسم مفرد غائب وكان الفعل منتهي بإحدى النهايات التالية (s - ss - o - ch - sh - x) كما في الأمثلة التالية:

wash → washes يغسل

do → does يفعل

fix → fixes يصلح

catch → catches يمسك

متى نضيف (ies) للفعل؟

في حال كان الفاعل (ضمير مفرد غائب it - she - he) أو اسم مفرد غائب وكان الفعل منتهي بـ (y) يسبقه حرف ساكن وليس متحرك وعندها يحذف الـ (y) ونضع مكانه (ies) كما في الأمثلة التالية:

study → studies يذاكر

carry → carries يحمل

أما إذا كان الفعل منتهي بـ (y) ويسبقه حرف متحرك فنضيف (s) لآخر الفعل بدون تغيير، كما في الأمثلة التالية:

stay → يبقى

cry → يبكي / يصرخ

متى تضيف (s) للفعل؟

في حال كان الفاعل (ضمير مفرد غائب he - she - it) أو اسم مفرد غائب وكان الفعل منتهي وكان الفعل لا ينطبق عليه أي من الشروط السابقة كما في الأمثلة التالية:

run → يجري
play → يلعب

sleep → بنام
like → يحب

لو الفاعل جمع أو متكلم أي واحد من: اسم جمع I - you - we - they يبقى الفعل كما هو.

Examples:

- I read a book. أنا اقرأ كتاب.
- You eat pizza. أنت تأكل بيتزا.
- We drink water. نحن نشرب مياه.
- Ahmed and I like milk. أنا واحمد نحب الحليب.
- They want meat. هم يريدون اللحم.

تكوين جملة منفية:

- أداة النفي في المضارع البسيط هي:
 - (do not) وتختصر في الشكل (don't)
 - (does not) وتختصر في الشكل (doesn't)
- متى تستخدم (don't) والتي تعني بالعربية (لا) ؟
نستخدمها لو كان الفاعل في الجملة (I - you - we - they - اسم جمع)
- متى نستخدم (doesn't) والتي تعني بالعربية أيضا (لا) ؟
نستخدمها لو كان الفاعل في الجملة (he - she - if - اسم مفرد)

مفعول Object + فعل Verb + do not/ does not + فاعل Subject

Examples:

- He doesn't read a book. هو لا يقرأ كتاب.
- They don't eat pizza. هم لا يأكلون بيتزا.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بهل (yes/ no question) هل:

- أداة الاستفهام بهل في المضارع البسيط هي (DO) و (Does)
- متى نستخدم (Do) والتي تعني بالعربية (هل) ؟
تستخدمها لو كان الفاعل في الجملة (I - you - we - they - اسم جمع)
- متى نستخدم (Does) والتي تعني بالعربية أيضا (هل) ؟
نستخدمها لو كان الفاعل في الجملة (he - she - it - اسم مفرد)
- في كلا الحالتين تكون الإجابة علي السؤال بهل إما بنعم أو بلا (Yes / No)

+ مفعول Object + فعل Verb + فاعل Subject + Do/ Does + ?

Examples:

- Does he like pizza? هل هو يحب البيتزا؟
Yes, he does. or No, he doesn't. نعم هو يحبها. أو لا هو لا يحبها.
- Do you speak English? هل أنت تتحدث الإنجليزية؟
Yes, I do. or No, I don't. نعم أنا أتحدثها. أو لا أنا لا أتحدثها.
- Do they play cards? هل هم يلعبون الكوتشينة؟
Yes, they do. or No, they don't. نعم هم يلعبونها. أو لا هم لا يلعبونها.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بأداة استفهام (Wh question):

أدوات الاستفهام في اللغة الإنجليزية عديدة من أشهرها:

- What: ما / ماذا (تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء)
- When: متى (تستخدم للسؤال عن الوقت)
- Where: أين (تستخدم للسؤال عن الأماكن)
- How: كيف / كم (تستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية فعل الشيء أو عدده)
- Who: من (تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشخاص "العاقل")
- Why: لماذا (تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب)

؟ + مفعول Object + فعل Verb + فاعل Subject + do/ does + أداة استفهام Wh tool

Examples:

- What does he do? He eats rice. ماذا هو يفعل؟ هو يأكل أرز.
- What do you want? I want milk. ماذا تريد؟ أنا أريد حليب.
- Where do they live? They live in Giza. أين هم يعيشون؟ هم يعيشون في الجيزة.
- When does Adel go to bed? He goes to bed at 10 o'clock. متى ينام عادل؟ ينام في العاشرة.
- How does she go to school? She goes to school by bus. كيف تذهب للمدرسة؟ هي تذهب للمدرسة بالحافلة.
- Where does Salma sleep? She sleeps in the bedroom. أين تنام سلمى؟ هي تنام في غرفة النوم.

Present continuous tense المضارع المستمر

الاستخدام:

نستخدم المضارع المستمر في وصف حدث يتم وقت الكلام (الآن) وهو يعبر عن استمرارية حدوث الفعل لفترة من الزمن وقت الكلام، كما نستخدمه في وصف صورة بها فعل أو حدث.

الكلمات الدالة:

إذا وجدت أي من الكلمات التالية في الجملة فاعلم أنها جملة في المضارع المستمر، وهى:

- Look! أنظر
- Listen! إستمع / أنصت
- Now الآن
- at that moment في تلك اللحظة

تكوين جملة مثبتة:

Subject فاعل	+	is am are	+	Verb + ing فعل مضاف له ing	+	Object مفعول
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Examples:

I	→ am	- I am playing tennis.
He	→ is	- He is running.
She	→ is	- She is walking to school.
It	→ is	- It is jumping on the tree.
اسم مفرد	→ is	- Salem is reading a book.
You	→ are	- You are watching TV.
We	→ are	- We are playing football.
They	→ are	- They are having lunch.
اسم جمع	→ are	- Amy and Donia are playing cards.

تكوين جملة منفية :

Subject فاعل	+	is am are	+	not +	+	Verb + ing فعل مضاف له ing	+	Object مفعول
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Examples:

I	→ am not	- I am not (I'm not) eating fish.
He	→ is not	- He is not (isn't) sleeping.

She	→ is not
It	→ is not
اسم مفرد	→ is not
You	→ are not
We	→ are not
They	→ are not
اسم جمع	→ are not

تكوين جملة استفهامية بـ _____ هل (yes/ no question):

Am Is Are + Subject فاعل + Verb + ing فعل مضارع له + Object مفعول + ?

Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - Is he playing football? | هل يلعب كرة القدم؟ |
| Yes, he is. No, he isn't. | نعم هو كذلك. لا، ليس كذلك. |
| - Are they watching TV? | هل يشاهدون التلفزيون؟ |
| Yes, they are. No, they aren't. | نعم إنهم هم. لا، ليسوا كذلك. |
| - Is the cat climbing the tree? | هل القط يتسلق الشجرة؟ |
| Yes, it is. No, it isn't. | نعم إنه كذلك. لا، ليس كذلك. |
| - Are you washing the car? | هل تغسل السيارة؟ |
| Yes, I am. No, I am not. | نعم أنا. لا، لست كذلك. |

لاحظ انه (Are you) يحوّل في الإجابة إلى (I am) إذا كان يقصد به مفرد وإلى (we are) إذا كان يقصد به جمع.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بأداة استفهام (Wh question):

Wh tool + **am is are** + **Subject** + **Verb + ing** + **Object** + ?
أداة استفهام + + فاعل + فعل مضاف له + مفعول + ?

Examples:

- ماذا تفعل؟ أنا أرسل بريداً إلكترونياً.
- إلى أين تذهب؟ أنا ذاهب إلى النادي.
- من تنتظر؟ أنا بانتظار اختي.

Past simple الماضي البسيط

الاستخدام:

نستخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف أحداث تمت في الماضي أو نستخدمه في سرد قصص حدثت من قديم الزمان وهو التصريف الثاني للفعل (شكل الفعل في صورته في الماضي).

الكلمات الدالة:

بعض الكلمات التي تتواجد في الجملة وتدلنا علي أن زمن الجملة هو ماضي بسيط :

- Last (فترة زمنية)
 - Last month الشهر الماضي
 - Last week الأسبوع الماضي
 - Last year السنة الماضية
 - Last Friday الجمعة الماضية
- Once ذات مرة / في يوم من الأيام
- In (سنة ماضية)
 - in 1990
 - in 1988
- ago منذ

تكوين جملة مثبتة:

Subject	+	Verb in the past	+	Object
فاعل		فعل في الماضي		مفعول

Examples:

I read a book. أنا قرأت كتاب.
You ate pizza. انت اكلت بيتزا.
We drank water. نحن شربنا مياه.

تكوين جملة منفية:

أداة النفي في الماضي البسيط هي (did not) وتختصر في الشكل (didn't)

Subject	+	did not / (didn't)	+	Verb (inf.)	+	Object
فاعل				فعل بدون إضافات		مفعول

Examples:

He didn't read a book. هو لم يقرأ كتاب.
They didn't eat pizza. هم لم يأكلون بيتزا.
It didn't drink water. هو لم يشرب مياه.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بـ هل (Yes/ No Questions):

أداة الاستفهام بهل في الماضي البسيط هي (Did)

Did	+	Subject فاعل	+	Verb (inf.) فعل بدون إضافات	+	Object مفعول	+	?
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Examples:

Did he like pizza?

Yes, he did. or No, he didn't.

Did Ali want fish?

Yes, he did. or No, he didn't.

Did you speak English?

Yes, I did. or No, I didn't.

Did they play cards?

Yes, they did. or No, they didn't.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بأداة استفهام (Wh Question):

Wh tool أداة استفهام	+	did	+	Subject فاعل	+	Verb (inf.) فعل بدون إضافات	+	Object مفعول	+	?
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Examples:

What did he do? He ate rice.

What did you want? I wanted milk.

When did Adel go to bed? He went to bed at 10 o'clock

Where did they live? They lived in Giza.

How did she go to school? She went to school by bus.

Where did Salma sleep? She slept in the bedroom.

We will travel to سوف نسافر إلى

Outcomes

You will be able to:

- predict the meaning of new vocabulary items
- listen to a specialist talking about learning styles
- take part in a debate about traditional crafts and modern art
- read an article about traditional handicrafts using the Past Simple tense
- write a personal profile using the Present Simple tense

المخرجات

ستكون قادرا على:

- توقع معنى مفردات جديدة
- استمع إلى أخصائي يتحدث عن أساليب التعلم
- المشاركة في نقاش حول الحرف التقليدية والفن الحديث
- اقرأ مقالا عن الحرف اليدوية التقليدية باستخدام الزمن الماضي البسيط
- كتابة ملف تعريف شخصي باستخدام المضارع البسيط

2 There are three types of learners: visual, auditory and kinaesthetic. Read the descriptions in pairs.
هناك ثلاثة أنواع من المتعلمين: النظر والإستماع والجس. اقرأ الأوصاف.

VISUAL LEARNERS

- Visual learners learn through reading.
- They focus on details.
- Sometimes they find it difficult to listen to long lectures.

AUDITORY LEARNERS

- Auditory learners learn through listening.
- They learn well when listening to lectures, presentations or music.
- They like talking and discussing rather than writing.

KINAESTHETIC LEARNERS

- Kinaesthetic learners learn by doing.
- They are happy when they can practise what they are learning.
- They like working on projects, drawing and doing things.

المتعلمين عن طريق النظر

- يتعلم المتعلمون البصريون من خلال القراءة.
- يركزون على التفاصيل.
- في بعض الأحيان يجدون صعوبة في الاستماع إلى المحاضرات الطويلة.

المتعلمين عن طريق السمع

- يتعلم المتعلمون السمعيون من خلال الاستماع.
- يتعلمون جيدا عند الاستماع إلى المحاضرات أو العروض التقديمية أو الموسيقى.
- يحبون التحدث والمناقشة بدلا من الكتابة.

المتعلمون عن طريق الحركة أو الجس

- يتعلم المتعلمون الحركيون من خلال العمل.
- يشعرون بالسعادة عندما يمكنهم ممارسة ما يتعلمونه.
- يحبون العمل في المشاريع والرسم والقيام بالأشياء.

3 Listen to this specialist and make notes based on the advice corresponding to your learning style.

استمع إلى هذا المتخصص وقم بتدوين الملاحظات بناء على النصيحة المقابلة لأسلوب التعلم الخاص بك.

Audioscript

If you are a visual learner, it might help you to:

1. see your teachers clearly when they speak.
2. read texts that are clear and colourful.
3. highlight the important points in a text.

If you are an auditory learner, it might help you to:

1. take part in class discussions and presentations.
2. listen carefully to the dialogues.
3. read and discuss your ideas out loud.

If you are a kinaesthetic learner, it might help you to:

1. take frequent study breaks at home.
2. read a lesson quickly before reading it again in detail.
3. take part in a physical activity while trying to learn something.

النص الصوتي

إذا كنت متعلماً بصرياً ، فقد يساعدك ذلك على:

1. النظر إلى معلميك بوضوح عندما يتحدثون.
2. قراءة النصوص الواضحة والملونة.
3. تسليط الضوء على النقاط المهمة في النص.

إذا كنت متعلماً سمعياً ، فقد يساعدك ذلك على:

1. المشاركة في المناقشات والعروض التقديمية.
2. الاستماع بعناية إلى الحوارات.
3. اقرأ وناقش أفكارك بصوت عالٍ.

إذا كنت متعلماً حركياً ، فقد يساعدك ذلك على:

1. أخذ فترات راحة دراسية متكررة في المنزل.
2. قراءة الدرس بسرعة قبل قراءته مرة أخرى بالتفصيل.
3. المشاركة في نشاط بدني أثناء محاولة تعلم شيء ما.

I'm a kinaesthetic learner. I must ...

أنا متعلم حسي. يجب أن ...

1	2
take study breaks	read quickly

Let teens talk!

دع البالغون يتحدثون!

1 Hamzah is 14 and he lives in Bahrain. Complete this questionnaire with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Some verb forms might stay the same.

حمزة يبلغ من العمر 14 عاماً ويعيش في البحرين. أكمل هذا الاستبيان بالأشكال الصحيحة للأفعال بين قوسين. قد تظل بعض أشكال الفعل كما هي.

Teen Questionnaire

What do you do every day?

In the morning, I go to school, of course. In the afternoon, I do my homework. Then, sometimes I visit my friends or sometimes they visit me.

استبيان البالغون

ماذا تفعل كل يوم؟

في الصباح ، أذهب إلى المدرسة بالطبع. في فترة ما بعد الظهر ، أقوم بحل واجباتي. ثم ، في بعض الأحيان أزور أصدقائي أو في بعض الأحيان هم يزورونني.

What do you do at weekends? Well, it depends. My family and I usually visit my grandmother, or she visits us, but I frequently <u>play</u> football with my friends. Sometimes we <u>go</u> to the theatre.	ماذا تفعل في عطلات نهاية الأسبوع؟ حسنًا ، حسب. عادةً ما نزرور أنا وعائلتي جدتي ، أو هي تزورنا ، لكنني كثيرًا ما ألعب كرة القدم مع أصدقائي. أحيانًا نذهب إلى المسرح.
What do you and your friends talk about? School, teachers, football and parents' jobs.	ما الذي تتحدث عنه أنت وأصدقاؤك؟ المدرسة والمعلمون وكرة القدم ووظائف أولياء الأمور.
What are your favourite school subjects? English, mathematics and computer studies.	ما هي المواد الدراسية المفضلة لديك؟ اللغة الإنجليزية والرياضيات والحاسوب.
How many brothers and sisters have you got? I <u>have got</u> two brothers and three sisters.	كم عدد الإخوة والأخوات لديك؟ لدي شقيقان وثلاث أخوات.
What are you wearing today? A thobe and a kaffiyeh.	ماذا ترتدي اليوم؟ ثوب وكوفية.
How are you feeling? I <u>am</u> happy. I'm doing well at school.	كيف تشعر؟ أنا سعيد. أنا أبلي حسنًا في المدرسة.
What or who do you care about? I care about my family, of course.	ماذا أو من الذي تهتم به؟ أنا أهتم بعائلتي بالطبع.
What do you worry about? I worry about our environment. We <u>are not</u> doing enough to save our planet.	ما الذي تقلق بشأنه؟ أنا قلق بشأن الطبيعة. نحن لا نفعل ما يكفي للحفاظ على كوكبنا.

1 Circle the correct form of the verbs.

ضع دائرة حول شكل الفعل الصحيح.

- Amal drives / *is driving* her children to school every day.
- I'm sorry I can't go shopping with you. I go / am going to the theatre with my parents.
- James is reading / *reads* a book about Jordan's historical places at the moment.
- He usually *is wearing* / wears a uniform to school, but today he is wearing / *wears* a thobe.

2 Make questions using the tables below. Then, answer them in pairs.

كوّن أسئلة باستخدام الجداول في الأسفل. بعد ذلك أجب عليها.

A		B
Do	they playing ... you visit video games? ... car racing with your dad? ... TV on school days? ... the museum?
Are	they learning ... you watch how to swim? ... your grandparents on Fridays? ... with their friends? ... Spanish at school?

Are they playing video games?

Do you watch car racing with your dad?

Do you watch TV on school days?

Do you visit the museum?

Are they learning how to swim?

Do you visit your grandparents on Fridays?

Are they playing with their friends?

Are they learning Spanish at school?

5 Work in pairs and find five grammatical mistakes in the text. جد 5 أخطاء قواعدية في النص.

Hamidah is 15 and she ~~have three~~ sisters, Manal, Nawal and Salma, and one brother, Jamal. ~~Her father a dentist~~ and her mother's a nurse. She lives with her family in Amman, Jordan. ~~They lives in a big flat.~~ Hamidah shares her bedroom with her sister Salma. Her best friend is Noura who is 14 years old. ~~Hamidah and Noura goes to the same school in Amman. They are loving English~~ and they are members of the Debating Club. Hamidah has got two aunts and three uncles.

Answers

1. Hamidah has three sisters.

2. Her father's a dentist.

3. They live in a big flat.

4. Hamidah and her friend Noura go to the same school in Amman.

5. Hamidah and her friend Noura love English.

Keeping traditional Arabian crafts alive

الحفاظ على الحرف العربية التقليدية حية

1 Read Um Issam's story. Then, complete this article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

3 Listen to the words below in context. Try to guess their meanings.

استمع إلى الكلمات أدناه في السياق. حاول تخمين معانيها.

accessories, to collect, disabled, attractive, handmade, municipality

A woman with a vision

"Hello! Welcome to the Halima Al-Sadia Centre! I'm Um Issam. Why (1) did I set (I / set) up this centre? I (2) began (begin) collecting traditional objects and clothes forty-five years ago because I wanted to save our traditions. Twenty-five years ago, I started my own business. Later, I realised I could also help poor women to start their own businesses."

"People always liked the traditional clothes that I (3) wore (wear). This is how I got the idea to design clothes, accessories, small bags for mobile phones, small carpets and furniture. I knew how to make traditional handicrafts because I (4) learnt (learn) the skills from my mother and grandmother."

I watched my mother work from the time I (5) was (be) eight years old. My aim, however, is to protect our tradition."

"I (6) did not want (not want) to keep my knowledge to myself. So, I decided to give courses on traditional crafts to poor women. The town municipality also helps me by providing all the materials we need."

"I also help disabled people by showing them how to make simple but attractive handmade materials, and we all enjoy spending time together."

امراة ذات رؤية

"مرحباً! مرحباً بكم في مركز حليلة السعدية! أنا أم عصام. لماذا أنشأت هذا المركز؟ بدأت في جمع المعروضات والملابس التقليدية منذ خمسة وأربعين عاماً لأنني أردت الحفاظ على تقاليدنا. قبل خمسة وعشرين عاماً، بدأت عملي الخاص. وفي وقت لاحق، أدركت أنه يمكنني أيضاً مساعدة النساء الفقيرات على بدء أعمالهن التجارية الخاصة."

"لطالما أحب الناس الملابس التقليدية التي أرتديها. هكذا جاءتني فكرة تصميم الملابس والإكسسوارات والحقائب الصغيرة للهواتف المحمولة والسجاد الصغير والأثاث. كنت أعرف كيف أصنع الحرف اليدوية التقليدية لأنني تعلمت المهارات من أمي وجدتي."

شاهدت والدتي تعمل منذ أن كنت في الثامنة من عمري. لكن هدفي هو حماية تقاليدنا."

"لم أكن أريد أن أحتفظ بمعرفتي لنفسی. لذلك، قررت إعطاء دورات حول الحرف التقليدية للنساء الفقيرات. كما تساعدني بلدية القرية من خلال توفير جميع المواد التي نحتاجها."

"كما أنني أساعد الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة من خلال تعليمهم كيفية صنع مواد يدوية بسيطة ولكنها جذابة، ونستمتع جميعاً بقضاء الوقت معاً."

1 Each of the questions below contains a mistake in the Past Simple form. Correct the mistakes and explain what is wrong.

يحتوي كل سؤال من الأسئلة أدناه على خطأ في نموذج الماضي البسيط. صحح الأخطاء و اشرح الخطأ.

1. Why did she ~~does~~ it? **do**
2. When ~~do~~ Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes? **did**
3. How ~~do~~ she learn to make traditional handicrafts? **did**
4. What did she ~~taught~~ poor women? **teach**
5. How did she ~~helped~~ disabled people? **help**

2 Now, answer the questions with full sentences.

الآن ، أجب عن الأسئلة بجمل كاملة.

1. Um Issam did it because she wanted to save Arabian traditions.
2. Um Issam began to collect traditional objects and clothes 45 years ago.
3. Um Issam learnt to make traditional handicrafts from her mother and grandmother.
4. Um Issam taught poor women traditional crafts.
5. Um Issam helped disabled people by teaching them to make simple but attractive handmade materials

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

أكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين.

Muneer: Hello, Omar! It's Muneer. How's everything?

Omar: Muneer! Where have you been? I (1) tried (try) to call you several times, but you weren't at home.

Muneer: I (2) was (be) on holiday in Jordan. Actually, I'm calling to check if I can see you today. I have a gift for you. Omar: A gift! It's not my birthday yet!

Muneer: I (3) found (find) very interesting things in Petra and Madaba and got you something you'll really like. I (4) watched (watch) people in the streets making beautiful handicrafts. There (5) were (be) bags and rugs made of sheep's wool and goats' hair, colourful carpets and sand art in bottles. I (6) bought (buy) a silver necklace for my mum. It's all handmade!

Omar: That's amazing! So, what did you get for me?

Muneer: You have to guess!

Work book

Page 6

صفحة 6

1 Label each picture with the type of learner it represents. Then, match the following characteristics to each type.

قم بتسمية كل صورة بنوع المتعلم الذي تمثله. ثم قم بمطابقة الخصائص التالية مع كل نوع.

- a. likes working on projects, drawing and doing things
- b. focuses on details
- c. likes talking and discussing rather than writing
- d. learns by doing
- e. learns through reading
- f. learns through listening
- g. finds it difficult to listen to long lectures
- h. is happy when he/she can practise what he/she is learning
- i. learns well when listening to lectures or music

Kinaesthetic learner

Visual learner

Auditory learner

Kinaesthetic learner

Visual learner

Auditory learner

Visual learner

Kinaesthetic learner

Auditory learner

2 Choose the correct form of the verb.

اختر الشكل الصحيح للفعل.

Active learners (1) *remember* / ~~*remembers*~~ information when they (2) *discuss* / ~~*discusses*~~ it, (3) ~~*applies*~~ / *apply* it or explain it to others. A reflective learner (4) ~~*prefer*~~ / *prefers* to think about it quietly first. When you are an active learner you (5) *like* / ~~*likes*~~ group work, unlike a reflective learner.

However, taking notes (6) ~~*are*~~ / *is* hard for both, active and reflective learners, but it is harder for active learners.

Page 7

صفحة 7

3 Read each statement. Then, tick which student is most likely to use each learning technique.

اقرأ كل عبارة. بعد ذلك ، حدد الطالب الذي من المرجح أن يستخدم كل تقنية تعليمية.

Jameela: "I want to be a TV presenter in the future."

Ramzi: "I want to be a photographer in the future."

Mazen: "I want to be a firefighter in the future."

	Jameela	Ramzi	Mazen
1. takes part in discussions and dialogues	✓		
2. needs to see people clearly when they speak			✓
3. discusses his idea out loud	✓		
4. learns by doing		✓	
5. takes part in physical activities		✓	
6. reads texts that are colourful			✓

4 Use these words to write complete questions and answer them. You should give two answers to each question: your own response and your partner's response.

استخدم هذه الكلمات لكتابة أسئلة كاملة والإجابة عليها. يجب أن تعطي إجابتين على كل سؤال.

a. What / you / do / every afternoon?

What do you do every afternoon?

You: I do my homework and play football.

Your partner: He does his homework and reads books.

b. When / you / visit / your friends?

What do you do every afternoon?

c. Where / you / go / at weekends?

Where do you go at weekends?

d. When / you / visit / your grandparents?

When do you visit your grandparents?

e. How often / you / go to the theatre?

How often do you go to the theatre?

الإجابات عن الأسئلة ذاتية للطالب

5 Use these notes to write a paragraph.

استخدم هذه الملاحظات لكتابة فقرة.

Noura / nine years old. She (have got) one sister, but no brothers. Her father / an engineer and her mother / a teacher. They (live) in a small flat, but Noura (not share) her bedroom with her sister. She (watch) scientific documentaries sometimes, but her sister (never do). Noura (want) / start her own business in the future and design furniture.

Noura is nine years old. She has got one sister, but no brothers. Her father is an engineer and her mother is a teacher. They live in a small flat, but Noura does not share her bedroom with her sister. She watches scientific documentaries sometimes, but her sister never does. Noura wants to start her own business in the future and design furniture.

6 Some of the information in exercise 5 is wrong. Listen to Noura's profile and write the five things that are incorrect.

بعض المعلومات الواردة في التمرين 5 خاطئة. استمع إلى ملف نورا واكتب الأشياء الخمسة غير الصحيحة.

a. Noura has got one brother.

b. Noura's mother isn't a teacher. She's a nurse.

c. The family's flat isn't small; it's big.

d. Noura shares her bedroom with her sister.

e. Noura doesn't want to design furniture; she wants to design traditional clothes.

7 Complete the text with the verbs in the box below.

أكمل النص بالأفعال في الصندوق أدناه.

wanted used started invented found

We don't know when people (1) started making rugs. However, in 1949, archaeologists (2) found the Pazyryk carpet inside a royal tomb. This carpet survived because it was frozen. It seems people (3) used it as a cover for a horse. Archaeologists said the rug dated from the 4th or 5th century BCE. Some suggested that some people in Central Asia (4) invented carpets and produced small rugs. These people (5) wanted their rugs to be beautiful, but also useful. They used them to cover their floor, as wall hangings and curtains.

8 Complete these questions in the past tense. Then, answer them.

أكمل هذه الأسئلة في الزمن الماضي. ثم أجب عليهم.

1. When did people begin (people/ begin) making rugs?

When did people begin making rugs?

2. Who (find) the Pazyryk carpet?

Who found the Pazyryk carpet?

3. Why (it/survive)?

Why did it survive?

4. What (people/use) carpets for?

What did people use carpets for?

الإجابات عن الأسئلة ذاتية الطالب

9 Write in the correct column the verbs in the past tense from the text in exercise 7 and give the base form.

اكتب في العمود الصحيح الأفعال في الزمن الماضي من النص في التمرين 7 وإعطي الفعل الأساسي.

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
Base form	Past tense	Base form	Past tense
start	started		
survive	survived		
use	used		
date	dated	find	found
suggest	suggested	be	was/were
invent	invented	say	said
produce	produced		
want	wanted		

10 Read this article about sand art bottles. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some verb forms might stay the same.

اقرأ هذا المقال عن فن زجاجات الرمل. أكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين. قد تبقى بعض أشكال الفعل كما هي.

(1) Do you like (you/like) traditional handicrafts? Here are some tips if you want to try to make sand art bottles at home:

1. Get some sand. You can collect sand from the beach if there (2) is (be) one nearby.
2. You have to colour the sand. (3) get (get) some coloured chalk and roll it across the sand. Or if you (4) live (live) somewhere near Petra, you can find it in different colours.
3. Put different layers of sand of different colours in a bottle. This (5) makes (make) interesting designs.
4. Push down on the sand until it is filled to the top. Close the bottle with a cap, or if you (6) don't have (not have) one, put some glue on top and leave it to dry.

11 Read the phrases 1–6 and write words horizontally in the puzzle. You are given the first letter.

اقرأ العبارات من 1 إلى 6 واكتب الكلمات أفقياً في اللغز. تم إعطاؤك الحرف الأول.

1. nice to look at
2. relating to seeing
3. made by people using their hands, not by a machine
4. someone who can't use a part of their body properly
5. to keep objects because you think they are attractive
6. something such as a bag, belt or jewellery that you wear or carry



12 Read vertically the word for number 7. Write its clue.

اقرأ عمودياً كلمة الرقم 7. اكتب دليلها.

7. relating to hearing

Exercises

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in either the present simple or present continuous tense.

- 1- Sarah usually (go) to the gym in the mornings.
- 2- Right now, she (work) on a new project at the office.
- 3- They (not/watch) TV every evening.
- 4- Look! The kids (play) in the garden.
- 5- I (study) French at the moment.
- 6- My parents (live) in London, but they (visit) us next month.
- 7- We (not/use) the car very often. We prefer to walk.
- 8- What time (the train/leave) tomorrow?

Answers:

- 1- goes
- 2- is working
- 3- don't watch
- 4- are playing
- 5- am studying
- 6- live, are visiting
- 7- don't use
- 8- does the train leave

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences using the present continuous tense.

- 1- He reads a book. → He is reading a book.
- 2- They drink coffee every morning. → They are drinking coffee every morning.
- 3- I go to the gym twice a week. → I am going to the gym twice a week.
- 4- She plays the piano in the evenings. → She is playing the piano in the evenings.
- 5- We watch movies on Saturdays. → We are watching movies on Saturdays.

Answers:

- 1- He is reading a book.
- 2- They are drinking coffee every morning.
- 3- I am going to the gym twice a week.
- 4- She is playing the piano in the evenings.
- 5- We are watching movies on Saturdays

Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the present simple or present continuous tense.

- 1- Sarah usually _____ (drink) coffee in the morning, but today she _____ (drink) tea.
- 2- They _____ (play) tennis every Sunday.
- 3- Look! The kids _____ (play) in the garden right now.
- 4- My father _____ (work) as a doctor.
- 5- We usually _____ (go) to the gym in the evenings, but today we _____ (go) for a walk instead.

Answers:

- 1- drinks; is drinking
- 2- play
- 3- are playing
- 4- works
- 5- go; are going

Exercise 4: Choose the correct tense (present simple or present continuous) to complete the sentences.

- 1- She _____ (read/reads) a book at the moment.
- 2- We usually _____ (have/are having) dinner at 7 o'clock.
- 3- The train _____ (leaves/is leaving) in five minutes.
- 4- He _____ (plays/is playing) basketball every weekend.
- 5- I _____ (am/am being) late for my meeting.

Answers:

- 1- is reading
- 2- have
- 3- leaves
- 4- plays
- 5- am

Exercise 5: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the past simple tense.

- 1- I _____ (go) to the park yesterday.
- 2- They _____ (play) basketball last night.
- 3- She _____ (study) for the exam all day.
- 4- We _____ (watch) a movie at the cinema.
- 5- He _____ (eat) dinner at a restaurant.

Answers:

- 1- went
- 2- played
- 3- studied
- 4- watched
- 5- ate

Exercise 6: Rewrite the following sentences using the past simple tense.

- 1- I am busy. (past simple)
- 2- She plays the piano. (past simple)
- 3- They swim in the pool. (past simple)
- 4- We have breakfast together. (past simple)
- 5- He drives a car. (past simple)

Answer:

- 1- I was busy.
- 2- She played the piano.
- 3- They swam in the pool.
- 4- We had breakfast together.
- 5- He drove a car.

Vocabulary

achievement (n)	إنجاز
cattle (n)	ماشية / قطيع
classical (adj)	تقليدي
compete (v)	يتنافس
crop (n)	محصول
distinctive (adj)	متميز
exceptional (adj)	استثنائي
explorer (n)	مستكشف
hard-working (adj)	العمل الجاد
herb (n)	أعشاب
impressive (adj)	مثير للاعجاب
inspire (v)	يلهم
patriotism (n)	حب الوطن
poverty (n)	فقر
record (n)	سجل
remain (v)	يبقى
report	تقرير
skill (n)	مهارة
storytelling (n)	حاكي القصص
tent	خيمة
tough (adj)	قاسي
treatment (n)	العلاج
tribe (n)	قبيلة
wheat (n)	قمح

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

When we use the present simple?

4. To talk about general truths and rules

Example:

The earth goes around the sun.

5. To talk about actions on habits (regularly or repeated activity)

للتحدث عن عادات أو أحداث روتينية أو متكررة

Example:

I always drink juice.

6. To talk about permanent situations

للتحدث عن أوضاع دائمة (في الوقت المضارع)

Example:

She lives in Amman.

The form:

الشكل / الصيغة:

مفعول Object + فعل Verb + فاعل Subject

- إذا كان الفاعل: اسم مفرد - it - she - he نضيف لآخر الفعل (s / es / ies)
- إذا كان الفاعل: اسم جمع - I - you - we - they يبقى الفعل كما هو (مجرد)

Examples:

- He reads a book. هو يقرأ كتاب.
- She eats pizza. هي تأكل بيتزا.

متى نضيف (es) للفعل؟

في حال كان الفاعل (ضمير مفرد غائب it - she - he) أو اسم مفرد غائب وكان الفعل منتهي بإحدى النهايات التالية (s - ss - o - ch - sh - x) كما في الأمثلة التالية:

wash → washes
do → does

fix → fixes
catch → catches

متى نضيف (ies) للفعل؟

في حال كان الفاعل (ضمير مفرد غائب it - she - he) أو اسم مفرد غائب وكان الفعل منتهي بـ (y) يسبقه حرف ساكن وليس متحرك وعندها يحذف الـ (y) ونضع مكانه (ies) كما في الأمثلة التالية:

study → studies

carry → carries

أما إذا كان الفعل منتهي بـ (y) ويسبقه حرف متحرك فنضيف (s) لآخر الفعل بدون تغيير، كما في الأمثلة التالية:

stay → stays

cry → cries / يبكي / يصرخ

متى تضيف (s) للفعل؟

في حال كان الفاعل (ضمير مفرد غائب he - she - it) أو اسم مفرد غائب وكان الفعل منتهي وكان الفعل لا ينطبق عليه أي من الشروط السابقة كما في الأمثلة التالية:

run → يجري
play → يلعب

sleep → بنام
like → يحب

لو الفاعل جمع أو متكلم أي واحد من: اسم جمع I - you - we - they يبقى الفعل كما هو.

Examples:

- I read a book. أنا اقرأ كتاب.
- You eat pizza. أنت تأكل بيتزا.
- We drink water. نحن نشرب مياه.
- Ahmed and I like milk. أنا واحمد نحب الحليب.
- They want meat. هم يريدون اللحم.

تكوين جملة منفية:

- أداة النفي في المضارع البسيط هي:
 - (do not) وتختصر في الشكل (don't)
 - (does not) وتختصر في الشكل (doesn't)
- متى تستخدم (don't) والتي تعني بالعربية (لا) ؟
نستخدمها لو كان الفاعل في الجملة (I - you - we - they - اسم جمع)
- متى نستخدم (doesn't) والتي تعني بالعربية أيضا (لا) ؟
نستخدمها لو كان الفاعل في الجملة (he - she - if - اسم مفرد)

مفعول Object + فعل Verb + do not/ does not + فاعل Subject

Examples:

- He doesn't read a book. هو لا يقرأ كتاب.
- They don't eat pizza. هم لا يأكلون بيتزا.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بـ هل (yes/ no question):

- أداة الاستفهام بهل في المضارع البسيط هي (DO) و (Does)
- متى نستخدم (Do) والتي تعني بالعربية (هل) ؟
تستخدمها لو كان الفاعل في الجملة (I - you - we - they - اسم جمع)
- متى نستخدم (Does) والتي تعني بالعربية أيضا (هل) ؟
نستخدمها لو كان الفاعل في الجملة (he - she - it - اسم مفرد)
- في كلا الحالتين تكون الإجابة علي السؤال بهل إما بنعم أو بلا (Yes / No)

+ مفعول Object + فعل Verb + فاعل Subject + Do/ Does + ?

Examples:

- Does he like pizza? هل هو يحب البيتزا؟
Yes, he does. or No, he doesn't. نعم هو يحبها. أو لا هو لا يحبها.
- Do you speak English? هل أنت تتحدث الإنجليزية؟
Yes, I do. or No, I don't. نعم أنا أتحدثها. أو لا أنا لا أتحدثها.
- Do they play cards? هل هم يلعبون الكوتشينة؟
Yes, they do. or No, they don't. نعم هم يلعبونها. أو لا هم لا يلعبونها.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بأداة استفهام (Wh question):

أدوات الاستفهام في اللغة الإنجليزية عديدة من أشهرها:

- What: ما / ماذا (تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشياء)
- When: متى (تستخدم للسؤال عن الوقت)
- Where: أين (تستخدم للسؤال عن الأماكن)
- How: كيف / كم (تستخدم للسؤال عن كيفية فعل الشيء أو عدده)
- Who: من (تستخدم للسؤال عن الأشخاص "العاقل")
- Why: لماذا (تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب)

؟ + مفعول Object + فعل Verb + فاعل Subject + do/ does + أداة استفهام Wh tool

Examples:

- What does he do? He eats rice. ماذا هو يفعل؟ هو يأكل أرز.
- What do you want? I want milk. ماذا تريد؟ أنا أريد حليب.
- Where do they live? They live in Giza. أين هم يعيشون؟ هم يعيشون في الجيزة.
- When does Adel go to bed? He goes to bed at 10 o'clock. متى ينام عادل؟ ينام في العاشرة.
- How does she go to school? She goes to school by bus. كيف تذهب للمدرسة؟ هي تذهب للمدرسة بالحافلة.
- Where does Salma sleep? She sleeps in the bedroom. أين تنام سلمى؟ هي تنام في غرفة النوم.

Present continuous tense المضارع المستمر

الاستخدام:

نستخدم المضارع المستمر في وصف حدث يتم وقت الكلام (الآن) وهو يعبر عن استمرارية حدوث الفعل لفترة من الزمن وقت الكلام، كما نستخدمه في وصف صورة بها فعل أو حدث.

الكلمات الدالة:

إذا وجدت أي من الكلمات التالية في الجملة فاعلم أنها جملة في المضارع المستمر، وهى:

- Look! أنظر
- Listen! إستمع / أنصت
- Now الآن
- at that moment في تلك اللحظة

تكوين جملة مثبتة:

Subject فاعل	+	is am are	+	Verb + ing فعل مضاف له ing	+	Object مفعول
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Examples:

I	→ am	- I am playing tennis.
He	→ is	- He is running.
She	→ is	- She is walking to school.
It	→ is	- It is jumping on the tree.
اسم مفرد	→ is	- Salem is reading a book.
You	→ are	- You are watching TV.
We	→ are	- We are playing football.
They	→ are	- They are having lunch.
اسم جمع	→ are	- Amy and Donia are playing cards.

تكوين جملة منفية :

Subject فاعل	+	is am are	+	not +	+	Verb + ing فعل مضاف له ing	+	Object مفعول
-----------------	---	-----------------	---	-------	---	-------------------------------	---	-----------------

Examples:

I	→ am not	- I am not (I'm not) eating fish.
He	→ is not	- He is not (isn't) sleeping.

She	→ is not
It	→ is not
اسم مفرد	→ is not
You	→ are not
We	→ are not
They	→ are not
اسم جمع	→ are not

- She is not (isn't) studying English.
- It is not (isn't) drinking milk.
- Salem is not (isn't) reading a book.
- You are not (aren't) watching TV.
- We are not (aren't) playing football.
- They are not (aren't) having lunch.
- Amy and Donia are not (aren't) playing cards.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بـ هل (yes/ no question):

Am									
Is	+	Subject	+	Verb + ing	+	Object	+	?	
Are		فاعل		فعل مضاف له ing		مفعول			

Examples:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| - Is he playing football? | هل يلعب كرة القدم؟ |
| Yes, he is. No, he isn't. | نعم هو كذلك. لا، ليس كذلك. |
| - Are they watching TV? | هل يشاهدون التلفزيون؟ |
| Yes, they are. No, they aren't. | نعم إنهم هم. لا، ليسوا كذلك. |
| - Is the cat climbing the tree? | هل القط يتسلق الشجرة؟ |
| Yes, it is. No, it isn't. | نعم إنه كذلك. لا، ليس كذلك. |
| - Are you washing the car? | هل تغسل السيارة؟ |
| Yes, I am. No, I am not. | نعم أنا. لا، لست كذلك. |

لاحظ انه (Are you) يحوّل في الإجابة إلى (I am) إذا كان يقصد به مفرد وإلى (we are) إذا كان يقصد به جمع.

تكوين جملة استفهامية بأداة استفهام (Wh question):

Wh tool									
أداة استفهام	+	am	+	Subject	+	Verb + ing	+	Object	+
		is		فاعل		فعل مضاف له ing		مفعول	
		are							

Examples:

- | | |
|---|--|
| - What are you doing? I am sending an e-mail. | ماذا تفعل؟ أنا أرسل بريداً إلكترونياً. |
| - Where are you going? I'm going to the club. | إلى أين تذهب؟ أنا ذاهب إلى النادي. |
| - Who are you waiting for? I'm waiting for my sister. | من تنتظر؟ أنا بانتظار اختي. |

Different cultures, ثقافات مختلفة،

Outcomes

You will be able to:

- predict the meaning of new vocabulary items
- listen to people talking about their culture and lifestyle
- talk about different cultures and lifestyles using the Present Simple tense and the Present Continuous tense
- read an article about writing from around the world
- talk about your own lifestyle
- write a personal letter

Project: Children from different cultures

المخرجات

ستكون قادرا على:

- التنبؤ بمعنى عناصر المفردات الجديدة
 - استمع إلى الأشخاص الذين يتحدثون عن ثقافتهم وأسلوب حياتهم
 - التحدث عن الثقافات وأنماط الحياة المختلفة باستخدام المضارع البسيط والفعل المضارع المستمر
 - اقرأ مقالا عن الكتابة من جميع أنحاء العالم
 - تحدث عن نمط حياتك
 - اكتب رسالة شخصية
- المشروع: أطفال من ثقافات مختلفة

different lifestyles أنماط الحياة المختلفة

2 Listen to the words below in context. Try to guess their meanings.

استمع إلى الكلمات أدناه في السياق. حاول تخمين معانيها.

crop, wheat, to inspire, poverty, hard-working, to remain, tent

Audioscript

1. Fruit was the main crop on the farm.
2. He used the best wheat to make bread and pasta.
3. She became a teacher because she wanted to inspire students to work hard.
4. He grew up in poverty with very little money or food.
5. My brother studies all day long – he's very hard-working!
6. Sleep well at night if you want to remain awake during the day.
7. We share a tent when we go on holiday in the summer.

النص الصوتي

1. كانت الفاكهة هي المحصول الرئيسي في المزرعة.
2. استخدم أفضل أنواع القمح لصنع الخبز والمعكرونة.
3. أصبحت معلمة لأنها أرادت إلهام الطلاب للعمل الجاد.
4. نشأ في فقر مع القليل جدا من المال أو الطعام.
5. أخي يدرس طوال اليوم - إنه يعمل بجدا!
6. النوم جيدا في الليل إذا كنت تريد أن تبقى مستيقظا أثناء النهار.
7. نتشارك خيمة عندما نذهب في عطلة في الصيف.

Choose your own lifestyle اختر نمط حياتك الخاص

1 Read the article below, then answer these questions.

1. Why is it hard to be a member of the Nyangatom tribe? Explain your answer by giving examples. It is hard to be a member of the Nyangatom tribe because there is very little water and they must find food to survive. Also, they don't have hospitals and they only have herbal medicine to help them deal with pain.

2. Imagine you have the chance to help the Nyangatom tribe, what will you do? send them food, water and medicine, or give them transport to make it easier for the Nyangatom to get those things for themselves.

3. Do you think the life of an explorer is easy or difficult? Justify your opinion.

Students' own answers

اقرأ المقال أدناه ، ثم أجب عن هذه الأسئلة.

لماذا يصعب أن تكون عضواً في قبيلة نيانغاتوم؟ اشرح إجابتك بإعطاء أمثلة. من الصعب أن تكون عضواً في قبيلة نيانغاتوم لأن هناك القليل جداً من الماء ويجب أن يجدوا الطعام للبقاء على قيد الحياة. أيضاً ، ليس لديهم مستشفيات ولديهم فقط الأدوية العشبية لمساعدتهم على التعامل مع الألم.

تخيل أن لديك فرصة لمساعدة قبيلة نيانغاتوم ، ماذا ستفعل؟ أرسل لهم الطعام والماء والدواء ، أو امنحهم وسائل النقل لتسهيل حصول قبيلة نيانغاتوم على هذه الأشياء لأنفسهم.

هل تعتقد أن حياة المستكشف سهلة أم صعبة؟ برر رأيك.

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

2 Try to guess the meanings of these words. Then, use them in meaningful sentences.

حاول تخمين معاني هذه الكلمات. ثم استخدمها في جمل ذات معنى.

cattle ماشية
tough قاسي

explorer مستكشف
treatment العلاج

herb عشب
tribe قبيلة

Making documentaries

We are spending a day with the explorer William Savage who is living in Ethiopia to make a TV programme about different tribes.

Why are you in Ethiopia? What are you doing here?

I like to see places that people usually don't visit. My job is to show people back home in England what life is like for other people around the world. I'm staying with the Nyangatom tribe and their lives are very different from mine in London!

صناعة الأفلام الوثائقية

نحن نقضي يوماً مع المستكشف ويليام سافاج الذي يعيش في إثيوبيا لعمل برنامج تلفزيوني عن القبائل المختلفة.

لماذا أنت في إثيوبيا؟ ماذا تفعل هنا؟

أحب أن أرى الأماكن التي لا يزورها الناس عادة. وظيفتي هي أن أظهر للناس في إنجلترا كيف تبدو الحياة بالنسبة للآخرين في جميع أنحاء العالم. أنا أقيم مع قبيلة نيانغاتوم وحياتهم مختلفة تماماً عن حياتي في لندن!

What is life with the Nyangatom like?

Life can be very challenging for the Nyangatom. Their land is dry like a desert and there's very little water in most places. The people work very hard to take care of their cattle, and to make sure they have enough water and food to survive.

The Nyangatom are tough because they don't have hospitals and only use herbs and plants for medicine. Patients learn to become very strong and people take care of each other. For example, medicine men will bring traditional treatments, neighbours will give food and children will sing songs. We could all learn a lot from the Nyangatom.

How long do you stay in one place?

It depends. I once spent a year in the Arctic. I'll be with the Nyangatom for just one month before I move on to live with another Ethiopian tribe. I'm still planning many things.

What made you become an explorer?

I love to understand different cultures – their languages and lifestyles. There's a whole world full of people out there to learn about!

كيف تبدو الحياة مع نيانغاتوم؟

يمكن أن تكون الحياة مليئة بالتحديات بالنسبة لنيانغاتوم. أرضهم جافة مثل الصحراء وهناك القليل جدا من المياه في معظم الأماكن. يعمل الناس بجد لرعاية ماشيتهم، والتأكد من أن لديهم ما يكفي من الماء والغذاء للبقاء على قيد الحياة. حياة قبيلة نيانغاتوم صعبة لأنها لا تملك مستشفيات وتستخدم فقط الأعشاب والنباتات للطب. يتعلم المرضى أن يصبحوا أقوى جدا ويعتني الناس ببعضهم البعض. على سبيل المثال، سيحضر رجال الطب العلاجات التقليدية، ويقدم الجيران الطعام ويغني الأطفال الأغاني. يمكننا جميعا أن نتعلم الكثير من نيانغاتوم.

كم من الوقت تبقى في مكان واحد؟

على حسب. ذات مرة أمضيت سنة كاملة في القطب الشمالي. سأكون مع نيانغاتوم لمدة شهر واحد فقط قبل أن أنتقل للعيش مع قبيلة إثيوبية أخرى. ما زلت أخطط لأشياء كثيرة.

ما الذي جعلك تصبح مستكشفا؟

أحب أن أفهم الثقافات المختلفة - لغاتهم وأنماط حياتهم. هناك عالم كامل مليء بالناس للتعرف عليهم!

1 Complete the interview with the words from the box.

أكمل المقابلة بالكلمات من الصندوق.

is eating am cooking making are

TV reporter: Why (1) are you travelling around Asia?

Gary Rankin: Because I am (2) making a documentary about the local food.

TV reporter: What is the chef (3) cooking for you?

Gary Rankin: He (4) is making a traditional rice meal. The film crew and I are (5) eating great things during our trip!

TV reporter: I (6) am looking forward to watching the TV series!

2 Read the sentences below. Then, put a tick next to the correct sentences and correct the ones that have wrong verb forms.

اقرأ الجمل أدناه. بعد ذلك ، ضع علامة بجوار الجمل الصحيحة وصحح الجمل التي تحتوي على أشكال فعل خاطئة.

1. Mariam usually is walking to school, but today she is taking the bus.	walks
2. Do you learn a lot about different cultures when you explore the world?	✓
3. He always is writing down what he experiences when he's abroad.	writes
4. William Savage visits Ethiopia next week to make a documentary about the local people.	is visiting
5. People make documentaries on many topics.	✓
6. A TV reporter interviews Gary Rankin at the moment.	is interviewing

3 Write three things about the lives of the Nyangatom.

اكتب ثلاثة أشياء عن حياة نيانغاتوم.

The Nyangatom live in Ethiopia.

They use herbs and plants for medicine.

They work hard to take care of their cattle.

4 Find these sentences in the text. Then, say which sentence, a or b, has the same meaning.

ابحث عن هذه الجمل في النص. ثم قل أي جملة ، أ أو ب ، لها نفس المعنى.

1. I'm staying with the Nyangatom tribe ...

a. I live with the Nyangatom tribe all the time.

b. I live with the Nyangatom tribe now.

2. I'm still planning many things.

a. I have more plans to make.

b. All the plans were made.

3. The people work very hard ...

a. The people are only working hard today.

b. The people always work hard.

1. أنا أقيم مع قبيلة نيانغاتوم ...

أ. أعيش مع قبيلة نيانغاتوم طوال الوقت.

ب. أنا أعيش مع قبيلة نيانغاتوم الآن.

2. ما زلت أخطط لأشياء كثيرة.

أ. لدي المزيد من الخطط لجعلها.

ب. تم وضع جميع الخطط.

3. الناس يعملون بجد ...

أ. الناس يعملون بجد اليوم فقط.

ب. الناس يعملون دائما بجد.

5 Read the dialogue. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Some verb forms might stay the same.

اقرأ الحوار. ضع الأفعال بين قوسين في الزمن المضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر. قد تظل بعض أشكال الفعل كما هي.

Adel: What (1) are you watching (you / watch)?

Badria: Oh! It's a documentary about medical herbs.

Adel: (2) Are there (there / be) any medical herbs in Jordan?

Badria: Of course there are! I (3) am trying (try) to get information about them to see if they are nearby. Watch this interview with Dr Sabbagh. She's a scientist.

Dr Sabbagh: One of the most common medical herbs that we have in Jordan is "sage" [almaryamiya]. It is used as a herb in cooking, and (4) has (have) a unique flavour. It has important health benefits and can make you (5) feel (feel) strong, too. Sage can be used to treat kidney and heart problems. A herb you almost certainly will have tried – "thyme" [zaatar] – is also used as medicine. It is good for keeping the mind alert. It wouldn't hurt to eat some of this before an exam.

Adel: What (6) are we waiting (we / wait) for?

Badria and Adel: Let's go and check!

7 Look at the picture of Yousuf. Write down what usually happens and then what is happening today, based on the table below.

انظر إلى صورة يوسف. اكتب ما يحدث عادة ثم ما يحدث اليوم ، بناء على الجدول أدناه.

Usually	Today
play/basketball Yousuf plays basketball.	fish Yousuf is fishing.
ride/bike to the river Yousuf rides a bike to the river.	walk/to and from the river Yousuf is walking to and from the river.
rain/in winter it rains in winter.	sun/shine the sun is shining.

Stories around the world!

قصص حول العالم!

1 Listen to the words below in context. Try to guess their meanings.

استمع إلى الكلمات أدناه في السياق. حاول تخمين معانيها.

record	سجل	distinctive	متميز
storytelling	رواية القصص	classical	الكلاسيكية
skill	مهارة	exceptional	استثنائي
achievement	إنجاز	to compete	للمنافسة
impressive	الاعجاب	patriotism	حب الوطن

Audioscript

1. Our accountant keeps records of the money we spend.
2. My friend goes to a storytelling club to hear other people's tales.
3. The skill of cooking can be learnt at any time.
4. I got a certificate at school for outstanding achievement in English.
5. He plays the piano very well; everybody says how impressive he is.
6. I knew the painting was by Monet – his style is so distinctive.
7. My sister studies classical literature at university. She understands ancient Greek and Latin.
8. Belgian chocolate is exceptional – the best I've ever had!
9. Jordan has sent athletes to compete at every Olympic Games since 1980.
10. The teacher asked if we thought patriotism meant more than loving your country

Find the words

- A written report of events and facts
- To be different from the usual
- To love that you have for your country

a record
exceptional
patriotism

2 Read the article. Do you think writing is important? Why/ Why not?

اقرأ المقال. هل تعتقد أن الكتابة مهمة؟ لماذا/ لماذا لا؟

Writing from around the world

People started writing thousands of years ago. At first, they wrote records of local trade. This kind of writing wasn't for entertaining an audience in the way stories and poems are!

People told stories and poems for entertainment around the world before writing existed. Africa has a long history of storytelling. The most famous African stories are about little animals that use their intelligence to survive against bigger animals. These stories were told from person to person before written copies were ever made. Writing was used to tell stories across the Middle East before it was used anywhere else in the world.

الكتابة من جميع أنحاء العالم

بدأ الناس الكتابة منذ آلاف السنين. في البداية، كتبوا سجلات التجارة المحلية. هذا النوع من الكتابة لم يكن مسلياً عند الجمهور كالطريقة التي تكون بها القصص والقصائد!

كان الناس يروون القصص والقصائد للترفيه في جميع أنحاء العالم قبل وجود الكتابة. أفريقيا لديها تاريخ طويل من سرد القصص. القصص الأفريقية الأكثر شهرة تدور حول الحيوانات الصغيرة التي تستخدم ذكاءها للبقاء على قيد الحياة ضد الحيوانات الكبيرة. تم سرد هذه القصص من شخص لآخر قبل عمل نسخ مكتوبة. استخدمت الكتابة لرواية القصص في جميع أنحاء الشرق الأوسط قبل استخدامها في أي مكان آخر في العالم.

Some of the earliest pieces of literature came from the Middle East. These stories travelled around the world because the writers' skills were so impressive. Reading stories from around the world helped writers to develop their skills by learning from each other over the centuries.

Many people believe that reading stories from different times and places is a way of understanding and appreciating the variety that exists between cultures.

جاءت بعض أقدم الأعمال الأدبية من الشرق الأوسط. انتقلت هذه القصص حول العالم لأن مهارات الكتاب كانت مثيرة للإعجاب للغاية. ساعدت قراءة القصص من جميع أنحاء العالم الكتاب على تطوير مهاراتهم من خلال التعلم من بعضهم البعض على مر القرون.

يعتقد الكثير من الناس أن قراءة القصص من أوقات وأماكن مختلفة هي وسيلة لفهم وتقدير التنوع الموجود بين الثقافات.

3 Find these words in the text and guess their meaning. ابحث عن هذه الكلمات في النص وخبّن معناها.

1. entertainment (line 4)

a. studies

b. understanding

c. fun

2. intelligence (line 6)

a. cleverness

b. physical strength

c. speed

3. literature (line 9)

a. old-fashioned paper

b. written art

c. stonework

4. to develop (line 12)

a. to find

b. to forget

c. to improve

4 Read the text again and answer these questions.

اقرأ النص مرة أخرى وأجب عن هذه الأسئلة.

1. What was writing first used for in the past?

In the past, writing was first used to keep records of local trade.

2. Find two examples of facts and one example of an opinion from the text.

Facts: People started to write stories thousands of years ago. The earliest writing recorded local trade. Some of the earliest pieces of literature came from the Middle East.

Opinion: Reading stories is a way of appreciating different cultures.

3. In your opinion, what are some other benefits of reading stories?

reading stories can improve your vocabulary, feed your imagination and provide entertainment.

4. Name one famous Arab writer that you like. Explain why you chose them.

اذكر اسم كاتب عربي مشهور يعجبك. اشرح سبب اختيارك لهم.

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

5 Listen and fill in the blanks. Then, listen again and check your answers.

استمع واملأ الفراغات. ثم استمع مرة أخرى وتحقق من إجاباتك.

An exceptional poet

Poetry and writing are two important parts of Jordan's culture. Arar is one of Jordan's most (1) exceptional poets. He was born in Irbid in 1899. His life was (2) admired because of the way he expressed his patriotism. Arar's poetry was also (3) distinctive; he used the language of the people to discuss their concerns, but also included classical Arabic sayings.

Among his (4) achievements are famous poems like 'Sorrow of Youth' and 'Wish of the Wisher', which are still loved by many people. Arar also practised law and (5) supported the poor. He died in 1949 but continues to be remembered today. Irbid has an annual poetry festival with a prize named after him; many Jordanian and Arab poets (6) compete to win the "Arar Literary Award".

شاعر استثنائي

الشعر والكتابة جزءان مهمان من الثقافة الأردنية. عرار هو واحد من أكثر الشعراء الأردنيين المميزين. ولد في إربد عام 1899. كانت حياته استثنائية بسبب الطريقة التي عبر بها عن وطنيته. كان شعر عرار مميزاً أيضاً. استخدم لغة الناس لمناقشة اهتماماتهم، لكنه تضمن أيضاً أقوال عربية قديمة.

من بين إنجازاته قصائد شهيرة مثل "حزن الشباب" و "أمنية المتمني"، والتي لا تزال محبوبة من قبل الكثير من الناس. كما مارس عرار المحاماة ودعم الفقراء. توفي في عام 1949 ولكن لا يزال يتم تذكره حتى اليوم. يوجد في إربد مهرجان شعري سنوي مع جائزة تحمل اسمه. يتنافس العديد من الشعراء الأردنيين والعرب للفوز بـ "جائزة عرار الأدبية".

6 Choose someone from Jordan who you think is exceptional. Write notes about how they are distinctive and what makes them special. Make sure your notes are clear, so you can present your ideas clearly to the rest of the class.

اختر شخصاً من الأردن تعتقد أنه استثنائي. اكتب ملاحظات حول كيفية تمييزها وما الذي يجعلها مميزة. تأكد من أن ملاحظاتك واضحة، حتى تتمكن من تقديم أفكارك بوضوح لبقية الفصل.

Example

- Arar loved his country.
- He wrote beautiful poetry.
- He used local language to express national issues.
- He worked to help the poor.

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

Writing a personal letter

1 Mustafa Deeb
Al Hashemi St.
Irbid
Jordan

2 15 November

3 Dear Ahmad,

4 How are you? How's your family?

5 I'm very well. My new home is great and my bedroom is really big. I am not sharing my bedroom with my brother Kareem anymore, but we're still spending lots of time together. I also like my new school. It's very modern and my classmates are OK.

6 I miss you and all my friends from Aqaba. Do you think you can come and visit me in Irbid? We have a guest room, and Mum says it is all right if your parents agree. Please come!

7 Write back soon. I look forward to hearing your news.

Best,
Mustafa

1 Match each paragraph from the letter above with one of these headings.

طابق كل فقرة من الرسالة أعلاه بأحد هذه العناوين.

- a. information about Mustafa's new life in Irbid
b. the sender's name and address
c. greeting
d. close
e. the date
f. questions about the other person
g. invitation

5
1
3
7
2
4
6

- معلومات عن حياة مصطفى الجديدة في إربد
اسم المرسل وعنوانه
التحية
الخاتمة
التاريخ
أسئلة حول الشخص الآخر (المرسل له)
دعوة

1 Read the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Some verb forms might stay the same.

اقرأ النص. ضع الأفعال بين قوسين في المضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر. قد تظل بعض أشكال الفعل كما هي.

We all know that keeping healthy (1) is not (not/be) an easy task. However, with a few habit changes, teenagers are able to live a healthy lifestyle. Today, many people

(2) are changing (change) their old habits and (3) replacing (replace) them with new, better ones. They (4) drink (drink) more water and (5) exercise (exercise) more often. It is important to get enough sleep every night, so they make sure to go to bed early. Keeping healthy can be easy if you start by changing one habit at a time. Why (6) don't you try (you/not try) some of these changes to become healthier?

3 Rewrite the following sentences in the negative form (-) or in the interrogative form (?) as indicated. أعد كتابة الجمل التالية بصيغة النفي (-) أو في صيغة الاستفهام (?) كما هو موضح.

1. Sage is one of the most common medical herbs in Jordan. (?)
2. Jordanian and Arab poets compete to win the "Arar Literary Award". (-)
3. I'm living with the Nyangatom tribe in Ethiopia. (-)
4. The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO) helps countries in need around the world. (?)
5. Writers are presenting new stories and ideas to people through their craft. (-)
6. An explorer learns a lot about different cultures around the world. (?)

1. Is sage one of the most common medical herbs in Jordan?
2. Jordanian and Arab poets do not compete to win the "Arar Literary Award".
3. I'm not living with the Nyangatom tribe in Ethiopia.
4. Does the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO) help countries in need around the world?
5. Writers are not presenting new stories and ideas to people through their craft.
6. Does an explorer learn a lot about different cultures around the world?

4 Use these words to write definitions.

استخدم هذه الكلمات لكتابة التعريفات.

1. such as / for / Animals / or / meat / kept / milk / cows / , /
Animals such as cows, kept for milk or meat
2. to / something / ability / well / The / do
The ability to do something well
3. with / lot / who / works / Someone / of / a / effort
Someone who works with a lot of effort
4. things / other / special / different / qualities / Having / from
Having special qualities different from other things
5. group / people / live / A / who / of / together / the same / and / have / language
A group of people who live together and have the same language
6. in / order / a / win / in / participate / to / competition / something / To
To participate in a competition in order to win something

5 Match the following words with the definitions above. طابق الكلمات التالية مع التعريفات أعلاه.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| a. skill | 2 | d. hard-working | 3 |
| b. distinctive | 4 | e. cattle | 1 |
| c. to compete | 6 | f. tribe | 5 |

Crossword Puzzle

Read the clues and write the words in the puzzle.

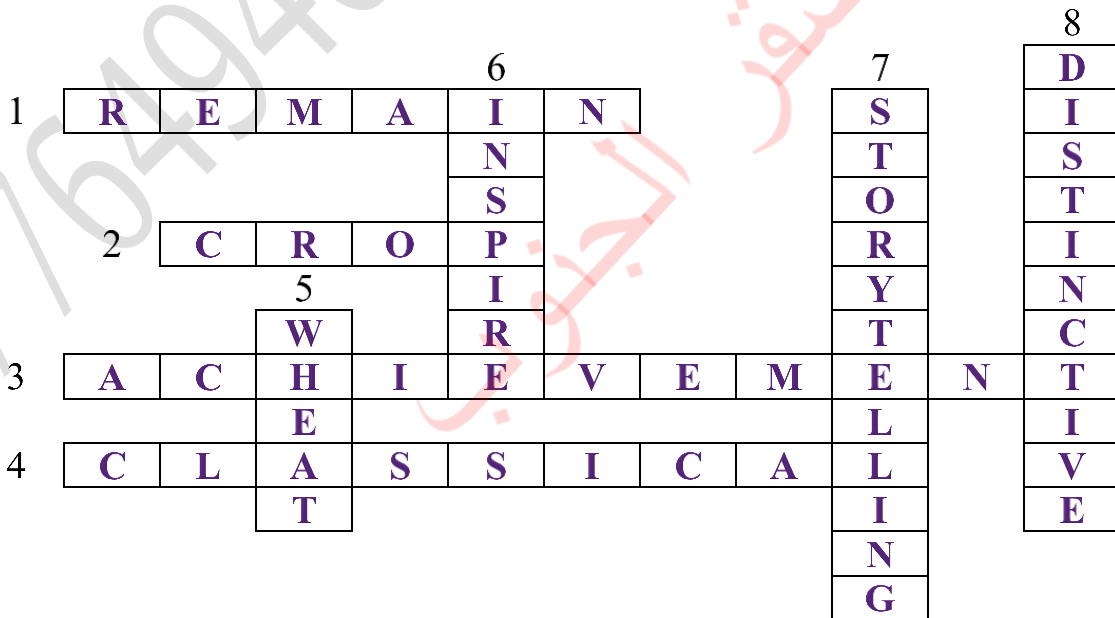
اقرأ الجمل وأكتب الكلمات في اللغز.

Across

1. to continue to exist
2. any plant that is grown by farmers to be used as food
3. something you succeed in by your own efforts
4. belonging to a traditional style

Down

5. the grain that bread is made from
6. to give someone a positive feeling that they can do something
7. to tell stories
8. having a special quality or character



1 Match the words with their definitions.

طابق الكلمات مع تعريفاتها.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1. explorer | → | a. a small plant used for food or medicine |
| 2. cattle | → | b. to make someone feel they want to do something |
| 3. herb | → | c. able to deal with difficult situations |
| 4. to inspire | → | d. someone who travels through an area about which little is known |
| 5. tough | → | e. animals such as cows, kept for meat or milk |

2 Circle the correct form of the verbs.

ضع دائرة حول الشكل الصحيح للأفعال.

Modern Australia (1) is / ~~are~~ a mix of local and European tradition. To understand Australian culture, it (2) ~~are~~ / is helpful to learn about its history. Australia (3) is / ~~are~~ home to two groups of native people – the Aborigines and the Torres Strait Islanders. Australian traditions (4) ~~brings~~ / bring together ancient practices with public holidays in England. For example, both Australian and British people (5) ~~celebrate~~ / celebrates the Queen's Birthday in June.

3 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

اختر الشكل الصحيح للأفعال.

1. What TV programme you?

a. are/film

b. is/filming

c. are/filming

2. She a video about the life of a famous explorer.

a. am watching

b. is watching

c. are watching

3. How the Nyangatom tribe ?

a. is/surviving

b. be/surviving

c. am/surviving

4. We a day with an explorer.

a. are spend

b. is spending

c. are spending

5. you to become an explorer?

a. Is/planning

b. Am/planning

c. Are/planning

4 Rami does the same things at the same time every Friday, but this Friday he's at his grandparents'. Compare his diary and write sentences.

رامي يفعل نفس الأشياء في نفس الوقت كل يوم جمعة ، لكنه يوم الجمعة هذا عند أجداده. قارن مذكراته واكتب الجمل.

Every Friday

8 a.m. Get up
8.30 a.m. Have breakfast
9 a.m. Do homework
12 p.m. Go to Friday prayer with father
2.30 p.m. Visit aunts
7.30 p.m. Have dinner with family

This Friday

7.30 a.m. Get up
8 a.m. Have breakfast
9 a.m. Visit aunts
12 p.m. Go to Friday prayer with grandfather
2.30 p.m. Cook a traditional meal with grandmother
7.30 p.m. Look at old photos with grandparents

1. Rami usually gets up at 8 a.m., but today he's getting up at 7.30 a.m.
2. Rami usually has breakfast at 8.30 a.m., but today he's having breakfast at 8 a.m.
3. Rami usually does his homework at 9 a.m., but today he's visiting his aunts.
4. Rami usually goes to Friday prayer with his father at 12 p.m., but today he's going to Friday prayer with his grandfather.
5. Rami usually visits his aunts at 2.30 p.m., but today he's cooking a traditional meal with his grandmother.
6. Rami usually has dinner with his family at 7.30 p.m., but today he's looking at old photos with his grandparents.

1 Complete this paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Some verb forms might stay the same.

أكمل هذه الفقرة بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين باستخدام المضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر. قد تظل بعض أشكال الفعل كما هي.

"Hello! I'm Danielle Cluer.

I (1) live (live) in England. I'm studying World Literature at my local university. I (2) am currently working (currently/work) on a project about ancient literature. I (3) am reading (read) about the world's earliest pieces of literature in the library at the moment. I like to read about the oldest and most famous stories in the world. Some of them (4) tell (tell) the story of kings and their adventures. These stories (5) show (show) the skills of the poets at that time and their influence on other poets from around the world."

2 Some of the sentences below are grammatically wrong. Cross them out and write them correctly. Then, match the sentences with the rules in the box.

بعض الجمل أدناه خاطئة نحويًا. أشطبها وأكتبها بشكل صحيح. بعد ذلك ، طابق الجمل مع القواعد الموجودة في المربع.

1. I am staying at my uncle's house until my parents are back next week.

Correct. d

2. My mum and dad always are checking my school projects.

My mum and dad always check my school projects. a

3. Ahmad writes about his favourite poet at the moment.

Ahmad is writing about his favourite poet at the moment. c

4. I live with my family in Amman.

Correct. b

- | |
|---|
| <p>a. things that we repeat regularly (habits, routines)</p> <p>b. situations and states that last for a long time</p> <p>c. something that is going on at the time of speaking</p> <p>d. something that is happening for</p> |
|---|

3 Write the following sentences again, using the adverb in brackets instead of the underlined one. Make the necessary changes.

اكتب الجمل التالية مرة أخرى ، باستخدام الظرف بين قوسين بدلا من الجملة التي تحتها خط. قم بإجراء التغييرات اللازمة.

1. I'm reading an article on old African stories at the moment. (often)

I often read articles on old African stories

2. Hala eats lots of fish every week. (now)

Hala is eating lots of fish now.

3. Jawad's father usually takes his family to different places for their summer holidays. (at the moment)

Jawad's father is taking his family to different places for their summer holidays at the moment.

4. We are now studying hard before our exams. (always)

We always study hard before our exams.

5. We are spending our holidays in Aqaba at the moment. (every summer)

We spend our holidays in Aqaba every summer.

4 Write four sentences about your friends. Use the adverbs from exercise 3.

اكتب أربع جمل عن أصدقائك. استخدم الظروف من التمرين 3.

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

5 Rewrite this paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some verb forms might stay the same.

أعد كتابة هذه الفقرة بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين. قد تظل بعض أشكال الفعل كما هي.

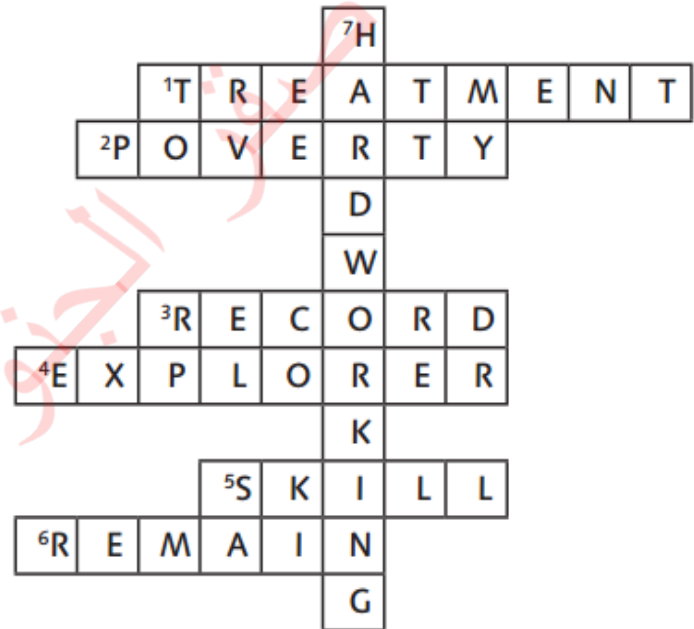
“We (be) here to see how things work at JHCO. People of different nationalities (gather) here today to talk to us about their contribution to the organisation. Samia Ramadan, for example, is one of the many Jordanian doctors who (currently/provide) medical care for the sick. The girl who (hold) a box is Jenny, an American student, who (go) to medical school. She usually (help) Dr Ramadan, but today she (unload) a truck along with other volunteers. They are preparing medical supplies, food and clothes to be sent later.”

“We **are** here to see how things work at JHCO. People of different nationalities **are gathering** here today to talk to us about their contribution to the organisation. Samia Ramadan, for example, is one of the many Jordanian doctors who **are currently providing** medical care for the sick. The girl who **is holding** a box is Jenny, an American student, who **goes** to medical school. She usually **helps** Dr Ramadan, but today she **is unloading** a truck along with other volunteers. They are preparing medical supplies, food and clothes to be sent later.”

6 Read the clues 1–6 and write the words horizontally in the puzzle. You are given the first letter.

اقرأ الجمل من 1 إلى 6 واكتب الكلمات أفقياً في اللغز. تم إعطاؤك الحرف الأول.

1. medical care given to someone who is ill
2. the state of being extremely poor
3. a written report of events and facts
4. someone who travels through an unknown area to find out about it
5. a talent or ability to do something
6. to continue to be in the same state or condition



7 Read vertically the word for number 7. Write its clue.

اقرأ رأسياً كلمة للرقم 7. اكتب دليلها.

7. putting great effort into work

1 You need to find volunteers for an organisation that looks after children in need all over the world. Read these applications and then complete the grid with the strong and weak points of each candidate in your notebook.

تحتاج إلى العثور على متطوعين لمنظمة تعتني بالأطفال المحتاجين في جميع أنحاء العالم. اقرأ هذه التطبيقات ثم أكمل الشبكة بنقاط القوة والضعف لكل مرشح في دفتر ملاحظاتك.

Name	Strong points	Weak points
Khadeeja	She's a paediatrician. She's working for JHCO. She has a degree in Child Psychology. She can speak Arabic, French and English. She is 32 years old.	She can't start working immediately
John	He has experience of working with children in difficult conditions. He's in good health. He can speak English, Arabic and Chinese.	He has never lived outside Britain. He is 45 years old.
Jamal	He's in good health. He raised a large family	He's not a doctor or a professional. He doesn't have any specialist knowledge. He is 58 years old.

2 Write two sentences for each candidate, explaining their strong and weak points.

اكتب جملتين لكل مرشح ، موضحا نقاط القوة والضعف لديهم.

Khadeeja's strong points are her age, her degrees in medicine and Child Psychology, her experience of working for JHCO and her knowledge of Arabic, French and English. Her weak point is that she's already working, so she cannot start immediately.

John's strong points are his experience of working with children in difficult conditions, his good health, and his knowledge of English, Arabic and Chinese. His weak points are that he is 45 and has never lived outside Britain.

Jamal's strong points are his experience with children, thanks to raising a large family, and his good health. His weak points are his lack of qualifications and specialist knowledge, and he is rather old for the job.

3 Use your notes to discuss with a friend who the best candidate is.

استخدم ملاحظاتك للمناقشة مع صديق من هو أفضل مرشح.

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

4 Write 3-5 lines stating your choice and giving your reasons.

اكتب 3-5 أسطر توضح اختيارك وتعطي أسبابك.

I think the best choice is Khadeeja because she's a paediatrician and has worked with children before.

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

1 Rewrite this paragraph in your notebook. Put in the capital letters where necessary.

أعد كتابة هذه الفقرة في دفتر ملاحظاتك. ضع الأحرف الكبيرة عند الضرورة.

art is one of the most important parts of jordan's culture. lots of jordanian artists have exhibitions in art centres and galleries in jordan. jordanian art is based on arabic and islamic elements, but is also influenced by the west. one of the organisations in jordan that is encouraging this variety in culture is the "royal society of fine arts" or rsfa. rsfa was started in 1972. it supports modern art and encourages dialogue between different cultures.



Art is one of the most important parts of Jordan's culture. Lots of Jordanian artists have exhibitions in art centres and galleries in Jordan. Jordanian art is based on Arabic and Islamic elements, but is also influenced by the West. One of the organisations in Jordan that is encouraging this variety in culture is the "Royal Society of Fine Arts" or RSFA. RSFA was started in 1972. It supports modern art and encourages dialogue between different cultures.

2 Complete the sentences with *and*, *but*, *because* and *however*.

أكمل الجمل باستخدام *and* ، *but* ، *because* و *however*.

1. You should go to bed early because you'll feel more energetic.
2. Writing was useful at first, but it wasn't entertaining.
3. Arar wrote famous poems like 'Wish of the Wisher' and 'Sorrow of Youth'.
4. Amazon children don't use the Internet, but they go to school and play with friends.
5. Life is really hard for the Nyangatom. However, we could all learn from them.

3 Khadeeja wrote a letter to her sister Fatima. Rewrite this letter in your notebook putting the sections of the letter in order. Use the Writing Strategies on page 18 of your Student's Book to help you.

كتبت خديجة رسالة إلى أختها فاطمة. أعد كتابة هذه الرسالة في دفتر ملاحظاتك مع ترتيب أقسام الرسالة. استخدم استراتيجيات الكتابة في الصفحة 18 من كتاب الطالب الخاص بك لمساعدتك.

Khadeeja

c/o JHCO

Amman

Jordan

20 January

Dear Fatima,

How are you, dear sister? How's our family? Are Mum and Dad OK?

I'm very well. The situation in Haiti is very bad, but I am very happy because I am helping people. I am living in a tent. It's not very comfortable, but some people don't even have a tent!

I miss you all! I still have to stay here two more months. I'm coming back in April. And after that ... can you believe it? Children of the World accepted my application. I still don't know where they are sending me. But let's not worry about it.

Write back soon.

I look forward to hearing your news.

Best wishes,

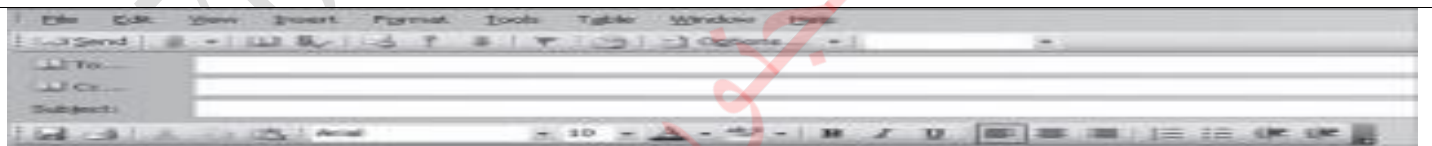
Khadeeja

Page 16

صفحة 16

4 Complete the following email in the Present Continuous, using the correct -ing spelling of the verbs in brackets.

أكمل البريد الإلكتروني التالي في المضارع المستمر ، باستخدام التهجئة الصحيحة *ing* للأفعال بين قوسين.



Dear Mum,

I'm (1) spending (spend) a wonderful time with Grandma and Grandpa. The sun's (2) shining (shine) all the time, so my cousins and I are (3) tying (tie) a rope to the boat to pull it to the sea. We aren't (4) swimming (swim) in the sea because it is cold.

Grandma is an excellent cook, so we're all (5) eating (eat) a lot. I promised you I would write every day, so this is why I'm (6) writing (write) now.

Love,

Ali

5 Complete the words with the correct spelling.

أكمل الكلمات بالتهجئة الصحيحة.

Writing started a long time ago. At first, people only wrote in order to keep (1) records of local trade. Later, writing became more entertaining. When (2) storytelling started, some famous piece of literature travelled around the world. The (3) skills of the poets in the past were so (4) impressive that modern poets are (5) inspired by them.

6 Reorder the following words to write two paragraphs in the letter Jamal wrote to his children from South Africa, where he's working for Children of the World. Once you have the two paragraphs, add the other elements that make a letter and write it in your notebook.

أعد ترتيب الكلمات التالية لكتابة فقرتين في الرسالة التي كتبها جمال إلى أطفاله من جنوب أفريقيا، حيث يعمل من أجل منظمة أطفال العالم. بمجرد حصولك على الفقرتين ، أضف العناصر الأخرى التي تصنع خطابا واكتبه في دفتر ملاحظاته.

1. you / are / ? / How / all
2. you / I / hope / well / . / are /
3. a / know / You / I'm / , / but / I'm / very / hard worker / tired / .
4. sometimes / eight / I / work / over / hours / a / day / .
5. very / lot / them / These / need / children / a / of / , / and / I'm / happy / to / help / . / help
6. soon / Write / . / back
7. hearing / look / I / forward / to / news / . / your

Jamal

c/o Children of the World,

South Africa

30 July

Dear children,

How are you all? I hope you are well. You know I'm a hard worker, but I'm very tired. I sometimes work over eight hours a day. These children need a lot of help, and I'm very happy to help them. Write back soon. I look forward to hearing your news.

Love,

Dad

1 Read this text. Then complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some verb forms might stay the same.

اقرأ هذا النص. ثم أكمل بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين. قد تظل بعض أشكال الفعل كما هي.

Food expert: So, you (1) are writing (write) an article on living a healthy lifestyle.

Student: Yes, I (2) am working (work) on a school project. Food expert: OK. Let's start right way then. What would you like to know?

Student: What is a day like to a person who (3) lives (live) a healthy lifestyle?

Food expert: Well ... I (4) don't know (not know) if everybody does the same thing, but here are the most important things to do. First, you should drink more water and exercise every day. Second, you should go to sleep early because this helps you have more energy. Finally, (5) eat (eat) healthy food, especially in the morning, because this will help you become more active during the day.

2 Make sentences.

كوّن جمل.

1. practised / also / Arar / . / law / but / poetry / wrote

Arar wrote poetry but also practised law.

2. culture / plays / an / role / in / Jordanian / . / Art / important / the

Art plays an important role in the Jordanian culture.

3. Nyangatom / herbs / The / . / on / rely / to make / better / them

The Nyangatom rely on herbs to make them better.

4. is / A / health centre / a / building / doctors / patients / their / . / where / see

A health centre is a building where patients see their doctors.

5. thinks / She / JHCO / an / organisation / . / is / important

She thinks JHCO is an important organisation.

3 Choose the correct answer.

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. Where _____ you _____ at the moment?

a. do/work

b. is/working

c. are/working

2. Ali is having a wonderful time _____ the sun is shining today.

a. because

b. however

c. but

3. We study hard, _____ we also have fun.

a. because

b. but

c. however

4. Noura goes to school _____.

a. now

b. every day

c. at the moment

5. Taleb is _____ working in Beirut.

a. now

b. yesterday

c. every week

WHAT I CAN DO

	Always	Sometimes	Rarely
I can identify the difference between the Present Simple and the Present Continuous.			
I can use the Present Simple and the Present Continuous correctly.			
I can use the vocabulary related to cultures and lifestyles with their meaning.			
I can write a letter by arranging words in order.			
I can write a paragraph describing a person, using notes.			
I can rearrange parts of a letter in the correct order.			
I can use linking words: and, but, because, however in sentences.			
I can read applications and take notes about candidates.			
I can write sentences about a person, using a diary.			
I can work in a group on the communication exercise, "forming a team".			
I can edit a paragraph, using capital letters.			
I can write the new words related to cultures and lifestyles correctly.			

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

Vocabulary

attack	هجوم
battle	معركة
brave	شجاع
caring	رعايه
clever	ذكي
conference	مؤتمر
conversation	حوار / محادثة
comfortable	مريح
compassion	شفقة
compassionate	رحيم
creative	مبدع
dedicated	مكرس
encourage	يشجع
Escaped	هرب
experience	خبرة
focused	يركز
frightening	خائف
grab	يخطف

great	عظيم
healthier	صحي
honest	صدق
injure	يجرح
inquisitive	باحث / فضولي
invite	يدعو
moral	أخلاق
medical	طبي
prophet	نبي / رسول
robber	لص
realized	ادرك
soldier	جندي
tape	شريط
theft	سرقة
threaten	مهدد
treating	معالجة
voluntary	متطوع
wound	جرح

Grammar

الماضي البسيط Simple simple

❖ الاستخدام:

نستخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف أحداث تمت في الماضي أو نستخدمه في سرد قصص حدثت من قديم الزمان وهو التصريف الثاني للفعل (شكل الفعل في صورته في الماضي).

❖ الكلمات الدالة:

بعض الكلمات التي تتواجد في الجملة وتدلنا علي أن زمن الجملة هو ماضي بسيط :

- Last (فترة زمنية)
Last month الشهر الماضي
Last week الأسبوع الماضي
Last year السنة الماضية
Last Friday الجمعة الماضية
- Once ذات مرة / في يوم من الأيام
- In (سنة ماضية)
in 1990 in 1988
- ago منذ

❖ تكوين جملة مثبتة:

Subject	+	Verb in the past	+	Object
فاعل		فعل في الماضي		مفعول

Examples:

I read a book.	أنا قرأت كتاب.
You ate pizza.	انت اكلت بيتزا.
We drank water.	نحن شربنا مياه.
Ahmed and I liked milk.	انا واحمد أحببنا الحليب.
They wanted meat.	هم أرادوا اللحم.
You wrote a letter.	انتم كتبتم رسالة.

❖ تكوين جملة منفية:

أداة النفي في الماضي البسيط هي (did not) وتختصر في الشكل (didn't)

Subject	+	did not / (didn't)	+	Verb (inf.)	+	Object
فاعل				فعل بدون إضافات		مفعول

Examples:

He didn't read a book.	هو لم يقرأ كتاب.
They didn't eat pizza.	هم لم يأكلون بيتزا.
It didn't drink water.	هو لم يشرب مياه.

Ali and I didn't like milk.
Sara didn't want meat.
You didn't write a letter.

أنا وعلي لم تحب الحليب .
سارة لم تريد اللحم.
أنت لم تكتب رسالة.

❖ تكوين جملة استفهامية بـ هلّ (Yes/ No Questions): أداة الاستفهام بهل في الماضي البسيط هي (Did)

Did	+	Subject فاعل	+	Verb (inf.) فعل بدون إضافات	+	Object مفعول	+	?
-----	---	-----------------	---	--------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	---

Examples:

Did he like pizza?
Yes, he did. or No, he didn't.
Did Ali want fish?
Yes, he did. or No, he didn't.
Did you speak English?
Yes, I did. or No, I didn't.
Did they play cards?
Yes, they did. or No, they didn't.

ملاحظات:

- أن الفعل المساعد جاء في أول الجملة فجعلها استفهامية بـ (هل).
- عند الإجابة، نجيب بنعم أو لا وتضع فاصلة (,) ثم نعكس الفعل المساعد (Did) مع الفاعل.
- إذا كان الفاعل في السؤال اسم مفرد مذكر يحول في الإجابة إلى (he) وإذا كان اسم مفرد مؤنث يحول إلى (she) وإذا كان اسم جمع يحول إلى (they).
- إذا كان الفاعل في السؤال (you) يحول في الإجابة إلى (I) إذا كان يقصد به مفرد والى (we) إذا كان يقصد به جمع.

❖ تكوين جملة استفهامية بأداة استفهام (Wh Question):

Wh tool أداة استفهام	+	did	+	Subject فاعل	+	Verb (inf.) فعل بدون إضافات	+	Object مفعول	+	?
-------------------------	---	-----	---	-----------------	---	--------------------------------	---	-----------------	---	---

Examples:

What did he do? He ate rice.
What did you want? I wanted milk.
When did Adel go to bed? He went to bed at 10 o'clock
Where did they live? They lived in Giza.
How did she go to school? She went to school by bus.
Where did Salma sleep? She slept in the bedroom.

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

❖ الاستخدام:

للدلالة على عمل حَدَّثَ في الزمان الماضي واستمر لفترة معينة في الماضي.

❖ الكلمات الدالة:

لا يوجد ظروف، ولكن كثيراً ما يستخدم هذا الزمن في جمل تحتوي على أدوات ربط مثل: (عندما (When ، (بينما While) ، (بينما As)

❖ الشكل :

- يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was / were / V-ing) .
- يتم اختيار (were أو was) حسب الفاعل، كما هو موضح في الجدول التالي:

الفاعل	الفعل
المفرد / I / He / She / It	Was
الجمع / They / We / You	Were

Examples:

- 1- My sister **was reading** a book in bed when I came.
كانت أختي تقرأ كتابا في السرير عندما جئت.
- 2- We had tea while our children **were playing** tennis.
تناولنا الشاي بينما كان الأطفال يلعبون التنس.
- 3- As the boys **were going** to school, it rained heavily.
بينما كان الأولاد ذاهبين إلى المدرسة امطرت السماء بغزارة.

ملاحظات: _____

أ- للسؤال عن فعل كان مستمراً قبل أن يقاطعه فعل آخر نستعمل (was/ were) قبل الفاعل، امثلة:

Was the child sleeping when his father came?

هل كان الطفل نائما عندما جاء والده ؟

Were you listening when I told you the story?

هل كنت تصغي عندما أخبرتك القصة ؟

ب- لنفي الفعل المستمر في الماضي نضيف كلمة (NOT) بعد الأفعال (was / were) أمثلة:

I was **not** living in Amman when I got married.

لم أكن أعيش في عمان عندما تزوجت.

The workers were **not** working when the manager arrived.

لم يكن العمال يعملون عندما جاء المدير

What's a hero? ما هو البطل؟

Outcomes

You will be able to:

- talk about modern heroes and their qualities
 - listen to descriptions of heroes of the present and the past
 - read about heroes of the present and the past
 - roleplay a situation using the Past Simple and the Past Continuous
 - write a newspaper story
- Project: Heroes' corridors

المخرجات

- ستكون قادراً على:
- التحدث عن الأبطال المعاصرين وصفاتهم
- الاستماع إلى أوصاف أبطال الحاضر والماضي
- اقرأ عن أبطال الحاضر والماضي
- لعب الأدوار باستخدام الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر
- اكتب قصة صحفية
- المشروع: ممرات الأبطال

1 Read the article. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Explain why.

اقرأ المقال. هل هذه الجمل صحيحة (T) أم خاطئة (F)؟ اشرح لماذا.

- Charles noticed something was happening at home. **True** – When he was playing in the garden, he “realised something unusual was going on”.
- The boy ran to the kitchen and saved his parents from the robbers. **False** – The boy “ran to the bathroom” and “phoned the police”.
- The robbers took a computer. **False** – The robbers “didn’t take any property”.
- The police gave the boy a helmet because he was courageous. **True** – Charles was “wearing a police helmet that the police gave him for being brave”

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD SAVES FAMILY FROM ATTACKERS

BROADBEND, Sussex (March 10) A seven-year old boy, Charles Robbins, stopped some robbers at home. While the robbers were threatening his parents, he locked himself in the bathroom with his little sister and called the police.

You can hear the conversation in a copy of the police tape.

طفل في السابعة من عمره ينقذ عائلته من المهاجمين

برودبند ، ساسكس (10 آذار) أوقف صبي يبلغ من العمر سبع سنوات ، تشارلز روبنز ، بعض اللصوص في المنزل. بينما كان اللصوص يهددون والديه ، حبس نفسه في الحمام مع أخته الصغيرة واتصل بالشرطة.

يمكنك سماع المحادثة في نسخة من شريط الشرطة.

The boy talked about his frightening experience to news reporters this afternoon.

While he and his little sister were playing in the garden, the boy realised something unusual was going on.

"I saw a strange man. He was standing in the street. Then I looked into the kitchen, and I saw two other men. They were pointing their guns at my mum and dad. My mum and dad were putting their hands up and their heads down."

"I grabbed Mum's phone, took my sister and ran to the bathroom. I locked the door and I phoned the police."

While he was talking to the police, one of the robbers broke down the door and grabbed the phone. When the boy told them he was speaking to the police, the robbers escaped. They didn't injure anyone, and they didn't take any property.

During the news conference, the boy was wearing a police helmet that the police gave him for being brave.

تحدث الصبي عن تجربته المخيفة لمراسلي الأخبار بعد ظهر اليوم.

بينما كان هو وأخته الصغيرة يلعبان في الحديقة ، أدرك الصبي أن شيئاً غير عادي كان يحدث.

"رأيت رجلاً غريباً. كان يقف في الشارع. ثم نظرت إلى المطبخ ورأيت رجلين آخرين. كانوا يصوبون أسلحتهم إلى أمي وأبي. كان أبي وأمي يرفعان أيديهما ورأسيهما إلى أسفل."

"أمسكت بهاتف أمي وأخذت أختي وركضت إلى الحمام. أغلقت الباب واتصلت بالشرطة."

بينما كان يتحدث إلى الشرطة ، كسر أحد اللصوص الباب وأمسك بالهاتف. عندما أخبرهم الصبي أنه كان يتحدث إلى الشرطة ، هرب اللصوص. لم يجرحوا أحداً، ولم يأخذوا أي ممتلكات.

خلال المؤتمر الصحفي ، كان الصبي يرتدي خوذة الشرطة التي أعطتها له الشرطة لكونه شجاعاً.

1 Complete these sentences using was, were, was not (wasn't), were not (weren't).

أكمل هذه الجمل باستخدام كان ، كانوا ، لم يكن ، لم يكونوا.

Adel: Where were you yesterday afternoon?

Farid: I (1) was out cycling.

Adel: Was your cousin Omar with you?

Farid: Yes, he (2) was, but he (3) wasn't cycling. His sister Ghada (4) was teaching him tennis.

Adel: (5) Were they spending the day at your house?

Farid: No, they (6) weren't. They only came for an hour. We (7) were having so much fun!

Farid: (8) Were you playing with someone?

Adel: No, I (9) wasn't. I (10) was reading an interesting book.

2 Tell your partner what you were doing at these times. Use the Past Continuous.

أخبر شريكك بما كنت تفعله في هذه الأوقات. استخدم الماضي المستمر.

this morning last Friday last weekend yesterday evening

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

3 Look at the sentence from the article. What two tenses can you identify? Find other examples in the article.

انظر إلى الجملة من المقال. ما هما الزمنان اللذان يمكنك تحديدهما؟ ابحث عن أمثلة أخرى في المقالة.

“While the robbers were threatening his parents, he locked himself in the bathroom with his little sister and called the police.”

“While he and his little sister were playing in the garden, the boy realised something unusual was going on.”

“While he was talking to the police, one of the robbers broke down the door and grabbed the phone.

4 Use the clues to write sentences in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous about how Raed crashed his red car.

استخدم التعليمات لكتابة جمل في الزمن الماضي البسيط أو الماضي المستمر حول كيفية تحطيم رائد لسيارته الحمراء.

1. talk on the phone

Raed was talking on the phone when he crashed his car.

2. look at the sky

Raed was looking at the sky when he hit another car.

3. not stop at red light

Raed did not stop at the red light so he drove into another car.

4. drive fast

Raed was driving too fast to see the yellow car coming.

5. not listen to traffic policeman

Raed did not listen to the traffic policeman who said he should get his lights fixed, so the driver of the yellow car didn't see him coming.

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

أكمل الحوار بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين.

Mrs Jones: Good morning, class. I hope you all had a nice weekend. Have any of you experienced anything interesting that you want to share with us? ... Yes, Jack?

Jack: Well, something unusual (1) happened (happen) to me. My parents said I did a kind thing.

Mrs Jones: When did it happen?

Jack: Yesterday morning, while I (2) was going (go) to visit my cousins.

Mrs Jones: What happened?

Jack: I (3) was walking (walk) in the street when I (4) heard (hear) an old woman asking people about a boy called Bill. She wanted to see him play football but was lost and didn't know where to go.

Mrs Jones: What happened next?

Jack: I remembered I (5) was going (go) to watch my cousins play football later that afternoon. So, I decided to take her to their house to see if they knew who she was.

Mrs Jones: (6) Did they recognise (they/recognise) her?

Jack: Yes. She was the grandmother of one of the players. She was going to buy a gift for him when she got lost.

7 Make sentences using the Past Simple and the Past Continuous.

كوّن الجمل باستخدام الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر.

1. walk to work / find a wallet full of money (they)

They found a wallet full of money while they were walking to work.

2. shop / lose wallet (she)

She lost her wallet while she was shopping.

3. jog in the park / the car theft happen (we)

We were jogging in the park when the car theft happened.

4. study for my exam / have a terrible headache (I)

I was studying for my exam when I had a terrible headache.

5. read the paper / hear the baby cry (he)

He was reading the newspaper when he heard the baby cry.

1 Listen to the words below in context. Try to guess their meanings.

استمع إلى الكلمات أدناه في السياق. حاول تخمين معانيها.

Wound	جرح	Compassionate	رحيم
Battle	معركة	To encourage	لتشجيع
Caring	رعايه	soldier	جندي
Compassion	شفقة		

Audioscript

1. There was blood coming from the **wound** on his arm.
2. Two armies fought each other in a big **battle**.
3. The **caring** nurse sat with her patients and made sure they felt better.
4. My **compassion** means that I feel sad when I see other people in pain.
5. Dad is a **compassionate** man who takes care of the poor.
6. She wants **to encourage** her children to read a lot because it is a good way to learn new words.
7. Armies are made up of many **soldiers** who fight for their country.

Find the words

جد الكلمات

- A strong feeling of care for someone who is suffering, and a desire to help them. compassion
- A fight between groups of people as a part of a larger war. battle
- A member of the army. soldier

Rufaida Al Aslamiya

Rufaida Al Aslamiya, Islam's first female nurse, lived during the time of Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, and was one of the first people in Medina to accept Islam.

She was a compassionate woman who was most famous for treating soldiers in battle. Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, invited her to help Muslims by giving medical help to his soldiers when they needed it the most. In times of war, Rufaida set up hospital tents next to the battlefield so that injured soldiers could be treated at once. She trained other nurses to help as many injured men as possible. They were trained to treat wounds, but also to be caring and kind.

رفيدة الأسلامية

رفيدة الأسلامية، أول ممرضة في الإسلام، عاشت في عهد النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم، وكانت من أوائل الناس في المدينة المنورة الذين اعتنقوا الإسلام.

كانت امرأة عطوفة اشتهرت بمعاملة الجنود في المعركة. دعاها النبي محمد، صلى الله عليه وسلم، لمساعدة المسلمين من خلال تقديم المساعدة الطبية لجنوده عندما كانوا في أمس الحاجة إليها. في أوقات الحرب، نصبت رفيدة خيام المستشفى بجوار ساحة المعركة حتى تتمكن علاج الجنود المصابين على الفور. قامت بتدريب ممرضات أخريات لمساعدة أكبر عدد ممكن من الرجال المصابين. تم تدريبهم على علاج الجروح، وأيضا على أن يكونوا لطفاء ويعتنوا بالمرضى.

Rufaida's success was noticed by Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him. To encourage her, a tent was set up by the Prophet's mosque, Peace Be Upon Him, so she could continue her voluntary work helping the sick, using her own money. She listened to people and looked at how they lived. Then, she helped them make their lives healthier and more comfortable.

Just as the Prophet, Peace Be Upon Him, understood the importance of her work, people around the world today, especially doctors and nurses, should continue to view Rufaida as an example of compassion.

لاحظ نجاح رفيدة النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم. ولتشجيعها، أقام مسجد النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم خيمة المستشفى حتى تتمكن من مواصلة عملها التطوعي لمساعدة المرضى، باستخدام مالها الخاص. استمعت إلى الناس ونظرت إلى كيف يعيشون. ثم ساعدتهم على جعل حياتهم أكثر صحة وراحة.

وكما أدرك النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أهمية عملها، يجب على الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم اليوم، وخاصة الأطباء والممرضات، أن يستمروا في النظر إلى رفيدة كمثال للرحمة.

4 Look at the underlined words in this paragraph. Are they nouns, adjectives or verbs?

انظر إلى الكلمات التي تحتها خط في هذه الفقرة. هل هي أسماء أم صفات أم أفعال؟

Rufaida was Islam's first female nurse. She was very brave and became famous for treating wounded soldiers in battle. Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, was pleased with the great work that she did. We should learn about her achievements.

(noun)

(adjective)

(adjective)

(noun)

(verb)

(verb)

5 Listen to this historian talk about Al Malik Al Zahir Rukn Al Din Baibars Al Bunduqdari. Complete the sentences with the new information.

استمع إلى هذا المؤرخ وهو يتحدث عن الملك الظاهر ركن الدين بيبرس البندقداري. أكمل الجمل بالمعلومات الجديدة.

Baibars was Sultan of (1) Egypt and Syria. In 1260, Baibars led the soldiers that won the Battle of Ain Jalut against the Mongols. After the death of Qutuz, Baibars became (2) Sultan of Egypt. Baibars' system for delivering messages made it possible to send messages from Cairo to Damascus in four days. He built (3) bridges, canals and mosques. He supported Islamic (4) science and encouraged medical research. Baibars died in Damascus on (5) June the 1st, 1277.

LITTLE GIRL FALLS TEN METRES INTO HANDS OF SUPERHERO

- 1 Robert Smith was talking on his mobile phone in the street when he saw a little girl. She was hanging from a third-floor window across the street.
- 2 Robert ran across the street and put out his arms. He was just in time to catch five-year-old Daniela Burton before she hit the ground.
- 3 After that, Robert was able to talk about what happened: "It's good to feel you saved a child's life, but I'm not a hero. I just did my duty."

فتاة صغيرة تسقط عشرة أمتار في أيدي بطل خارق

- 1 كان روبرت سميث يتحدث على هاتفه المحمول في الشارع عندما رأى فتاة صغيرة. كانت معلقة من نافذة في الطابق الثالث عبر الشارع.
- 2 ركض روبرت عبر الشارع ومد ذراعيه. كان في الوقت المناسب للقبض على دانييلا بيرتون البالغة من العمر 5 سنوات قبل أن تصطدم بالأرض.
- 3 بعد ذلك ، تمكن روبرت من التحدث عما حدث: "من الجيد أن تشعر أنك أنقذت حياة طفل ، لكنني لست بطلا. لقد قمت بواجبي فقط."

1 Match the paragraphs of the story with these questions.

- a. What happened in the end? **3**
- b. How did the person react? What did he do? **2**
- c. Who's the hero? What was he doing? **1**
Where was he? What happened?

طابق فقرات القصة مع هذه الأسئلة.

- ماذا حدث في النهاية؟
- كيف كان رد فعل الشخص؟ ماذا فعل؟
- من هو البطل؟ ماذا كان يفعل؟ أين كان؟
ماذا حدث؟

1 Here's part of a conversation with a young Jordanian pilot. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

هذا جزء من محادثة مع طيار أردني شاب. املأ الفراغات باستخدام الشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين.

Interviewer: We just wanted to ask you some quick questions about the life of a pilot. How old were you when you first (1) flew (fly)?

Pilot: I started when I was 20. I (2) was jumping (jump) for joy when I got my first licence.

Interviewer: It must have been exciting for you. When did you first become interested in flying?

Pilot: I always (3) attended (attend) airshows with my family when I was younger. I (4) was watching (watch) one of Captain Omar Bilal's solo displays when I decided that I wanted to fly too.

Interviewer: Wasn't he one of the best pilots in Jordan?

Pilot: He was one of the best pilots in the world! He even won the International Championship Award in Belgium in 1994. I'm sure I (5) wasn't (not/be) the only teenage boy watching who wanted to be a hero just like him when I was older.

Interviewer: However, I'm sure not many of them (6) had (have) the talent.

Pilot: That's very nice of you to say. Thank you!

3 Use these words to ask questions on the previous passage.

استخدم هذه الكلمات لطرح الأسئلة على المقطع السابق.

1. old / pilot / he / flying / was / the / How / ? / started / when

How old was the pilot when he started flying?

2. Who / to / pilot / airshows / the / with / ? / went

Who went to airshows with the pilot?

3. was / Who / hero / the / pilot's / ?

Who was the pilot's hero?

4. win / ? / Bilal / What / did / in / 1994 / award

What award did Bilal win in 1994?

4 Now answer the questions from exercise 3.

الآن أجب عن الأسئلة من التمرين 3.

1. The pilot was 20 when he started flying

2. The pilot's family went to airshows with him.

3. Captain Omar Bilal was the pilot's hero.

4. Bilal won the International Championship Award in 1994.

5 Match the words with the definitions.

طابق الكلمات مع التعريفات.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| a. Concentrating on something and giving it particular attention | → | 1. robber |
| b. The crime of stealing | → | 2. brave |
| c. Somebody who takes property from someone by force | → | 3. focused |
| d. Ready to face danger and do something courageous | → | 4. theft |
| e. Concerned with what is right or wrong | → | 5. moral |

Work book

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صفحة 19

1 Read the following situations. Then, match the qualities with each character.

اقرأ المواقف التالية. ثم قم بمطابقة الصفات مع كل حرف.

1

Fawzi was walking in the playground at break time when he saw a girl removing a paper from her bag. The girl dropped some money on the floor while trying to get the paper out. Fawzi called her, but the girl couldn't hear him. So, he picked up the money, followed the girl and gave it back to her.

2

Lama is a teacher. She works hard and loves her job. Lama wants her students to become successful, so she always comes ready to class. She's interested in the latest teaching methods and always does research on them.

3

Most children would not know what to do in an emergency. However, when Tareq's mother fell down one day, he quickly called her doctor for help. The doctor took Tareq's mother to hospital and thanked Tareq for being so smart and courageous in this difficult situation.

dedicated, inquisitive

brave, clever

honest, moral

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صفحة 20

2 Circle the correct form of the verbs.

ضع دائرة حول الشكل الصحيح للأفعال.

Ali and Omar (1) were walking / ~~was walking~~ along the river one day when they heard a strange sound. "Look at that little cat," said Omar. A boy (2) was running / ~~were running~~ after a cat in order to catch it and throw it into the water. The cat (3) ~~were trying~~ / was trying to run as fast as it could but was too weak because it had a broken leg. "No! Please, don't hurt the cat," said Ali. He was sad because the boy (4) ~~was chased~~ / was chasing the little cat instead of helping it. When the boy saw how much Ali and Omar were upset, he realised that he (5) was doing / ~~wasn't doing~~ something wrong. He felt so sorry for what he did and helped Ali and Omar to take care of the little cat.

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

أكمل النص بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين.

When Ali and Omar (1) arrived (arrive) home they (2) saw (see) their mother. She was waiting for them.

“What (3) were doing (you/do) all this time? I (4) was (be) very worried.”

“We saved a little cat,” said Omar. “A boy was chasing it even though it was hurt and very weak.”

“He finally (5) realised (realise) that he shouldn’t hurt animals. So, we all took care of the little cat then we (6) came (come) home.”

“I am so proud of you,” said the mother.

4 Choose the correct answer.

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. It was raining while we _____ old people who have no one to take care of them.

a. were visiting

b. visited

c. was visiting

2. Were you driving by the river when you _____ the blue car?

a. were seeing

b. saw

c. were seen

3. I _____ the dishes when the phone rang.

a. washed

b. was washing

c. was washed

4. Something _____ out of his bag when he was riding his bicycle.

a. was falling

b. were falling

c. fell

1 Look at the picture of a city centre at the weekend. What was happening? What was everyone doing? Write four sentences. Use the words in the box.

انظر إلى صورة وسط المدينة في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع. ماذا كان يحدث؟ ماذا كان يفعل الجميع؟ اكتب أربع جمل. استخدم الكلمات الموجودة في المربع.

- sun / shine
- brother and sister / carry bags
- boy / ride a bike
- husband and wife / read books in a library



1. The sun was shining.
2. A brother and sister were carrying bags.
3. A boy was riding a bike.
4. A husband and wife were reading books in a library.

2 Complete this article with the verbs in the box. Then, listen and check your answers.

أكمل هذه المقالة بالأفعال في الصندوق. ثم استمع وتحقق من إجاباتك.

stepped was playing went saved was setting didn't see

A child (1) saved a man's life on Monday. Sami (2) was playing in the garden behind his house after school when he heard a strange noise. He looked around and listened carefully, but he (3) didn't see anything. The noise was coming from the trees nearby. He (4) went closer and saw a man lying on the ground. Sami ran to the house and told his parents who called an ambulance. The man, who was a hunter, (5) was setting a trap to catch rabbits when he (6) stepped on the trap by mistake and hurt his foot. The man thanked Sami for saving his life and promised to stop hunting animals.

3 Use these notes to write a story.

استخدم هذه الملاحظات لكتابة قصة.

Fadi and his friends, Tareq and Hisham, / order / juice from the café at the train station when they / hear / the train leaving.

"The next train is in one hour," / say / the stationmaster.

They / go / back into the café. Tareq and Hisham / have / some coffee when they / hear / a whistle. They / rush / out and / see / that the train / go / away.

"Next one is sixty minutes from now," / say / the stationmaster.

An hour later, Fadi and his friends / race / out onto the platform, and Tareq and Hisham / jump / onto the train. Fadi / stand / on the platform and / begin / to laugh.

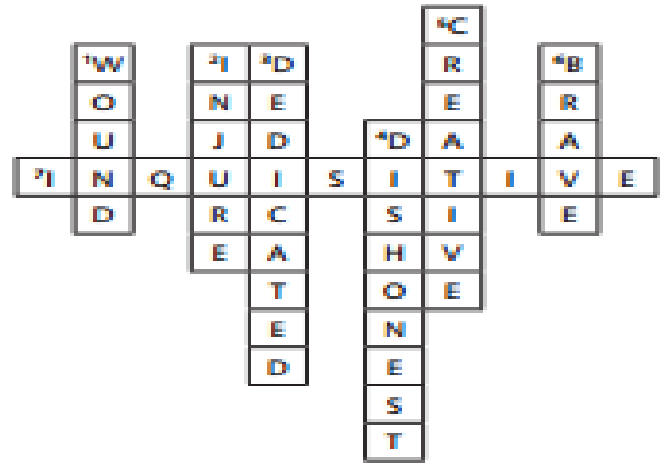
His friends only / come / to see him off.

Fadi and his friends, Tareq and Hisham, were ordering juice from the café at the train station when they heard the train leaving. "The next train is in one hour," said the stationmaster. They went back into the café. Tareq and Hisham were having some coffee when they heard a whistle. They rushed out and saw that the train was going away. "Next one is sixty minutes from now," said the stationmaster. An hour later, Fadi and his friends raced out onto the platform, and Tareq and Hisham jumped onto the train. Fadi stood on the platform and began to laugh. His friends only came to see him off.

4 Read the clues 1–6 and write the words vertically in the puzzle. You are given the first letter.

اقرأ الجمل من 1 إلى 6 واكتب الكلمات عموديا في اللغز. يتم إعطاؤك الحرف الأول.

1. a damage to part of your body caused by an accident, etc.
2. to hurt yourself or someone else
3. someone who works very hard at what they do because they care a lot about it
4. someone who tells lies
5. relating to the imagination or original ideas
6. facing danger, pain, or difficult situations with courage or confidence



What is the word for number 7? Write its clue.

7. someone who asks many questions in order to learn and find answers

1 Rewrite this paragraph in your notebook using full stops and capital letters.

أعد كتابة هذه الفقرة في دفتر ملاحظاتك باستخدام نقاط التوقف الكاملة والأحرف الكبيرة.

one of the most impressive prizes that a jordanian could get is the ahel al himmeh award many people in jordan do charity work to help those in need these people want to build a better community they are heroes of different ages and from different backgrounds they volunteer every day to make jordan an even better place to live in the ahel al himmeh award is given to these heroes for their efforts it encourages volunteers to keep up the good work and inspires more people to get involved

One of the most impressive prizes that a Jordanian could get is the Ahel Al Himmeh Award. Many people in Jordan do charity work to help those in need. These people want to build a better community. They are heroes of different ages and from different backgrounds. They volunteer every day to make Jordan an even better place to live in. The Ahel Al Himmeh Award is given to these heroes for their efforts. It encourages volunteers to keep up the good work and inspires more people to get involved

2 Write the correct letters to complete the words.

اكتب الحروف الصحيحة لإكمال الكلمات.

Rufaida Al Aslamiya was a (1) compassionate hero who was famous for treating (2) soldiers in battles. She was the first female Muslim nurse and was very (3) dedicated. She (4) encouraged and trained female nurses to treat (5) wounds and to be (6) caring as well.

3 Read this story and circle the correct linking words.

اقرأ هذه القصة وضع دائرة حول الكلمات المرتبطة الصحيحة.

Once upon a time there was a rich man. He loved clothes (1) and / ~~but~~ spent lots of money to buy them. (2) ~~Suddenly~~ / One day, two men told him that they had a special cloth that only intelligent men could see. (3) As soon as / ~~Before~~ he heard that, the rich man said, "I'll pay you 10,000 pieces of gold for a suit of this cloth."

Some days later, the rich man went to see the suit, (4) but / ~~then~~ he looked and saw nothing.

"Oh dear," he thought, "I cannot say that I cannot see the suit." The rich man tried on his new suit and walked around his castle. Everyone said, "His new suit is wonderful!"

(5) Suddenly / ~~Usually~~, a brave child cried out, "(6) But / ~~Although~~ he has no clothes on!"

"Hush, child. Only intelligent people can see my suit," replied the rich man.

"I can't see it either", a servant admitted hesitantly. One after the other, everyone else admitted they couldn't see it, either.

(7) Finally / ~~However~~, the rich man could see that the little child was right.

4 Use the linking words in the box to complete the paragraphs. Then, rewrite the story in your notebook putting the paragraphs in order.

استخدم كلمات الربط في الصندوق لإكمال الفقرات. بعد ذلك ، أعد كتابة القصة في دفتر ملاحظاتك مع ترتيب الفقرات.

Then

One day

Finally

Firstly

"Finally," said the first, "we have to give him his 'suit', and make him wear it. We have to make sure that we are miles away when he does ..."

"Then," the other said, "we must say that nobody can see us work."

There was a rich man who loved clothes and spent lots of money on them. One day, two thieves decided to trick him. They planned their trick carefully.

"Firstly," one of the thieves said, "we must convince him that we can make beautiful clothes that only intelligent people can see."

There was a rich man who loved clothes and spent lots of money on them. One day, two thieves decided to trick him. They planned their trick carefully.

“Firstly”, one of the thieves said, “we must convince him that we can make beautiful clothes that only intelligent people can see.”

“Then,” the other said, “we must say that nobody can see us work.”

“Finally,” said the first, “we have to give him his ‘suit’, and make him wear it. We have to make sure that we are miles away when he does ...”

5 Now, after you’ve read the story, what do you think the rich man’s mistake was? In a few lines, write the moral of the story.

الآن ، بعد أن قرأت القصة ، ما رأيك في خطأ الرجل الغني؟ في بضعة أسطر ، اكتب المغزى من القصة.

إجابة ذاتية للطلاب

1 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

أكمل الفقرة بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين قوسين.

One afternoon, I (1) was walking (walk) home from school when I (2) heard (hear) the horn of a car and a scream. I (3) ran (run) to the corner and I (4) saw (see) that a man (5) was lying (lie) on the ground next to a blue car. The car driver (6) was standing (stand) next to him. While he (7) was phoning (phone) for an ambulance, the police (8) arrived (arrive). The ambulance (9) got (get) there a few minutes later and (10) took (take) the man to hospital.

2 Make sentences.

كوّن جمل.

1. Arab / was / scientific field / the / to / win / . / Nobel Prize / a / first / Ahmad Hassan Zewail / in / the

Ahmad Hassan Zewail was the first Arab to win a Nobel Prize in the scientific field.

2. an / Ali / . / helped / to / old man / cars / before / came / the / cross / street / the

Ali helped an old man to cross the street before the cars came.

3. police / was / While / boy / talking / to / the / , / robbers / the / . / the / escaped

While the boy was talking to the police, the robbers escaped.

4. hospital tents / to treat / Rufaida / next to / soldiers / set up / battlefields / . / injured

Rufaida set up hospital tents next to battlefields to treat injured soldiers.

5. King / Baibars / of / Egypt / after / death / of / became / Qutuz / . / the

Baibars became King of Egypt after the death of Qutuz.

3 Choose the correct answer.

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. a Rufaida's work was dangerous, she continued to help the injured soldiers in battles.

a. Although

b. However

c. But

2. A police officer was investigating the case c another was writing a report.

a. when

b. however

c. while

3. b he heard that, the rich man said: "I will give you 10,000 pieces of gold for a suit of this cloth."

a. While

b. As soon as

c. Before

4. The rich man loved clothes a he spent lots of money on them.

a. and

b. although

c. when

5. The little boy locked the bathroom door b phoned the police.

a. however

b. and

c. after

WHAT I CAN DO ماذا يمكنني ان أفعل			
	Always دائماً	Sometimes بعض الأحيان	Rarely نادراً
I can use the tenses: Present Simple and Past Continuous, in real-life situations.			
I can match qualities with characters.			
I can read and identify the meaning of the vocabulary related to heroes.			
I can edit verbs in a paragraph.			
I can write sentences by arranging words in order.			
I can write a story, using notes.			
I can write a story by rearranging paragraphs.			
I can write the moral of a story.			
I can complete a story by adding linking words.			
I can use vocabulary words to fill in a word puzzle and guess the hidden word.			
I can interact with my classmates in the communication exercise, "acts of bravery".			
I can participate in group discussions about acts of bravery.			
I can write a story through interacting with my classmates.			
I can illustrate a story and tell the class about it.			
I can edit a paragraph using capital letters and full stops.			
I can write the new words from the module correctly.			

إجابة ذاتية للطالب

Exercises

Past Continuous Exercises

Exercise 1: Rewrite the following sentences using the past continuous tense.

- 1- I was reading a book last night.
- 2- She was cooking dinner while I was watching TV.
- 3- They were playing soccer in the park when it started raining.
- 4- The children were studying for their exams all afternoon.
- 5- We were walking along the beach when we saw a dolphin.

Answers:

- 1- I was reading a book last night.
- 2- She was cooking dinner while I was watching TV.
- 3- They were playing soccer in the park when it started raining.
- 4- The children were studying for their exams all afternoon.
- 5- We were walking along the beach when we saw a dolphin.

Exercise 2: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets (past continuous).

- 1- While I _____ (cook) dinner, the phone rang.
- 2- They _____ (dance) at the party when the lights went out.
- 3- We _____ (walk) in the park when it started to rain.
- 4- She _____ (study) for her exams when her friend called.
- 5- He _____ (watch) a movie while his sister was reading a book.

Answers:

- 1- While I was cooking dinner, the phone rang.
- 2- They were dancing at the party when the lights went out.
- 3- We were walking in the park when it started to rain.
- 4- She was studying for her exams when her friend called.
- 5- He was watching a movie while his sister was reading a book.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

- 1- They _____ (play / was playing) basketball when it started to snow.
- 2- The teacher _____ (explain / was explaining) the lesson while the students were taking notes.
- 3- We _____ (listen / were listening) to music when the power went out.
- 4- She _____ (write / was writing) an email when the computer crashed.
- 5- The birds _____ (sing / were singing) in the trees as the sun was setting.

Answers:

- 1- They were playing basketball when it started to snow.
 - 2- The teacher was explaining the lesson while the students were taking notes.
 - 3- We were listening to music when the power went out.
 - 4- She was writing an email when the computer crashed.
 - 5- The birds were singing in the trees as the sun was setting.
-

present simple Exercises

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the present simple tense.

- 1- She _____ (read) a book every evening.
- 2- They _____ (play) basketball on Saturdays.
- 3- He _____ (drink) coffee in the morning.
- 4- We _____ (go) to the park every Sunday.
- 5- The sun _____ (rise) in the east.

Answers:

- 1- She reads a book every evening.
- 2- They play basketball on Saturdays.
- 3- He drinks coffee in the morning.
- 4- We go to the park every Sunday.
- 5- The sun rises in the east.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verb in the present simple tense.

- 1- I usually have breakfast at 7 am.
- 2- They often go to the movies on weekends.
- 3- The cat always sleeps on the sofa.
- 4- We sometimes visit our grandparents in the countryside.
- 5- He rarely eats fast food.

Answers:

- 1- I have breakfast at 7 am.
- 2- They go to the movies on weekends.
- 3- The cat sleeps on the sofa.
- 4- We visit our grandparents in the countryside.
- 5- He eats fast food rarely.

using the present simple with "do" and "does"

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of "do" or "does":

- a) She _____ her homework every evening.
- b) They _____ a lot of work on the weekends.
- c) We _____ our laundry on Saturdays.
- d) He _____ the dishes after dinner.
- e) _____ you like to read books?

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences using "do" or "does" in the correct form:

- a) Sarah eats breakfast every morning.
Sarah _____ breakfast every morning.
- b) The dog barks at strangers.
The dog _____ at strangers.
- c) Tom and Anna go to the gym on Mondays.
Tom and Anna _____ to the gym on Mondays.
- d) My parents watch TV in the evening.
My parents _____ TV in the evening.
- e) She speaks French fluently.
She _____ French fluently.

Exercise 3: Ask questions using "do" or "does":

- a) _____ you like to play sports?
- b) _____ they live in the city?
- c) _____ she speak any foreign languages?
- d) _____ we need to bring anything for the party?
- e) _____ he usually arrive on time?

Answers:

- 1- a) does b) do c) do d) does e) Do
- 2- a) does b) does c) do d) do e) does
- 3- a) Do b) Do c) Does d) Do e) Does