

# السيادة

في اللغة الإنجليزية  
للمصف الثاني متوسط

الأستاذ المصطفى سمح

# 2



2025









## مميزات الملزمة (السيادة في اللغة الإنكليزية)

- 1- ملزمتك تحتوي على جميع تمارين الكتاب وهي شاملة لكتاب الطالب وكتاب النشاط.
- 2- تحتوي على جميع الأفكار التي من الممكن ان ترد في الامتحانات بحيث يعتمد مدرسو ومدرسات العراق على هذه الملزمة في الأسئلة.
- 3- حسب المنهاج الجديد الصادر من وزارة التربية بعد التعديل.
- 4- خالية من الأخطاء العلمية والطباعة.
- 5- الملزمة تغنيك عن الكتاب بشكل كامل.
- 6- ترتيب الملزمة لأفكارك والوان واضحة لتسهل عليك عملية الحفظ.

يحق لكل طالب استنساخها من أي مكتبة .....

تطلب الملزمة الاصلية من مكتبة الراصد  
متوفر توصيل داخل بغداد ولجميع محافظات. هاتف: 07854859911

فخر الطباعة الحديثة  
والتصميم العصري





Unit 1  
Lesson 1

مجلة مدرسة \_ A school magazine page 4

تطلب الملزمة الاصلية من  
مكتبة الراصد  
تلكرام / @raa2sd  
هاتف / 07854859911

عزيزي الطالب  
ملزمتك هي الأولى في ملازم اللغة  
الإنكليزية في العراق لأنها خالية  
من النقوصات والحذف

- a) cartoons b) jokes c) poetry d) interviews e) events f) reports g) news

• التعاريف التالية مطلوب نصا كإسقاطات

- a) Funny stories with small pictures. **Cartoons** أفلام كرتون  
b) Short funny stories. **Joke** مزحة  
c) Writing with words that rhyme. **Poetry** شعر  
d) Asking people questions about themselves. **Interviews** مقابلات  
e) Things happening in the town. **town events** أحداث المدينة  
f) Descriptions of events, for example, football matches. **sport reports** وصف للأحداث، على سبيل المثال، مباريات الكرة  
g) Reports about school events. **school news** تقارير عن أحداث المدرسة

التملك ( 's / s ) possessive

الحالة التملكية، حالة المضاف اليه (genitive case) هي عندما نضيف الفاصلة العليا S ('s) لإظهار الاستحواذ، أو أن شيئاً ما ينتمي إلى آخر أو نوع من العلاقة بين الأشياء.

1. الأسماء المفردة نضيف لهم الفارزة قبل ال ('s)

- Go and get the **boy** bag. اذهب واحضر حقيبة الولد
- Go and get the **boy's** bag.

2. مع الأسماء الجمع التي تنتهي ب (s) فأنا نضع الفارزة بعد ال ('s)

- Go and get the **boys** bag
- Go and get the **boys'** bag
- لاحظ الجمل التالية مهم
- The **three** footballers story.
- The three footballers' story.
- The **only** childs story.
- The only child's story.

3. أما الأسماء الجمع التي لا تنتهي ب (s) (جمع شاذ) فأنا نعاملهم معاملة المفرد ونضع الفارزة قبل ال ('s)

- The **children's** bag
- The **women's** book.
- The **men's** room.
- The woman's glasses. (one woman)
- The women's glasses. (more than one woman)

نماذج اسئلة

1. التعاريف تأتي كإسقاطات

2. s التملك ( تمرين 3 صحيفة 4 )

- Go and get the **boy** ( **boy's** / boys' ) bag. (choose)
- Go and get the **boys** ( boy's / **boys'** ) bag
- The ( women's / womens' ) glasses.



Activity book – page 4

1 **Page 4** Read and complete the sentences. Choose the best words from the box.

article	مقالة	cartoon	فلم كارتون	joke	مزحة	poetry	شعر	report	مقالة
		well-known	مشهور (معروف)			team	فريق		

• قد يستخدم بين قوسين أو كإسقاطاتك ضمن فرع vocabulary

- a Our teacher told us a joke this morning and we all laughed loudly. b Noora has written in article for the school magazine. c Our football team didn't play well in the match yesterday. d We need to interview a well-known person in our town. Can you suggest someone? e I don't like writing stories, but I love writing poetry

2 **page 4** Read and choose a section.

Joke	letter	poetry	problem page	puzzle
school news		sports report	town event	

- a 'My friend isn't talking to me. I don't know why.' problem page  
b 'Rafel scored just before half-time.' sports report  
c 'Come and join the fun in the main square.' town event  
d 'Our new English teacher, Mr Smith, starts at the school next month.' School news  
e 'The door and the windows were locked. How did she escape?' town event  
f 'A Knock, knock.  
B Who's there?  
A Boo.  
B Boo who?  
A Why are you crying?'  
joke  
g 'I saw a cat sitting on the mat.  
Underneath was a mouse that was all flat.' poetry  
H 'Dear Editor,  
I'm writing to tell you about...' letter

3 **Page 5** Fill in the gap. Use the word in brackets and add 's or s'.

• مهم ضمن القواعد

- a My (friend) friend's family is visiting us.  
b This is the (school) school's entrance.  
c The (girls) girls' books are very heavy.  
d My (mum) mum's car is blue.  
e The (women) women's shoes are on the first floor.  
f The (boys) boys' lunch is on the table.  
g The (children) children's toys are all over the floor.  
h The (child) child's teddy bear is new.



Unit 1  
Lesson 2

مشروع جديد \_ page 5 \_ A new project

تطلب الملزمة الاصلية من  
مكتبة الراصد  
تلكرام / @raa2sd  
هاتف / 07854859911

1 What do (n.) and (v.) mean? ماذا تعني

الصوت 1

V = verb (فعل)

N = noun (اسم)

2 How many meanings of 'printer' are there? printer

كم معنى لكلمة

We have two meanings. لدينا معنيين

1) is somebody who prints as a job. شخص يطبع كعمل له

2) is a machine that prints. هو الآلة التي تطبع

3 What do 'report' and 'reporter' mean?

reporter و report ماذا تعني

Report = تقرير

Report = يرأسل / يبلغ means to describe an event

Reporter = مراسل the one who writes reports.

## التعاريف مهمة جداً

- article مقالة (n.) is a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine. كتابة في صحيفة أو جريدة
- cover غلاف (n.) is the outside of a book or magazine. غلاف كتاب أو مجلة
- edit يحرر (v.) means to check and correct a piece of writing. تعني تدقيق وتصحيح كتابة معينة
- editor محرر (n.) is somebody who edits. هو الشخص الذي يحرر
- print يطبع (v.) means to put words or pictures on paper with a machine. تعني وضع كلمات أو صور في ورقة بواسطة (مع) آلة
- printer طابعة (n.)
  1. is somebody who prints as a job. شخص يطبع كعمل له
  2. is a machine that prints. هو الآلة التي تطبع
- report يرأسل (v.) means to describe an event report (n.), reporter مراسل (n.)

## الاقتراحات Suggestions

Why don't we + فعل مجرد .....?

1. Why don't we start a magazine? لما لا نبدأ مجلة
2. Why don't we play football? لما لا نلعب الكرة؟
3. Why don't we take a picture?

Let's + فعل مجرد.....

1. Let's start a magazine. دعونا نبدأ (نفتح) مجلة
2. Let's play football. دعونا نلعب الكرة.
3. Let's go to the beach.

ماذا يجب علينا أن نفعل What shall we do?



## نماذج اسئلة

1. v / n / report / reporter قد يستخدمون ضمن فرع الاملاء ( spelling ) قسم المعاني

1. (v) means .....**verb**.....
2. (n) means .....**noun**
3. give the meanings of report.....  
(v.) means to describe an event report تعني وصف تقرير حدث  
(n.), reporter مراسل (n.)
4. give the meanings of printer طابعة (n.)  
• is somebody who prints as a job. شخص يطبع كعمل له  
• 2) is a machine that prints. هو الآلة التي تطبع

## 2. الاقتراح suggestion

(1) نميز موضوع الاقتراح من كلمة suggestion / suggest

(2) نكتب احد عبارات الاقتراح ( قد تجبر على احداها )

(3) ونكتب ما يأتي بعد ال to الثانية بعد العبارة

1. Make a **suggestion** to your friends to **start** a new magazine. (Use: why don't)  
Why don't we **start** a new magazine?
2. Make a **suggestion** to your brother about where to spend the weekend (Use: let's)  
Let's **go to the cinema**.
3. **Suggest** to your brother to go to the park.  
**Let's go to the park.**  
**We could** go to the park?  
**Why don't we** go to the park?

❖ للاختيار نأخذ الفعل المجرد خالي من أي إضافة ( / ed / ing / s / او فعل شاذ )

1. Why don't we ( **go** /going/ went ) to the beach?
2. let's (**play** /playing) football.

Activity book \_ page 6

2 المقاطع الصوتية page 6 Listen again and underline the strong syllable in these words.

Magazine reporter interview photograph photographer

3 Page 6 Can you write a description of the jobs? • مهم ضمن القواعد وأيضا ضمن المفردات

printer: somebody who makes copies of a document, paper, magazine, etc.

عامل طباعة: شخص يقوم بعمل نسخ من مستند أو ورقة أو مجلة، إلخ.

- a editor: somebody who **edits**.
- b reporter: somebody who **makes reports about events**
- c photographer: somebody who **takes pictures**

Unit 1  
Lesson 3

مقابلة (أسئلة المقابلة في النشاط مطلوب للتحريير) \_ page 6 An interview

• مهم ضمن فرع الاملاء spelling ابحث عن الكلمات تعني ما يلي: find words that mean the following:

1 famous مشهور = **well-known** معروف



- 2 the opposite of 'to like' يحب X **dislike** يكره  
 3 the opposite of 'polite' مهذب X **impolite** غير مهذب  
 4 a road round a town = **ring road** طريق حول المدينة



## Meet a local personality قابل شخصية محلية

This month, we talked to Jack James. He runs Pizza Cabin, the **well-known** Italian takeaway and cafe in the High Street. I'm sure we've all been there many times with our families.

### 1- How long have you worked at Pizza Cabin, Mr James?

I've worked in the cafe for ten years, but I've lived in Ashby since I was born.

### 2- Do you enjoy your work?

I enjoy some parts of my work. I don't enjoy cleaning up when the cafe closes.

### 3- What do you like doing in your spare time?

I love painting.

### 4- What things do you **dislike** doing?

I don't like washing-up. I have to do

### 5- What kind of people do you like and **dislike**?

I really like people who are **polite** and ask for things nicely. I don't like people who are **impolite** and shout.

### 6- What's your favourite food?

Italian food, of course - pizzas and pasta. But I also like some English food, like fish and chips.

### 7- What's your favourite TV programme?

I watch all the programmes about cooking. My favourite one is A taste of the sea. I always learn something.

### 8- Do you have any suggestions for making the town better?

There are too many cars in the town centre. Why don't they build a ring road?

## Meet a local personality

This month, we talked to Yahya Zeki, the headteacher of a high school in the city.

### 1- How long have you been a headteacher, Mr Zeki?

**I've worked as a headteacher for ten years. Before that, I was a Maths teacher.**

### 2- Do you enjoy your work?

**I love teaching young people and working with other teachers. I don't enjoy doing paperwork.**

### 3- What do you like doing in your spare time?

**I don't like sitting at home in the evenings, so I go out a lot. I go to a French class on Mondays. On Saturdays, I go to the gym.**

### 4- What kind of people do you like and dislike?

**I like people who can tell a good story. I really enjoy listening to them. I don't like students who drop paper and empty cans in the classrooms and don't put them in the litter bins ..**

### 5- What's your favourite food?





**I love Iraqi food.**

6- What's your favourite TV programme?

**I don't watch much television because I'm usually out. But I like some programmes about health. Health for all is my favourite.**

7- What's your favourite place in town?

**The corniche. I go there every weekend.**

8- Do you have any suggestions for making the town better?

**The town needs some more parks. The roads and bridges should be improved, too.**

Activity book – page 8

**1 page 8** Answer the questions about the interview. Write short answers .

• الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة نصاً ضمن فرع قطع الكتاب بأي امتحان تحريري

1 How long has Mr James worked in the cafe? إلى أي مدة عمل سيد جونز في المقهى؟

**For ten years. عشرة سنوات**

2 How long has he lived in Ashby? كم عاش في أشبي؟

**Since he was born. منذ أن ولد**

3 What does he dislike doing? ما الذي لا يحب القيام به ؟

**cleaning up, washing-up and gardening. التنظيف والغسل والبستنة**

4 Why does he like the programme "A Taste of the Sea"? لماذا يحب برنامج "طعم ( نكهة ) من البحر" ؟

**Because he always learns something. لأنه دائماً يتعلم شيئاً**

5 Why does he think a ring road would help the town? لماذا يعتقد بأن طريق دائري ستساعد المدينة؟

**Because there are too many cars in the town centre. لأنه هناك العديد من السيارات في المدينة.**

**2 Page 8** Read the interview on the next page. Answer the questions.

a Where does Mr Zeki work? أين يعمل السيد زكي؟

**School. المدرسة**

b What things does he dislike doing? ما الأشياء التي لا يحب القيام بها؟

**doing paperwork, sitting at home in the evenings. القيام بالأعمال الورقية ، والجلوس في المنزل في المساء**

c What language is Mr Zeki learning in his evening class?

ما هي اللغة التي يتعلمها السيد زكي في فصله المسائي؟

**French. فرنسي**

d What is a litter bin? Tick (✓) the correct box. ما هو صندوق القمامة؟ ضع علامة (صح) في المربع الصحيح

1 a basket for flowers. ☐

2 a container for food. ☐

3 a place to put rubbish. ☒

مكان لوضع القمامة

Unit 1  
Lesson 4

أستمع لمقابلة – page 7 an interview-

Talking about time

التكلم عن الوقت



- لمدة **for**
- منذ **and since**

تمرين (5) صفحة 11

- We use **for** to talk about a specific length of time.
- We use **for** to talk about the length of time or duration of an event.  
I've worked in the cafe **for ten years**.
- We use **since** to talk about the time between now and a point in the past.
- We use **since** to say when a period of time or an event started in the past.  
I've lived in Ashby **since I was born**.

1. كلمات الوقت ( July/ august /last year / last month / last week)
2. **Since** + ( لحظة بدء الحدث ) وقت ثابت في الماضي ( 2001 / my family moved from Kirkuk/ he came to Iraq)
3. **جُمْل** سلسلة كلمات مع فعل ( I was a baby / I was born)

1. عبارات (a long time / ages, years)
2. **for** + مدة من الزمن ( ten years / many years / two weeks / three ours)
3. عدد من السنوات / الشهور / الأيام / الأسابيع

since	for
2001 / 4 o'clock	Ten years / 2 hours
July / august / last month/ last year / last week	Three weeks / two years / many years
<b>Clauses</b> / I was a baby / I was born / my family moved from / he came to	a long time / ages, years

1. How long have you been in this school?  
I've been in this school **since (2001)**.
2. How long **has your family** lived in Basra?  
I've lived here **for 14 years**.  
I've lived here **since my family moved from Kirkuk**.

- I've lived in our house (**for** / since) **five years**.
- My father has lived in town (**since** / for) **he came to Iraq**.
- My family have lived in our house (**for** / since) **many years**.

نماذج اسئلة

## المضارع التام البسيط present perfect simple

	الشكل (الصيغة) form	مثال example
مثبت affirmative	I, we, you, they + <b>have</b> فاعل + p.p (تصرف ثالث) He, she, it + <b>has</b>	<b>He has</b> lived in Mosul since 2010.
نفي negative	I, we, you, they + <b>haven't</b> فاعل + p.p (تصرف ثالث) He, she, it + <b>hasn't</b>	<b>He hasn't</b> lived in Mosul since 2010.
سؤال Question	<b>Have</b> + I, we, you, they + فاعل + p.p (تصرف ثالث) ...? <b>has</b> He, she, it	<b>Has he</b> lived in Mosul since 2010?



مع أدوات  
الاستفهام

أداة الاستفهام + **have/has** + فاعل + **p.p ....?**

where **has he** lived?

الاستخدام Use

1. Use the present perfect simple with for or since to talk about something that started in the past and is still true.

استخدم المضارع التام البسيط مع **لمدة** أو **منذ** للحديث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال صحيحًا.

إستخدام ( قاعدة ) like / dislike

- like + noun, -ing, or adjective + noun
- like + اسم, -ing, or صفة + اسم

Subject	Like	Adjective + noun أسم + صفة
I / You / We / They	like	exciting sports.
He/ She/ It	likes	complicated games.
Subject	Like	Noun
I / You / We / They	like	football.
He/ She/ It	likes	football.
Subject	Like	Verb+ -ing فعل (ing)
I / You / We / They	like	cooking.
He/ She/ It	likes	running.

- للتعبير عن الحب والإعجاب أو الإستمتاع
- (like / love/enjoy) إستخدم القاعدة التالية

• **يُحِبُّ Like**

1. فاعل + like / love / enjoy + فعل(ing)

I like watching films  
she enjoys cooking

2. فاعل + enjoy / love / like + + (أسم + صفة) أسم

I like tennis.  
Huda loves ice-cream  
I like exciting sports.( complicated games.)

اساسيات مطلوبة للطالب (مضارع البسيط)

I  
فعل  
You  
They } We  
مجرد

He  
She  
it } فعل (s/es)

اساسيات مطلوبة للطالب (do/does)

I  
We  
You  
They } do

He  
She  
it } does

للتعبير عن الكره وعدم الإعجاب (dislike / don't like / hate) إستخدم القاعدة التالية

• **لا يُحِبُّ Dislike**

1. فاعل + hate / dislike / don't like + فعل(ing)

I don't like fishing  
she doesn't like camping



2. فاعل + dislike / don't like / hate + (أسم + صفة) أسم  
 I don't like football  
 Hiba doesn't like tennis

## نماذج اسئلة

Express عبر  
 Concerning فيما يتعلق

1. Express your like concerning cooking.

I like cooking.

1. احذف Express

2. نزل I = your

3. واحذف concerning ونزل ما بعده كما هو .

2. Express your like concerning writing stories.

I like writing stories.

للاختيار الصحيح بعد (love / interested in / like / enjoy) نختار الكلمة التي تحتوي على (ing)

3. I love (listening / listen) to music.

## استخدام الصفات للوصف Using adjectives to describe.

What kind of people do you like?

I like helpful people.

I don't like noisy people. صفة سلبية في المعنى نستخدم عدم الحب او

She likes kind people. الكره

❖ شكل الاسئلة

- Express your like concerning kind people.  
I like kind people.
- Express your dislike concerning noisy people. I dislike noisy people.

## صفات وعبارات وصفية مع who Adjectives and adjectival clauses with who

- What kind of people do you like?  
I like people who help others.
- What kind of people don't you like?  
I dislike people who are noisy.

• شكل الأسئلة

- Express your dislike concerning people who are noisy.  
I dislike people who are noisy.
- Express your like concerning people who help others.  
I like people who help others.

## نماذج اسئلة

• بدل النقطة و they نكتب who

1. I like people. they help others.



I like people **who** help others.

Activity book – page 11

5 **Page 11** Read and complete the sentences with **for** or **since**.

• ضمن القواعد تمرين مهم جدا في الامتحانات نصا

- a I waited for the bus **(for / since)** **half an hour**. Then I started walking.
- b We've been in school **(since / for)** **eight o'clock** this morning.
- c I'm hungry. I haven't eaten anything **(since / for)** **last night**.
- d We stayed in India **(for / since)** **two weeks**.

Unit 1  
Lesson 5

problems – page 8

Activity book – page 12

1 **page 12** Now read both letters and find the following: مهم نصا ضمن الأملاء

• مهم ضمن فرع الاملاء spelling

- a a word meaning 'speak with difficulty' كلمة تعني تكلم بصعوبة **stammer** يتلعثم
- b a word meaning the opposite of 'shy' خجول **confident** واثق
- c a word meaning 'frightened' **afraid** خائف
- d what to say to be friendly مرحبا **hello** ماذا تقول لتكون ودوداً

2 **page 12** Read the pieces of advice. Is it good or bad advice?

- a Make sure you never make eye contact. **bad**
- b Always look unfriendly. **bad**
- c Wait for the other people to say 'hello' first. **good**

للتأكيد Very, very

Very, very + صفة

Jill says: 'I am **very, very shy**.'

- You can use very, very+ an adjective to emphasize something.

❖ يمكنك استخدام جدا جدا + صفة للتأكيد على شيء ما.

Examples: امثلة

- I'm **very, very tired**. أنا متعب جدا جدا
- She's **very, very tall**. إنها طويلة جداً جداً

التنقيط punctuation

• عندما نجد كلمة ( **answered/ asked/said** ) بمعنى نقل كلام الناس نستخدم الفاصلة العليا تابع جيداً:



## Punctuation - speech marks

When we report what people asked or said, we have to use speech marks.

عندما ننقل ما سألته أو قاله الناس، علينا أن نستخدم علامات الكلام ( '.....' )

Examples: أمثلة

Mike **said**, 'I'm a good photographer.'

'I'm a good photographer,' Mike **said**.

Look at the **commas** in both sentences. انظر الى الفارزتين في كلتا الجملتين

Look at this example. Why is there no comma? لماذا لا توجد فارزة؟

'Is Rafid good at writing stories?' I asked.

Because there is a **question mark**. لأن هناك علامة استفهام (؟)

4

**Page 13** Now write this question and answer with the correct punctuation.

أمثلة مهمة جداً

a are you coming to the beach my brother asked

'Are you coming to the beach?' my brother **asked**.

b I answered I have to write an article

I answered, 'I have to write an article.'

c what is the article about he asked

'What is the article about?' he asked.

d its about yesterdays football match I said its for the magazine

'It's about yesterday's football match,' I said. 'It's for the magazine.'

e he asked can I read it

He asked, 'Can I read it?'

f maybe when you get back from the beach I said

'Maybe when you get back from the beach,' I said.

## اساسيات التنقيط

1. دائما بداية الجملة أو بعد نقطة التوقف أو حتى بعد علامة الإستفهام نبدأ بحرف كبير.

**أنتبه** لا تحول **بداية** الكلمة بعد **الفارزة (،)** لحرف كبير

. تابع المثال التالي:

1. my parents are in paris.

My parents are in Paris.

2. ضمير الفاعل (i) دائما يكتب بحرف كبير (I) أينما كان

3. الأسماء تكتب بحرف كبير وخاصة (أسماء الأشخاص والدول والمدن والأشهر والأيام والمستشفيات والمطاعم ومراكز التسوق أو المحلات وخطوط الطيران)

1. أشخاص (Ahmed, Salwa, Nadia, Ali, Batool, Muna, Ammar)

2. مدن (Basra, Baghdad, Mosul, Hilla, Samarra, Dhi Qar, Erbil)

3. دول (Iraq, France, Italy, China, Egypt)

4. أشهر (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December)



5. أيام ( **S**aturday, **S**unday, **M**onday, **T**uesday, **W**ednesday, **T**hursday, **F**riday )

6. مستشفيات ( **A**l – **S**alam hospital )

7. مطاعم ( **D**ijlah restaurant )

8. مراكز تسوق ( **A**l – **M**ansour mall )

2. we had a long weekend- wednesday, thursday and friday

We had a long weekend- Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

4. القوميات ( **F**rench, **I**raqi, **C**hinese, **I**talian, **J**apanese, **G**erman, **A**merican, **E**gyptian )

3. ali is iraqi

Ali is Iraqi.

5. أنتبه من الاختصارات.

Am, is, are	الحل	Do, does, did	الحل	Have, has,	الحل	Will	الحل	can	الحل
I <b>am</b>	I'm	Do <b>not</b>	don't	I <b>have</b>	I've	<b>Will</b>	Won't	<b>Can</b>	Can't
He <b>is</b>	He's	Does <b>not</b>	doesn't	She <b>has</b>	She's	<b>not</b>	I'll	<b>not</b>	
We <b>are</b>	We're	Did <b>not</b>	didn't			<b>I will</b>			

5. we are not at home

We're not at home.

We aren't at home.

6. الجمل التي تبدأ **بفعل مساعد** أو **فعل شرط** أو ( **Wh- words/ Wh – questions** ) نضع في نهايتها علامة إستفهام ( **?** ) لأن الجملة تعتبر إستفهامية.

1. أفعال مساعدة ( **have, has, had** ) ( **do, does, did** ) ( **am, is, are, was, were** )

2. أفعال شرط ( **will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might** )

3. أدوات الإستفهام ( **Wh – questions** ) ( **When, Where, What, Why, Whom, Whose, How long, How** ) ( **far, How** )

4. where do you go

Where do you go?

5. did you go away

Did you go Away?

Unit 1  
Lesson 6

اسأل العمة سالي - page 9 Ask Aunt Sally

Imperative sentences

جمل أمرية

الفعل في بداية الجملة أو ( **don't / never** )

- **Work** hard all semester
- **Don't** work too hard before exams
- **Try** not to worry
- **Read** a story
- **Listen** to music

○ etc. = **et cetera** (and so on), الخ



- h.w. = **homework** واجب بيتي
- e.g = **is the abbreviation for the Latin phrase exempli gratia, meaning "for example."**  
على سبيل المثال
- V. = **very.**

Activity book – page 14

**B** page 14 Aunt Sally has made some notes on the problems. Read the notes and answer the questions.

• مهم ضمن الاملاء spelling

- 1 a etc. et cetera b h.w. homework c V. very  
d e.g. exempli gratia = for example

**1** Page 14 Look at the common abbreviations. How many do you recognize?

• مهم ضمن الاملاء spelling

a.m. cm hr km kph m min. mm p.m. sec.

- a) kilometres per hour kph كيلو متر في الساعة  
b) before 12 noon (or in the morning) a.m. صباحا  
c) after 12 noon (or in the afternoon) p.m. مساء  
d) second sec. ثانية  
e) minute min. دقيقة  
f) hour hr ساعة  
g) millimetre mm ملليمتر  
h) centimetre cm سنتيمتر  
i) metre m متر  
j) kilometre km كيلومتر

**2** Page 14 Match the abbreviations in the word box to their definitions below.

• مهم ضمن الاملاء

- a kilometres per hour kph كيلو متر في الساعة  
b 10 millimetres cm سنتيمتر  
c before 12 noon (or in the morning) a.m. صباحا  
d after 12 noon (or in the afternoon) p.m. مساء  
e second sec. ثانية  
f 60 seconds min. دقيقة  
g millimetre mm ملليمتر  
h 100 centimetres m متر  
i 1,000 metres km كيلومتر  
j 60 minutes hr ساعة

عزيزي الطالب  
لضمان حصولك على الدرجة  
الكاملة في مادة اللغة  
الإنكليزية تابع قناة التكرام  
حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة شهرية  
واسئلة نصف السنة واسئلة  
نهائية ومخططات وملخصات  
ذهنية تسهل عليك المادة.

@almustafasd

Unit 1  
Lesson 7

لحظات محرجة – page 10 Embarrassing moments

الفاعل هو الذي يقوم بالفعل؛ الشخص الذي يقوم بفعل معين (the doer of the action)

ضمائر الفاعل



I \_\_\_\_\_ أنا المتكلم المفرد  
 We \_\_\_\_\_ نحن المتكلم الجمع (Ahmed and I أنا وأحمد) (me and Ali علي وأنا)  
 You \_\_\_\_\_ أنت/أنتِ/أنتم/أنتمِ مخاطب جمع ومفرد المخاطب  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ هم/هن/هما جمع العاقل الغائب وجمع الغير عاقل (Ahmed and Ali) (books كتب) (doctors دكاترة) (مدارس schools)  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ هو مفرد مذكر غائب (Ahmed) (my bother أخي) (my father أبي) (the doctor الدكتور)  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ هي مفرد مؤنث الغائب (Huda) (my sister أختي) (my mother أمي)  
 It \_\_\_\_\_ إنها/إنه مفرد غير عاقل (the cat القط) (the weather الطقس) (the book الكتاب)

## Reading tip 1 - Pronouns and there

• مهم ضمن القواعد

### Examples:

- My **father** went to the shop on the corner. **He** bought a magazine
- The **cat** ran up the tree. **It** got stuck there.
- The **boys** played in the park. **They** loved it there.
- **My sister and I** are visiting our grandparents next week.
- **We** can't wait to see them.

- **I nearly died** means 'I was very embarrassed'. كنت محرجاً جداً.
- **A black eye** means 'the area of the face around the eye is bruised and black, not the eye itself'. كدمة حول العين

## Past simple and past continuous tenses

الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

ماضي بسيط + **when** , ماضي مستمر

(**ed** / **شاذ**) + فاعل **When** + **Ving** + (**was/were**) + فاعل

يمكن ان يأتي الماضي البسيط اول جملة

ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط + **When**

• الربط بين الزمنين الجمل التالية اهم الجمل

• بعد **while** نستخدم ماضي مستمر

• وبعد **when** نستخدم ماضي بسيط

ولكن الامر ليس بالأدوات وانما بالحدث الأطول للمستمر والقصير للماضي البسيط فممكن ان نستخدم الماضي المستمر بعد **when**

1. Last Friday I (walk) was walking in me park **when** I (see) saw my brother. (Correct)
2. **When** you phoned the sports centre, I was playing tennis.
3. The boys were playing (play) football on the beach **when** it started to rain. (Correct)

Activity book – page 16

1 page 16 Find these words in the text on your Student's Book. tick the correct meaning.



أنتبه قد يستخدم هذا الفرع كتوصيل. أو كما هو هنا

1 embarrassed خجول

a) to feel tired

b) to feel shy and silly يشعر بالخجل والسخافة

c) to feel ill

3 mug كوب

a) a big cup كوب كبير

b) a big place

c) a big bottle

2 spill يوقع

a) make untidy

b) make a liquid flow out

c) make coffee hot

4 mirror مرآة

a) an old car

b) a wall

c) glass you can see in زجاج يمكنك أن ترى فيه

## انشاء أكثر لحظة محرجة

2 page 17 Write a story about **your most embarrassing moment**.

اكتب قصة عن أكثر اللحظات إحراجاً لديك.

مطلوب تحريري

Last week, I had a homework in science, and I had no choice but to solve it in the English lesson. While I was trying to do my homework, my teacher caught me in the act. Students started laughing at me, so I got punished by my teacher. I feel embarrassed every time I remember it.

الأسبوع الماضي، كان لدي واجب بيتي في مادة العلوم، ولم يكن لدي خيار غير ان احله في درس الإنكليزي. بينما كنت أحل الواجب، معلمي امسك بي متلبساً الطلاب بدأوا يضحكون علي، لذلك تم معاقبتي من قبل أستاذي. اشعر بالخجل كلما تذكرت ذلك.

### Unit 1 Round up

Activity book – page 20

### السؤال عن الآراء Asking for opinions

#### السؤال عن الآراء Asking for opinions

What do you think of + الشيء الذي تسأل عن الرأي فيه

What do you think of Ali's/Noora's story?

Which story is the best?

### إعطاء الآراء Giving opinions

I think that

his/her

Ali's/Noora's

your

my

story is the

best.

funniest.

most interesting.

most embarrassing.



1 page 20 Write the sentences again using I like or I don't like.

They never do their homework.

**I don't like people who never do their homework.**

• مهم ضمن القواعد

a They tell jokes.

I **like/love** people **who** tell jokes.

b They laugh at me.

I **hate/dislike**/don't like people **who** laugh at me.

c They copy my homework.

I **dislike/don't like** people **who** copy my homework.

d They tell lies.

I **dislike/don't** like people **who** tell lies.

النمط في الامتحان

بدل النقطة **they** اكتب **who** فقط

1. I like people. **They** tell jokes. (Join the sentences using "who")

I like people **who** tell jokes.

2 page 20 Write this paragraph with the correct punctuation.

noora and dana wrote stories for the class magazine both stories are very good  
but the editor says she can only print one  
which of the girls stories will the team choose  
i think Nooras is the best sara said  
everyone agreed so nooras story will be in the magazine

الحل:

**Noora and Dana** wrote stories for the class magazine. Both stories are very good,  
but the editor says she can only print one.

**Which** of the girls' stories will the team choose?

**'I think Noora's is the best,'** Sara said.

Everyone agreed, so Noora's story will be in the magazine.

2 page 20 Work out these messages and write them as full sentences.

Pls. go to, shop. I'm v. hungry.

**Please go to the shop. I'm very hungry.**

2 Do your h.w. I'm v. tired.

**Do your homework. I'm very tired.**

• ضمن المفردات

## Unit 1 Storytime

Jad and Johnny - A tour of London - page 15 - جاد و جونى - جولة في لندن

1 Who is telling this story? من يروي هذه القصة؟

**Johnny. جونى**



- 2 Where are Jad and Johnny? أين هم جوني  
In London. في لندن
- 3 Why do people laugh at Johnny? لماذا يضحك الناس على جوني؟  
O He shouted and cried صرخ وبكى

Activity book – page 21

2 Page 21 Answer the questions.

• مهم ضمن أسئلة القصص

- A In which city are Jad and Johnny? في أي مدينة يوجد جاد وجوني؟  
In London. في لندن
- b Why are they there? لماذا هم هناك؟  
They had won in a competition. لقد فازوا في منافسة
- c What do the new friends decide to do? ماذا قرر الأصدقاء الجدد أن يفعلوا؟  
Do a tour. القيام بجولة
- d Why is the DUCK tour special? لماذا تعتبر جولة الغطس مميزة؟  
Because the minibus can turn into a boat! لأن الحافلة الصغيرة يمكن أن تتحول إلى قارب
- e What were the two embarrassing things that happened to Johnny during the tour?  
Cried and opened the wrong door. ما الأمرين المحرجين اللذين حدثا لجوني خلال الجولة؟ بكى وفتح الباب الخطأ
- f Why wasn't Johnny embarrassed? لماذا لم يكن جوني محرجاً؟  
Because at least he had got something funny to write about in his article. لأنه على الأقل حصل على شيء مضحك ليكتب عنه في مقالته.

E

Unit 1: Extra activities

1 Page 62 Write the sentences with the correct punctuation.

• مهم ضمن التنقيط

- a mum i shouted come here  
'Mum!' I shouted. 'Come here!'
- b whats the matter she asked  
'What's the matter?' she asked.
- c ive broken my brothers computer I answered  
'I've broken my brother's computer,' I answered.
- d he wont be very happy about that she said  
'He won't be very happy about that,' she said.

3 page 62 Read and complete this story. Write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

• اول تصحيح فعلين فقط مهم جدا ضمن القواعد

Last Friday I (walk) was walking in me park when I (see) saw my brother. He (play) was playing on his skateboard.



'Look at me,' he (say) said and (go) went off down the path very fast.

'Careful!' I (shout) shouted

Suddenly, he (fall) fell off and I (start) started to laugh.

We (walk) walked home very slowly. Now my brother (have) has a black eye.

## Unit 2 Lesson 1

حافظ على لياقتك (مطلوب تحريري) - page 17 - Keep fit

### Expressing advice

#### تعبير النصيحة

- We use should and shouldn't when we are giving advice to mean that, in our opinion, something is a **good idea or a bad idea**.

نحن نستخدم ينبغي ولا ينبغي عندما نقدم النصيحة لنعني، في رأينا، أن شيئاً ما هو فكرة جيدة أو فكرة سيئة.

- Should and shouldn't are always followed by the **infinitive without to**.

ينبغي ولا ينبغي يتبعهم دائماً المصدر بدون to.

1. We should **go** home now because it's getting late.
2. You've got an exam tomorrow. you shouldn't **stay** up late.

You **should/shouldn't** + فعل مصدر

- للأفكار الجيدة استخدم **should**
- والأفكار السيئة استخدم **shouldn't**

1. You need to get fit. (Give advice)  
You **should** **take** some exercise.
2. You're always tired. (Give advice)  
You **shouldn't** **go** to bed late.
3. You've got an exam tomorrow. (Give advice)  
You should study hard.

Activity book \_ page 22

- A** **page 22** Read the article. What is each paragraph about?  
Choose the best answers.

why fitness is important

how you can get fit

how to enjoy life

playing games

Paragraph 1: **why fitness is important.** لماذا الرشاقة مهمة

Paragraph 2: **how You can get fit.** كيف تستطيع ان تكون رشيقا

- 1** **page 22** Read the article in your Student's Book again and answer the questions.

• الأسئلة التالية مهم تحريري نصاً ضمن قطع الكتاب للكتاب

a Why is it important to be fit? لماذا من المهم أن تكون رشيقاً؟

**unfit people can't enjoy life.** الأشخاص الغير رشيقين لا يستطيعون الاستمتاع بالحياة



- b Why can unfit people not run or walk easily? لم لا يستطيع الأشخاص الغير رشيقين الركض أو المشي بسهولة؟  
Get tired, out of breath. يتعبون، قصير النفس
- c Why is exercise good for you? لماذا التمرين مهم لك؟  
You can get fit. تستطيع أن تكون رشيقا
- d What kinds of exercise can you find in paragraph 2? أي الأنواع من التمارين تستطيع ايجاده في الفقرة 2؟  
Football, basketball, netball, swimming, cycling, walking.
- e Which words in the text mean the following? أي الكلمات في القطعة تعني التالي؟  
 • الكلمات التالية ممكن ضمن الاملاء spelling

- a) often غالبا regularly
- b) able to do things like running and playing games easily fit  
 قادر على القيام بالأشياء مثل الركض ولعب الألعاب بسهولة
- c) opposite of fit عكس رشيق unfit
- d) kinds أنواع forms أشكال

2 page 22 Complete these sentences to give advice to the boys on page 17 of your Student's Book.

تمرين مهم ضمن القواعد

- 1 Sana, you shouldn't watch TV all the time. You should play games.
- 2 Zaid, you should take exercise regularly and get fit.
- 3 Younis, you shouldn't drive everywhere. You should walk.

3 page 23 Write these sentences again using **should** or **shouldn't**.

• مهم ضمن القواعد

مع جمل (never/don't) استخدم **You shouldn't** بعد حذفهم ونزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

- a **Don't** let children play with matches.  
 You shouldn't let children play with matches.
- b Use the zebra crossing when you cross the road.  
 You should use a zebra crossing when you cross the road.
- c **Never** cycle on the wrong side of the road.  
 You shouldn't cycle on the wrong side of the road.
- d Keep medicine out of the reach of children.  
 You should keep medicine out of the reach of children.

## Adverbial phrases of time عبارات ظرفية للوقت

- **Once** = one time مرة
- **Twice** = two times مرتان
- **Three times a day**. ثلاث مرات
- **Four times a day**. أربع مرات

How often do you cycle?

**Once a day.**

How often do you walk upstairs الطابق العلوي؟

**Twice a day.**

How often do you eat fruit?

**Three times a week.**

عزيزي الطالب  
 لضمان حصولك على الدرجة  
 الكاملة في مادة اللغة  
 الإنكليزية تابع قناة التلكرام  
 حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة شهرية  
 وأسئلة نصف السنة وأسئلة  
 نهائية ومخططات وملخصات  
 ذهنية تسهل عليك المادة.

@almustafasd



How often do you take your medicine?

Four times a month.

## نماذج اسئلة

1. You need to get fit. (Give advice نصيحة اعطي)  
You **should take** some exercise.
2. You're always tired. (Give advice)  
You **shouldn't go** to bed late.

الاختيار يعتمد على المعنى

1. You (should / **shouldn't**) let the children play with matches.
2. You shouldn't (**watch** / watching) tv all the time.
3. You (**should** / shouldn't) take exercise.

مع جمل (never/don't) استخدم **You shouldn't** بعد حذفهم ونزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

- a **Don't** let children play with matches. (Give advice using "should")

You **shouldn't let** children play with matches.

- b Use the zebra crossing when you cross the road.

You **should use** a zebra crossing when you cross the road.

- c **Never** cycle on the wrong side of the road.

You **shouldn't cycle** on the wrong side of the road.

## Unit 2 Lesson 2

تناول الطعام المناسب (مطلوب) – page 18 – Eat the right food

عبارات تعبر عن الكمية: Phrases expressing quantity:  
a little, a few, too much, too many, a lot

1. محددو الكمية (Quantifiers) : محددو الكمية تخبرنا شيئاً عن الكمية أو كمية شيء ما.

أسم (معدود أو غير معدود) + ..... + محدد الكمية

الكثير Too Many

(أسم جمع مضاف s) أسم معدود +

القليل A few

الكثير Too Much

اسم غير معدود +

القليل A little

كيف أفرق بين المعدود وغير المعدود

1. الاسم المعدود يمكن عدها وفي العادة يحتوي على (s) في نهايته أي أسماء تتحول الى الجمع بإضافة (s)

2. الاسم الغير القابل للعد لا يمكن عدها ويعامل معاملة المفرد (meat, cola)

□ We use **too much, too many, a little, a few** and **a lot of** to describe the amount of something.

□ وصف كمية شيء ما.



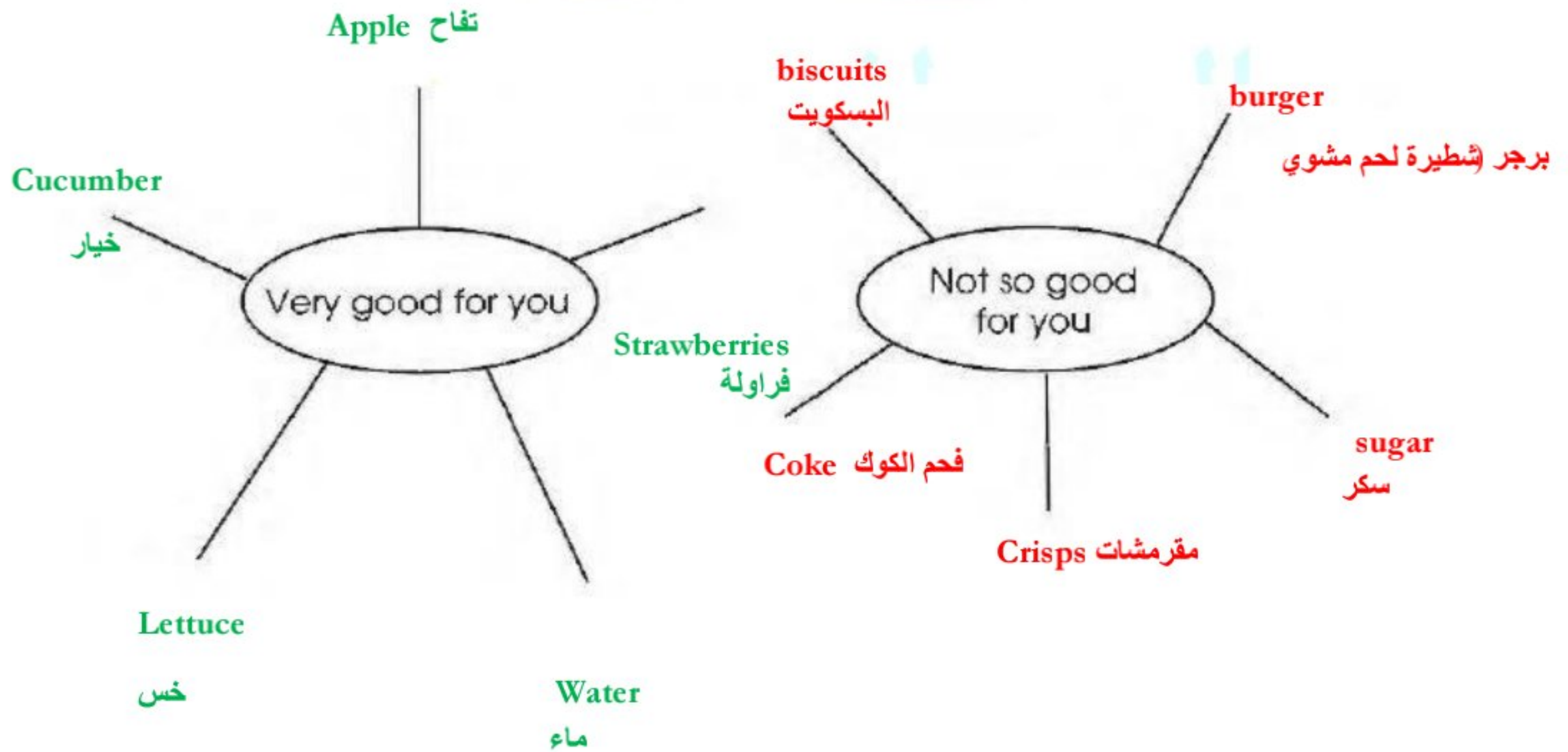
□ They are usually connected to a personal opinion, saying that the quantity is excessive (e.g., too much) or insufficient (e.g., too little).

- عادة ما تكون مرتبطة برأي شخصي يقول أن الكمية مفرطة
- (على سبيل المثال، أكثر من اللازم) أو غير كاف (على سبيل المثال، قليل جدًا).
- **Too much** is used for uncountable nouns to describe an excessive amount.
- يستخدم **too much** للأسماء غير المعدودة لوصف كمية زائدة.
- There's **too much** noise. I can't hear what you're saying.
- **Too many** is used with countable nouns to describe an excessive quantity.
- يتم استخدام **too many** مع الأسماء المعدودة لوصف كمية زائدة.
- We're in a traffic jam because there are **too many** cars on the road.
- **A little** is used with uncountable nouns to describe a small amount.
- يتم استخدام **a little** مع الأسماء غير المعدودة لوصف كمية صغيرة.
- Only **a little** sugar in my coffee, please.
- **A few** is used with countable nouns to describe a small quantity.
- يتم استخدام **a few** مع الأسماء المعدودة لوصف كمية صغيرة.
- There are only **a few** tigers left in the wild.
- **A lot of** can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns to describe a large quantity/ amount.
- يمكن استخدام الكثير مع كل من الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة لوصف كمية كبيرة.
- She has **a lot of** friends; she's very popular.
- Can I have **a lot of ice cream**, please? It's my favourite !

## Activity book \_ page 24

1 **page 24** Complete the spider diagram. Use the words from the box.

apple      biscuits      burger      coke      crisps  
cucumber      lettuce      strawberries      sugar      water



2 **page 24** Answer the questions about the report in your Student's Book. Write sentences.



• تمرين مهم مطلوب نصا للتحريري ضمن قطع الكتاب ( أسئلة القطعة )

- a Which things are very good for us? أي الأشياء جيدة لنا؟  
**fish, fruit, vegetables and water.** السمك والفواكه والخضراوات والماء
- b What should we not eat too much of? ما الذي لا يجب علينا أكل الكثير منه؟  
**meat and cheese** اللحم والجبن
- c Which three things should we be careful about? ما الأشياء الثلاث التي يجب ان نكون حذرين منهم؟  
**fat, salt and sugar** السمن والملح والسكر
- d Why was the food in Layla's bag nor very healthy? لماذا كان الطعام في حقيبة ليلي ليس صحياً جداً؟  
1) Crisps **have too much fat and salt.** المقرمشات فيها الكثير من السمن والملح  
2) Chocolate bars **have too much fat and sugar** قطع الشكولاتة فيها الكثير من السمن والسكر  
3) Cola **has too much sugar.** الكولا فيها الكثير من السكر

too much too many a little a few a lot of

Remember **a lot of** means a large number. It can be positive or negative.

تذكر الكثير من يعني عدد كبير. يمكن أن تكون إيجابية أو سلبية.

Examples: I have **a lot of** friends.

I ate **a lot of** cake.

• **a few** and **a little** are similar to **some**.

• **A few** و **a little** تشبهان بعض **some**.

Examples: I ate **a few** sweets. (maybe three or four)

I like **a little** sugar in my coffee. (maybe one or two cubes)

• **too much** and **too many** mean more than you should.

• **too much** و **too many** أكثر مما ينبغي.

Examples: If you eat **too much** fat, it is bad for your heart.

I ate **too many** sweets, and now I feel sick.

3 **page 25** Use the examples above to complete the rules.

\_\_\_ **too many** \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ **a few** \_\_\_ can only be used before countable nouns.

\_\_\_ **too much** \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ **a little** \_\_\_ can only be used before uncountable nouns.

\_\_\_ **a lot of** \_\_\_ can be used before both countable and uncountable nouns.

4 **page 25** Complete the sentences.

• مهم ضمن القواعد (اختيارات)

a I want \_\_\_ **a lot of / a few** \_\_\_ vegetables, please. **I love them!**

b I've got \_\_\_ **a lot of / too many** \_\_\_ books in my **bag**, and **I can't carry it.**



- c I've got a lot of / too much homework. **I'll never finish!** d You can't eat all those chocolate bars! That's too many
- e If you need help, I speak a little French.
- f I ate a few crisps today and a lot of fruit and vegetables. I **ate healthy food** today!

## Unit 2 Lesson 3

في مطعم – page 19

التعاريف التالية مهمة جداً

Beef: **لحم البقر** : the meat of a **cow**.  
 Lamb: **لحم الخروف** : the meat of a **sheep**.  
 Fried: **مقلي** : cooked in hot fat or **oil**.  
 Grilled: **مشوي** : cooked under **strong heat**.  
 Baked: **مخبوز** : cooked in an **oven**.

### Polite expressions when in a restaurant: تعبيرات مهذبة في مطعم

A: **Good evening (sir)**. مساء الخير سيدي  
 B: good evening  
 A: **Are you ready to order, sir?** هل انت جاهز لتطلب يا سيدي؟  
 B: **No, sorry, we're not ready**, لا، أسف، لسنا جاهزان  
 أو كالتالي أن اردت الطلب  
 B: Yes, thank you. نعم شكرا  
 B; **I would like a** ..... اسم الاكلة  
 أو  
 Can I have ..... اسم الاكلة And some desserts. وبعض الحلويات  
 A: And **would you like to order** any drinks?

### Activity book – page 22

- 1 **page 26** Complete the sentences.  
 a **Are you ready** to order, sir?  
 b **Yes, thank you. I would like** a baked potato, please.  
 c What **would you like** to drink? d **I would like** a large cola, please?

- 5 **page 27** Match the words from the box to their definitions.

• مهم ضمن فرع الاسقاطات ( اكمل الفراغات complete )

baked مخبوز beef لحم البقر fried مقلي grilled مشوي lamb لحم الخروف



- a cooked in hot fat or **oil** \_\_\_\_ **fried** \_\_\_\_
- b cooked in the **oven** \_\_\_\_ **baked** \_\_\_\_
- c cooked under **strong heat** \_\_\_\_ **grilled** \_\_\_\_
- d meat from a **cow** \_\_\_\_ **beef** \_\_\_\_
- e meat from a young **sheep** \_\_\_\_ **lamb** \_\_\_\_

## Unit 2 Lesson 4

أوجاع والآلام - page 20 Aches and pains

- have and have got (a) + ailment مرض (my (head) aches)

I have(got) a + مرض

- Giving advices إعطاء النصائح

You should + فعل مجرد

- You should go home/go to bed.
- You should go home.
- You shouldn't watch too much television (TV).

A: What is the matter. Ansam? ما الخطب، أنسام ؟  
You don't look well..... لا تبدو بخير  
Are you all right..... هل انت بخير

B: I have got / have a headache  
I have a toothache. اسناني تؤلمني

A: oh, dear! You should go to the dentist. أو، عزيزي! يجب أن تذهب الى طبيب أسنان  
B: Yes, I will.

- أداة النكرة (a) في الجمل التالية أساسية (أحفظهم)

- I have a headache
- I have a stomachache

- مع (toothache و earache) فإنه اختياري

- I've got an earache
- and I've got earache

لاحظ: عندما يتم استخدام (ache) بشكل منفصل عن الكلمة نضيف لها (s) الشخص الثالث (فعل)

1. I've got a headache.
2. My head aches (because it is a verb in the third person - it aches).
3. My stomach aches
4. My tooth aches
5. My head aches
6. My ear aches

Activity book – page 28



1 page 28 Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

التمرين مهم نصاً

aches يوجع all دكتور أسنان dentist have لدي headache وجع رأس matter خطب  
pills حبوب right بخير sorry أسف toothache وجع سن water ماء

A: Are you all right, Jalal?

B: I've got a toothache. My tooth really hurts.

A: Oh, I'm sorry. You should go to the dentist.

A: What's the matter, Mum?

B: I have a headache. My head really aches.

A: Oh dear. Shall I get you some pills and water?

B: Yes, please. نعم، رجاءً

2 page 28 Listen and answer the questions. Write notes.

These girls are sick. They have gone to see a doctor.

a

- 1 What is wrong with Noora? earache
- 2 What did the doctor put in her ear? some drops Noora
- 3 How many times a day should Noora use the medicine? twice
- 4 How many drops should Noora use each day? four
- 5 What should she not do? go swimming

b

- 1 What is wrong with Rasha? headache
- 2 What does Rasha need to wear? glasses
- 3 Why does she not like wearing them? doesn't look nice
- 4 What should she do to stop her headaches? wear glasses all the time
- 5 What did the doctor give Rasha? 12 pills (painkillers)
- 6 How many times a day should she take them? 3 times

3 page 29 Use your answers to complete the paragraphs.

Noora had an earache, so she went to the doctor. The doctor  
The doctor put some drops in Noora's ear. Noora should do this twice a day.  
Her ear will be better in a few days. Noora should not go swimming.  
Rasha had a very bad headache. It hurt all the time.  
Rasha needs to wear glasses, but she but she doesn't like wearing them. The  
doctor said Rasha should wear her glasses all the time. If she doesn't, she will have  
headaches all the time and her eyes will get worse. The doctor gave her



twelve pills. She should take them three times a day.

**C** page 29 How would you feel in these situations?

- 1 Last night, you had only three hours sleep. 'I feel tired.
- 2 You are out on a boat. The weather gets very bad and water starts coming into the boat. ' I feel frightened/afraid/nervous.
- 3 Your older sister has just had a baby boy. ' I feel happy.
- 4 Your father has just told you that the family are going to Australia for a holiday. ' I feel excited.
- 5 Your friend is very ill in hospital. ' I feel worried/sad.
- 6 You take exercise five times a week. ' I feel fit.

## Unit 2 Lesson 5

قصة جلال – page 21 – Jalal's story

want + noun/pronoun + to

• مراجعة لاستخدام المضارع البسيط

	الشكل (الصيغة) form	مثال example
مثبت affirmative	<p>فعل مضارع + فاعل</p> <p>I, we, you, they → فعل مجرد</p> <p>He, she, it → فعل (s,es)</p>	<p>I want him to go by himself.</p> <p>We want them to play football.</p> <p>You want me to stay home.</p> <p>She wants me read English.</p> <p>My teacher wants me to do my homework.</p>

want + noun/pronoun + to + infinitive

فعل مصدر + to + أسم / ضمير + want / wants + فاعل

**He** Always wants **me** to play with him  
**I** want **him** to play by himself  
**Huda** wants **me** to go home.  
**I** want **her** to study hard.  
**I** want **you** to study hard.

□ ضمانت المفعول به مهم للتوضيح أكثر.

Subject	فاعل	Object	مفعول به
I	إنا	Me	ني
You	أنت/أنتي/أنتما/أنتن/أنتم	You	ك
He	هو	Him	ه
She	هي	Her	ها



It	إنها/إنه	It	هـ/ها
We	نحن	Us	نا
They	هم/هما/هن	Them	هم/هن

## Activity book – page 30

1 page 30 Answer these questions about Jalal's story on page 21 of your Student's Book.

- a 1) Does Jalal enjoy playing with Ibrahim? No, he doesn't.  
 2) Which words tell you this? I want him to play by  
 b 1) Did Ibrahim say he felt sick a few times or many times? He said he felt sick many times  
 2) which words tell you? Again and again.  
 c Did Jalal believe Ibrahim was sick? No, he didn't.  
 d In line 18. what does **That** refer to? He didn't eat the crisps.  
 e Where did Ibrahim have to go? He had to go to hospital  
 f Did Ibrahim die? No, he didn't.

2 page 30 Choose and tick (✓) the best meanings of the words and phrases below.

• تمرين مهم ضمن الاملاء

a an hour or so ساعة أو نحو ذلك

- ☐ one hour  
☒ **about an hour** حوالي ساعة  
☐ one hour or two hours

تطلب الملزمة الأصلية من  
 مكتبة الراصد  
 تليگرام / @raa2sd  
 هاتف / 07854859911

unusual غير اعتيادي

- ☐ what someone usually does  
☐ what someone does sometimes  
☒ **what someone does not usually do** ما لا يفعله شخص ما عادة

b Jalal was surprised. متفاجئ

- ☐ He was happy because something funny happened.  
☐ He was angry because there was no time to think.  
☒ **He was shocked because something unexpected happened.** لقد صُدم لأن شيئاً غير متوقع حدث.

c my fault خطئي

- ☐ something good  
☒ **something bad that happened because of me** شيء سيء حدث بسببي  
☐ something new

3 page 31 Use the table to write four sentences like this one:

• مهم ضمن القواعد



My brother wants me to play with him.

فعل مصدر + to + أسم / ضمير + want / wants + فاعل

My friend		You	to help him in the garden to
Our teacher		Us me	ride my bike more carefully
My mother	wants	me	to work harder. to go to the
My father			park.

1. **He** Always wants **me** to play with him
2. **I** want **him** to play by himself
3. **Huda** wants **me** to go home.
4. **I** want **her** to study hard.

## نماذج اسئلة

1. He Always wants me (**to play** / play) with him.
2. Our teacher (want / **wants**) me to work harder.

4 **page 31** This was the draft of paragraph 1 of Jalal's story. Look at the marks and work out what they mean. Try to correct the paragraph and make it better.

I sometimes have to look after my little brother for an hour or so **when** my parents go out Ibrahim is ten. He always wants me to play with him, **but** I want him to play by himself. One day when **I was playing** a computer game, he said again and again, 'Jalal, I feel sick.' I've got a **pain** in my stomach.' 'You always say that, Ibrahim. 'There's nothing wrong with you,' I said **angrily**. 'You haven't got a **pain**. You are a **pain**. Sit down and watch that video,'

## Unit 2 Lesson 6

بطاقات الشفاء العاجل – page 22 – 'Get well' cards

- 1 Get well soon. أتمنى لك الشفاء العاجل
- 2 (Individual answers)
- 3 When they are sick.
- 4 (individual answers)

## Unit 2 Lesson 7

رسالة – page 23 – A letter

انشاء الوحدة الثانية

اكتب رسالة إلى صديقك المريض. Write a letter to your sick friend.



Dear Younis. عزيزي يونس

I was very sorry to hear about your accident. I hope your arm doesn't hurt too much.  
I hope you will be better soon.

كنت أسف جداً لسماع الحادث الخاص بك. أمل ألا تتألم ذراعك كثيراً. أمل أن يكون أفضل قريباً.

This week some interesting things happened at school. First. The headmaster opened a new library, and guess what? It even contains comic books. Secondly our sport's teacher bought us new football gear. I wish you were here to try them. Then we had a visit from a nurse who taught us about coronavirus.

حدث هذا الأسبوع بعض الأشياء الشيقة في المدرسة. أولاً. افتتح مدير المدرسة مكتبة جديدة وخمن ماذا؟ أنه يحتوي على كتب رسوم متحركة. ثانياً، اشترى لنا استاذ الرياضة معدات كرة قدم جديدة. أتمنى لو كنت هنا لتجربتهم. ثم زارتنا ممرضة علمتنا بشأن فيروس كورونا.

We miss you all and hope that you will be able to leave hospital soon.

نفقدك جميعاً ونأمل أن تتمكن من مغادرة المستشفى قريباً.

love,

Hameed. حميد

## Unit 2 Lesson 8

### Limericks\_ page 24 \_ قصائد فكاهية

- A limerick is a short **poem**. القصيدة الفكاهية قصيدة قصيرة
- It has **five** lines. له خمسة أسطر
- The last words on lines 1, **2** and **5** rhyme. قافية 5 و 1، 2 الكلمات الأخيرة في السطر
- The last words on lines 3 and **4** also rhyme. قافية أيضاً 4 و 3 الكلمات الأخيرة في السطر
- A limerick is always **funny**. القصيدة الفكاهية مضحكة دائماً

### Activity book – page 37

3 page 37 Complete the limericks. Use words from the boxes.

• تمرين مهم

Kuwait كويت day يوم boy ولد school مدرسة Why? لماذا late متأخر teacher معلم cry يبكي  
eight ثمانية clock ساعة

- a There was a young **boy** from **Kuwait**,  
Who got to **school** every day **late**.  
When his **teacher** asked ' **Why?** '  
He replied with a **cry**,



'My clock always wakes me at eight.'

Woman امرأة man رجل house بيت door باب wall حائط bore white أبيض right لا بأس  
Jaipur جايپور

B There was an old man from Jaipur,  
Whose house had a green and blue door.  
I said, 'I like white.'  
He said, 'That's all right.'  
But I think that white is a bore.'

## Unit 2 Round up

Activity book – page 38

1 page 38 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. • أعد ترتيب الجمل (مهم) ضمن القواعد

1 you / The / doctor / to / tomorrow / see / wants / him

**The doctor wants you to see him tomorrow**

2 pain / her / has / ear / Nadia / a / in

**Nadia has a pain in her ear.**

3 are / many / sweets / teeth / Too / for / your / bad

**A little sugar is all right, but too much is bad for you.**

4 small / climb / shouldn't / trees / You / children / let

**Too many sweets are bad for your teeth.**

5 have / should / a / toothache / see / If / dentist / you / a / you

**You shouldn't let small children climb trees.**

2 page 38 Write the sentences with the correct punctuation. • نقط الجمل

• ضمن التنقيط

a would you like to go to a restaurant this evening she asked

**'Would you like to go to a restaurant this evening?' she asked.**

b i don't know what to do said ali i agreed to meet jamal but I cant remember where

**'I don't know what to do,' said Ali. 'I agreed to meet Jamal, but I can't remember where.'**

3 page 38 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

• ضمن المفردات كإسقاطات أو اختيارات

worried قلق upset منزعج excited متحمس happy سعيد wonderful رائع frightened  
مندهش/متفاجئ surprised متخوف

1. I get frightened when I read scary stories at night.
2. Bob and Basim were very excited about going to the World Youth Camp.
3. I was so surprised to pass the exam. I was worried I had done badly.
4. Dania was really happy with the wonderful present from her best friend.
5. Arguing with my sister makes me feel upset.



## جاد وجوني Jad and Johnny

الأسئلة التالية مهمة ضمن القصص

1 Where are the boys? أين الأولاد

At Stonehenge في ستونهنج

2 Which new characters are introduced? ما هي الشخصيات الجديدة التي تم تقديمها؟

Paolo, Marcus Aziz, Tom and Clara. باولو وماركوس عزيز وتوم وكلارا

3 What happens to Jad? ماذا يحدث لجاد؟

Johnny takes a funny photograph of him while he is fast asleep.

جوني يلتقط صورة مضحكة له وهو نائم.

## Activity book – page 31

2 page 39 Answer the questions.

• مهم ضمن أسئلة القصص

a Why was Stonehenge built? لماذا تم بناء ستونهنج؟

To study the sky. لدراسة السماء

b Some people think Stonehenge wasn't built by humans. Who do they think built it?

يعتقد بعض الناس أن ستونهنج لم يتم بناؤها من قبل البشر. من الذي يعتقدون أنه قام ببنائه؟

Giants, or magic, or by aliens. عمالقة، أو سحر، أو كائنات فضائية

c What makes Stonehenge surprising? ما الذي يجعل ستونهنج مدهشاً؟

the size of the stones, they are so big and heavy. حجم الحجارة، فهي كبيرة وثقيلة

d How does Stonehenge make Johnny feel? كيف يشعر ستونهنج جوني؟

scared. خائف

e Why is the group camping at Stonehenge? لماذا تخيم المجموعة في ستونهنج؟

So they can see the sunrise. حتى يتمكنوا من رؤية شروق الشمس

f Why were Johnny and Aziz afraid of a sheep? لماذا كان جوني وعزيز يخافان من خروف؟

They thought it was a giant or an alien. ظنوا أنه عملاق أو كائن فضائي

## E

### Unit 2: Extra activities

1 page 63 Read the story and answer the questions. Write short answers.

I was watching TV yesterday when the phone rang. The call was for my mother, and it was important.

'I'll take it in the kitchen,' she said. 'Look after your brother, Salam.'

My brother was sitting on the floor playing with his toys. 'Sure, Mum,' I said. 'He'll be OK.' A few minutes later, the TV advertisements came on, and I got up to get myself a cola. When I came back into the sitting room, I couldn't see my brother anywhere.

I ran into the garden, and there he was, up a tree. 'Kama I!' I shouted. 'Don't move!

Stay there! I'll come and get you.' I was too late. His head hit the ground when he fell.

He didn't cry. In fact, he didn't say anything. He just stayed there like a stone.

I thought he was dead. I rushed into the house to get my mother.



'Quick,' she said. 'Phone for an ambulance.'

The ambulance arrived very quickly and took Kamal to hospital. We went, too, but we had to sit in the waiting room for a very long time. At last, a doctor came to talk to us. He was smiling. 'Kamal is very lucky,' he said. 'He will be all right, but we need to keep him in for a day or two. Would you like to see him now?'

'It was my fault, and Mum will be angry,' I thought. Actually, she didn't say anything. She didn't have to because I felt terrible, and I learnt a lesson I will never forget.

- What is the writer's name? **Salam**
- What is his brother's name? **jameel**
- Where were the brothers when their mother went out? **In the sitting room**
- Why did Salam go out of the room? **To get a cola**
- Did Jameel hit a stone when he fell? **No**
- Was he dead? **No**
- When will he come home? **In one or two days**
- What lesson do you think Salam learned? Tick one of these.
  - ☐ I should not watch so much TV.
  - ☒ I should look after my brother better.
  - ☐ I should nor drink so much cola.

عزيزي الطالب  
لضمان حصولك على الدرجة  
الكاملة في مادة اللغة  
الإنكليزية تابع قناة التكرام  
حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة شهرية  
واسئلة نصف السنة واسئلة  
نهائية ومخططات وملخصات  
ذهنية تسهل عليك المادة.  
@almustafasd

## Unit 3 Lesson 1

مركز الرياضة - page 28

Go, play and do

**play** is used with sports that are competitive, like games.

يتم استخدام "play" مع الرياضات التنافسية، مثل الألعاب.

**do** is used for individual sports where you practise alone for improvement or competition'

يتم استخدام "do" للرياضات الفردية حيث تمارسه بمفردك للتحسين أو المنافسة"

**go** is used to indicate taking part in an individual sport mainly for enjoyment, often outdoors.

يستخدم "go" للدلالة على المشاركة في رياضة فردية، بشكل أساسي للاستمتاع، وغالباً ما تكون في الهواء الطلق.

Subject فاعل	Do / does	اسم Noun العاب فردية (ليس ضد فريق)
I / You / We / They	do	Judo.
He/ She/ It	does	Yoga.

		Noun اسم + ing
--	--	----------------



Subject فاعل	Go / goes	العب تنتهي بـ ing للاستمتاع أو اللعب خارج المنزل
I / You / We / They	go	swimming.
He/ She/ It	goes	running.

Subject فاعل	Play / plays	Noun اسم العب الكرة (تلعّب ضد شخص آخر أو فريق) العب تنافسية chess
I / You / We / They	play	football.
He/ She/ It	plays	Chess.

- What would you like to do? ما الذي تحب القيام به؟
- Which sports do you do? ما هي الرياضات التي تمارسها؟

Would you like to + فعل مصدر مجرد ...؟

- Would you like to **play** tennis?
- Would you like to **go** swimming?

I'd like to + فعل مصدر مجرد .....

1. I would like to **do** karate.
2. I would like to **play** tennis.
3. My mother **does** yoga in the morning.
4. I want to **do** karate in the summer holidays.
5. We **go** swimming at the leisure centre.
6. My father **goes** cycling at the weekend.
7. I play **tennis** with my brother.
8. He **plays** basketball after school every day.

Activity book – page 40

1 page 40 Which sports connect the words? Write the names of the sports.

• مهم ضمن المفردات

a	run	Jump	throw	<u>athletics</u>
b	ball	basket	two teams	<u>basketball</u>
c	sea	boat	wind	<u>sailing</u>
d	ball	net	racket	<u>tennis</u>
e	swim	pool	race	<u>swimming</u>
f	ball	eleven players	goal	<u>football</u>

2 page 40 Write the sports in the correct column.

athletics   basketball   boxing   chess   cycling   football   golf



jogging judo karate skating skiing swimming tennis yoga

do	Play	Go
أشياء نحب القيام بها مثل (puzzles) والعاب الرياضة الفردية (karate)	للألعاب (snakes and ladders) والعاب الكرة (ball)	مع النشاطات التي تنتهي بـ (ing) ما عدا (boxing)
Do boxing ملاكمة Do karate Do yoga Do athletics Do judo / 'dʒu:dʒu/	Play football Play tennis Play golf Play basketball كرة سلة Play chess	Go fishing Go cycling ركوب الدراجة Go swimming Go skating Go jogging

4 page 41 Complete the sentences with Do, Go or Play.

• مهم ضمن المفردات

- a do is often used where no equipment is needed.  
b play is often used for team sports or sports that use a ball.  
c go is often used with sports that end in -ing.

## نماذج اسئلة

- I would like to ( go / play ) swimming. (Choose)
- I would like to ( go / do ) karate.
- My father ( goes / go ) cycling at the weekend.
- My mother ( does / play ) yoga in the morning.

## Unit 3 Lesson 2

### الجدول الزمني – page 29 – The timetable

## (S) التملك في الأسماء التي تجمع جمع شاذ

الأسماء الجمع التي لا تنتهي بـ (s) (جمع شاذ) فأننا نعاملهم معاملة المفرد ونضع الفارزة قبل الـ (s) نضع الفاصلة العليا بعد s في صيغة الجمع.

However, there are some irregular plural nouns in English, for example, **men**, **women**, **children** and **people**. These already show more than one, so, if we want to show possession, the apostrophe goes before the s'

ومع ذلك، هناك بعض أسماء الجمع غير المنتظمة في اللغة الإنجليزية، على سبيل المثال، الرجال والنساء والأطفال والأشخاص. هذه تظهر بالفعل أكثر من واحد، لذلك، إذا أردنا إظهار الاستحواذ (التملك)، فستذهب الفاصلة العليا قبل الـ (S)

- The **children's** bag
- The **women's** book.
- The **men's** room.

The man's favourite sport is tennis. = one man رجل واحد

BUT ولكن



The men's favourite sport is tennis. = more than one man أكثر من رجل

1 page 42 Answer the questions about the leaflet in your Student's Book. Write short answers.

- 1 How many beginners' lessons are there?  
6 beginners' lessons (1 volleyball, 2 tennis, 2 gymnastics, 1 basketball)
- 2 How many advanced lessons are there?  
4 advanced lessons (2 gymnastics, 2 tennis)
- 3 How many team practices are there?  
4 team practices (1 volleyball, 2 swimming, 1 basketball)

2 page 42 Correct the words that have the wrong spelling. • تمرين مهم ضمن المفردات

- a) Come to the sports sentre at five o'clock. centre
- b) There's a biginers' lesson in judo. Beginners'
- c) I really want to do afleetics on Wednesday. athletics
- d) I also have to practice playing basketball. practise
- e) There's a teem practice on Saturday. team

4 page 43 Match the answers (1-3) to the questions (a-c).

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a Are you good at judo? 2           | 1 I've never been before.      |
| b How good are you at basketball? 3 | 2 I've never done it before.   |
| c Do you enjoy skiing? 1            | 3 I've never played it before. |

## Unit 3 Lesson 3

حجز الدروس – page 30 – Booking lessons

Activity book – page 37

3 page 45 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of these verbs:

• مهم ضمن القواعد

go play do

- a. I (not) have not played volleyball before. I don't know what to do.
- b. I did judo for three hours yesterday and now my back hurts.
- c. I think Muna has gone/went horse-riding. Anyway, she is not here.
- d. I can't come out this evening. I am doing gymnastics at seven o'clock.
- b) I am going swimming this afternoon. Do you want to come?
- a. The boys were playing football on the beach when it started to rain.

حدث حدث في منتصف حدث آخر ( ماضي مستمر )



## Comparative of adjectives and adverbs مقارنة للصفات والظروف

نستخدم صيغة المقارنة والمفاضلة مع شئين أو شخصين تتوفر فيهما نفس الصفة

1. إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد (يلفظ بنفس واحد) (صفة قصيرة) تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف **ة** واحد (i,e,a,o,u)؛ يضاعف الحرف الصحيح في الأخير ونضيف (er) للمقارنة

المقارنة	المعنى	الصفة
fitter	رشيق	fit

2. ولكن عندما تنتهي الصفة القصيرة بحرف صحيح مسبق بحرف صحيح؛ فقط نضيف (er) للمقارنة

المقارنة	المعنى	الصفة
higher	عالي	high
faster	سريع	fast
harder	صلب / باجتهاد	hard

3. في حال كانت الصفة القصيرة تنتهي بحرف (e)؛ فقط نضيف (r) للمقارنة

المقارنة	المعنى	الصفة
nicer	لطيف	nice

4. إذا إنتهت الصفة بحرف (y) فإننا نقلب حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (er) للمقارنة

المقارنة	المعنى	الصفة
lazier	كسلان	lazy
happier	سعيد	happy

5. في حال كانت الصفة طويلة أي تتكون من مقطعين أو أكثر فإننا نستخدم (more) قبل الصفة للمقارنة و (the most) قبل الصفة للمفاضلة.

المقارنة	المعنى	الصفة
more slowly	ببطء	slowly

6. صفات المقارنة والتفضيل الشاذة (الغير منتظمة).

المقارنة	المعنى	الصفة
better	جيد	good
worse	سيئ	bad

## كيفية التحدث باستخدام المقارنة والتفضيل .

أسم المفعول + than + صفة مقارنة (bigger) + فعل حسب الزمن + فاعل

1. Other people are fitter than us. الأشخاص الآخرين رشيقين أكثر منا
2. I jumped higher than you.
3. You won more points than I did. ربحت نقاطاً أكثر مني
4. We have to get fitter.
5. She was slower than Jane.



• تذكر أن مع **than** نستخدم صيغة المقارنة للصفة أو الظرف

1. Other people are (**fitter** / fittest ) **than** us
2. We have to get (**fitter** / fittest)
3. I jumped (**higher** / more high) **than** you.

## العكوسات (opposites) المهمة في الدرس

الصفة أو الظرف الفعل	معناها	عكسها	معنى العكس
Win	يفوز	lose	يخسر
beat	يهزم	Lose to	يخسر لـ
higher	عالي	lower	واطي
happy	سعيد	sad	حزين
angry	غاضب	Calm	هادئ
friendly	ودود	unfriendly	غير ودي
fit	رشيق	unfit	غير رشيق
fast	سريع	slow	بطيء
hardworking	مجتهد	lazy	كسلان

## Activity book – page 46

- 1 **page 46** Hilal and Samir continue talking about the game. Complete the sentences using the words and phrases from the box.

كسول أكثر **lazier** باجتهاد أكثر / اصعب **harder** رشيق أكثر **fitter** أسرع **faster** افضل **better**  
 اسوء **worse** غير رشيق أكثر **more unfit** ببطء أكثر **more slowly**

- a They ran **faster** than us. We ran more **slowly than** them.  
 b They are **fitter** than us. We are **more unfit** than them.  
 c They played **better** than us. We played **worse** than them.  
 d They worked **harder** than us, We were **lazier** than them.



## الوصاف Descriptions

Describing a noun/thing: adjective + noun/thing

اسم + صفة + a/an/the

It was a **great** film.

Describing a verb/action: verb + adverb

Played **well** + ظرف فعل

## الاستخدام Use

الصفات والظروف هي كلمات نستخدمها لوصف الأشياء. نحن نستخدمها بطرق مختلفة. لوصف اسم أو شيء ما، نستخدم **صفة**. نضع **الصفة قبل الاسم**.

- It was a **great** film. يمكننا استخدام العديد من الصفات لوصف شيء ما. إذا استخدمنا صفتين أو أكثر، نستخدم **فارزات** لفصل الصفات.
- It was a **big, scary** monster. وحش كبير ومخيف
- We went inside **the large, dark and deep** cave. داخلنا الكهف الكبير والمظلم والعميق

لوصف فعل، أو لنقول كيف تم القيام به، نستخدم ظرفاً. عادة ما نضع **الظرف بعد الفعل**. تتكون معظم **الظروف** من إضافة **-ly** إلى نهاية **الصفة**.

- We **walked quickly** to the supermarket.
- I **spoke loudly** because there was a lot of noise outside.

بعض الظروف غير منتظمة، لذلك لا نضيف **-ly** إلى نهاية الصفة.

adjective: **good**; adverb: **well**

- We **played** really **well** and we won the match.

## نماذج اسئلة

## للحل

1. عندما يكون لدينا اسم بعد القوس نختار **الصفة** / أو قبل القوس (**a/the**)

1. It was a ( **great** / greatly ) **film**. فلم
2. It was a ( **scary** / scarily ) **monster**. وحش
3. They are a ( **well** / **good** ) **team**. فريق

2. عندما يكون لدينا فعل قبل القوس نختار الظرف (المضاف **ly** على الأكثر) أو ظرف غير منتظمة (**well**)

1. We **played** really ( **good** / **well** ) and we won the match. لعبنا بشكل جيد
2. They **played** ( **good** / **well** ).
3. We **walked** ( **quickly** / **quick** ) to the supermarket. مشينا بسرعة

Unit 3  
Lesson 5

الألعاب الأولمبية)مطلوب تحريرى ( \_ page 32 The Olympic games



## احفظ الأرقام أولا

One	1	Eleven	11	Twenty	20		
Two	2	Twelve	12	Twenty-one	21		
Three	3	Thirteen	13	Twenty-two	22	Thirty	30
Four	4	Fourteen	14	Twenty-three	23	Forty	40
Five	5	Fifteen	15	Twenty-four	24	Fifty	50
Six	6	Sixteen	16	Twenty-five	25	Sixty	60
Seven	7	Seventeen	17	Twenty-six	26	Seventy	70
Eight	8	Eighteen	18	Twenty-seven	27	Eighty	80
Nine	9	Nineteen	19	Twenty-eight	28	Ninety	90
Ten	10			Twenty-nine	29	One – hundred	100
						One – thousand	1000
						Two – thousand	2000

3 page 46 Practise saying the measurements.

• مهم ضمن القواعد

(Say or Write the distance / time/ wight) •

## Distances: مسافات

- ms = metres / ثواني secs = seconds / دقائق Mins = minutes
- kilometres = km كيلو متر hour= hr ساعة hours = hrs. ساعات kilograms = kg كيلوغرام
- بدل النقطة نكتب او نقول point
- اذا كان لدينا نقطتان بين الارقام فالأول يكون فارزة والثانية point
- الرقم الأول كما هو 10 عشرة / 52 اثنين وخمسين
- الأرقام بعد النقطة تكتب بشكل منفصل مثل 11 = واحد واحد

- a 1.6 m one point six metres  
b 6.43 m six point four three metres  
c 27.81 m twenty-seven point eight one metres  
d 12 km twelve kilometres  
e 23.1 km twenty-three point one kilometres  
f 41.55 km forty-one point five five kilometres

## Times أوقات

- (a) 10.27 seconds ten point two seven seconds  
(b) 19.32 secs. nineteen point three two  
(c) 1 minute 52.11 secs. one minute, fifty -two point one one seconds  
(d) 3 mins. 43.13 secs. three minutes, forty-three point one three seconds  
(e) 1 hour 29 mins. 18.08 secs. one hour, twenty-nine minutes, eighteen point zero eight seconds  
(f) 2 hrs. 37 mins. 28.57 secs. two hours, thirty-seven minutes, twenty-eight point five seven seconds



## أوزان Weights

- 52kg. **fifty-two kilograms**
- 68.05kg. **sixty-eight point zero five kilograms**
- 105kg. 85kg. **one hundred and five kilograms eighty-five kilograms**
- 2.05kg. **two point zero five kilograms**
- 60.54kg. **sixty point five four kilograms**

## OLYMPIC FACTS AND FIGURES

• الأسئلة مهم ضمن أسئلة قطع الكتاب

1. What do the athletes who come second get? على ماذا يحصل الرياضيون الذين يحتلون المركز الثاني؟  
**a silver medal. ميدالية فضية**
2. What do the Olympic rings stand for? ما الذي ترمز إليه الحلقات الأولمبية؟  
**Athletes from all over the world. رياضيون من جميع أنحاء العالم**
3. Did de Coubertin think it was important to win in the Olympic Games?  
هل اعتقد دي كوبرتين أنه من المهم الفوز في الألعاب الأولمبية؟  
**No, he didn't. لا، لم يفعل .**
4. How many countries took part in the Olympic Games in 2016?  
كم عدد الدول التي شاركت في الألعاب الأولمبية عام 2016؟  
**More than 200 countries أكثر من 200 دولة**
5. Who was Pierre de Coubertin? من هو بيير دي كوبرتين؟  
**The one who started the modern Olympic Games. الشخص الذي بدأ الألعاب الأولمبية الحديثة**
6. When were the first modern Olympic Games held? متى أقيمت أول دورة ألعاب أولمبية حديثة؟  
**2016.**
7. How often do the Olympic Games take place? كم مرة تقام الألعاب الأولمبية؟  
**Every four years. كل أربعة سنوات**

Activity book – page 48

1 **page 48** Find words or phrases from the article in your Student's Book that mean the following:

- a what the winners get ما يحصل عليه الفائزون **medals** ميداليات
  - b happen يحدث **took place**
  - c competed in the Games نافس في الألعاب **took part in** شارك
- في



2 page 48 Correct the statements about the Olympic Games.

• الأسئلة مهم ضمن أسئلة قطع الكتاب ايضا ( True / False )

The first **ever** Olympic Games were held in 1896. (True / False)

أقيمت أول دورة ألعاب أولمبية على الإطلاق في عام 1896. (صحيح / خطأ)

The first **modern** Olympic Games were held in 1896. (True / False)

أقيمت أول دورة ألعاب أولمبية حديثة في عام 1896. (خطأ صحيح)

a The athlete who comes second wins a **bronze** medal. (True / False)

الرياضي الذي يأتي في المرتبة الثانية يفوز بميدالية برونزية.

The athlete who comes second wins a **silver** medal. (True / False)

الرياضي الذي يأتي في المرتبة الثانية يفوز بميدالية فضية.

b The Olympic flag **was** invented for the first modern Olympic Games. (True / False)

تم اختراع العلم الأولمبي لأول دورة ألعاب أولمبية.

The Olympic flag **wasn't** invented for the first modern Olympic Games. (True / False)

لم يتم اختراع العلم الأولمبي لأول دورة ألعاب أولمبية حديثة.

c Winning **is** the most important thing in the Olympic Games. (True / False)

الفوز هو أهم شيء في الألعاب الأولمبية.

Winning **isn't** the most important thing in the Olympic Games. (True / False)

الفوز ليس أهم شيء في الألعاب الأولمبية.

d The Olympic Games are held every **six** years. (True / False)

تقام الألعاب الأولمبية كل ست سنوات.

The Olympic Games are held every **four** years. (True / False)

تقام الألعاب الأولمبية كل أربع سنوات.

e **Less** than 200 countries took part in the 2016 Olympic Games. (True / False)

شاركت أقل من 200 دولة في دورة الألعاب الأولمبية لعام 2016.

**More** than 200 countries took part in the 2016 Olympic Games. (True / False)

شاركت أكثر من 200 دولة في دورة الألعاب الأولمبية لعام 2016.

f The rings on the Olympic flag stand for **the five countries who competed in the old Olympic Games**. (True / False)

الحلقات على العلم الأولمبي ترمز إلى الدول الخمس التي تنافست في الألعاب الأولمبية القديمة.

The rings on the Olympic flag stand for **the meeting of athletes from all over the world**. (True/False)

الحلقات على العلم الأولمبي ترمز إلى لقاء الرياضيين من جميع أنحاء العالم.

## Saying and writing years

قول وكتابة سنوات

• أما كل رقمين معا

- 1981 - **nineteen eighty-one**
- 1896 - **eighteen ninety-six**
- 2022 - **twenty twenty-two**

• او بشكل عادي و **and** قبل الرقم الأخير الذي نكتبه

- 2019 - **two thousand and nineteen**

3 page 49 Practise saying the years.  
Years:

- a 1896 **eighteen ninety-six**

• مهم ضمن القواعد (Say Or Write the year)



- b 2000 **two thousand**
- c 1948 **nineteen forty-eight**
- d 2012 **two thousand twelve**
- e 2022 **twenty twenty-two**
- f 2002 **two thousand and two**
- g 2004 **two thousand and four**
- h 2010 **two thousand and ten / twenty ten**

## نماذج اسئلة

1. 1991= nineteen ninety-one (Say the year) قل السنة
2. 2020 = twenty twenty / two thousand and twenty. (Say the year) قل السنة
3. 9. 63 seconds = Nine point six three seconds (Say the time) قل الوقت

### Unit 3 Lesson 6

النجوم الأولمبية - page 33 Olympic superstars

Activity book – page 48

#### 1 page 50 Who can answer the questions fastest?

- a What is the time for the women's Olympic 100 metre record? **10.62 seconds**
- b How many gold medals did Michael Phelps win? **28 medals.**
- c Where was Oscar Swahn from? **Sweden**
- d How many table tennis gold medals has South Korea won? **Three**
- e Exactly how old was Inge Sorensen when she won her gold medal? **12 years and 24 days old.**
- f How many big tennis competitions has Serena Williams won? **23**
- g In what year did Bob Beamon break the Olympic long jump record? **In 1968**
- h In what year did Michael Phelps win his first Olympic medal? **2004**
- i How many Olympic table tennis medals have Sweden won? **one**
- j How old is Florence Griffith Joyner's Olympic record? **over 30 years.**



التكلم عن التغييرات  
The differences between life in the past and now.  
الفرق بين الحياة في الماضي والآن

• أعتدت القيام بشيء = قمت بها عادة في الماضي ولكن ليس بعد الآن (عادات وروتين في الماضي)

I **used to be** shy, **but now** I'm confident.

I **used to have** no friends, **but now** I have lots .

إذا نستخدمه للحديث عن مواقف وأفعال متكررة في الماضي لم تعد صحيحة أو لم تعد تحدث **أنتبه** ليس هناك مضارع.  
أنت تتكلم عن أمور كنت معتاداً على القيام بهم في **الماضي**. ولهذا لا نستطيع قول "I use to"

	الشكل form	مثال example
مثبت affirmative	..... فعل مصدر + <b>used to</b> + فاعل	I <b>used to be</b> shy, <b>but now</b> I'm confident
نفي negative	<b>نقطة مهمة:</b> الفعل يرجع الى المصدر ونحذف <b>d</b> من <b>used</b> فعل مصدر + <b>Didn't</b> + <b>use to</b> + فاعل	They <b>didn't use to like</b> their English classes. Now they love them I I <b>didn't use to be</b> shy.
سؤال question	<b>نقطة مهمة:</b> الفعل يرجع الى المصدر ونحذف <b>d</b> من <b>used</b> ...? فعل مصدر + <b>use to</b> + فاعل + <b>Did/didn't</b>	<b>Did you use to cry</b> a lot when you were a baby? <b>Did you use to be</b> shy?

## خطوات الحل

1. احفظ القواعد بشكل جيد

2. نكتب ( **used to** ) قبل الفعل بين القوسين والفعل يبقى كما هو

1. I **used to go** (go) horse-riding a lot, **but now** I don't have a horse.

(Use the correct form of "use to")

3. **لاحظ** أن ال (be) بين القوسين هو مصدر فلا تغيره أو تشتق منه الأفعال المساعدة، استخدم (be) كما هو بعد **used to**

2. I **used to be** (be) shy, but now I'm confident.

4. في النفي والاستفهام نحذف **d** من **used**

3. **Did** you \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) a lot when you were a baby? (Use the correct form of "used to")

**Did you use to cry** a lot when you were a baby?

Activity book – page 52

**C** page 52 Find words that mean the following.

1. What kind of person you are = **personality** شخصية
2. The opposite of 'shyness' = **confidence**
3. Practice = **train**

انشاءات مهمة



3 page 53 Write a paragraph about one of these:

- a Write about why people should do sport.
- b Write about a sport you do or play and how it has changed you.

1 First, think of a topic sentence.

Example: a I think that everybody should do athletics.

or

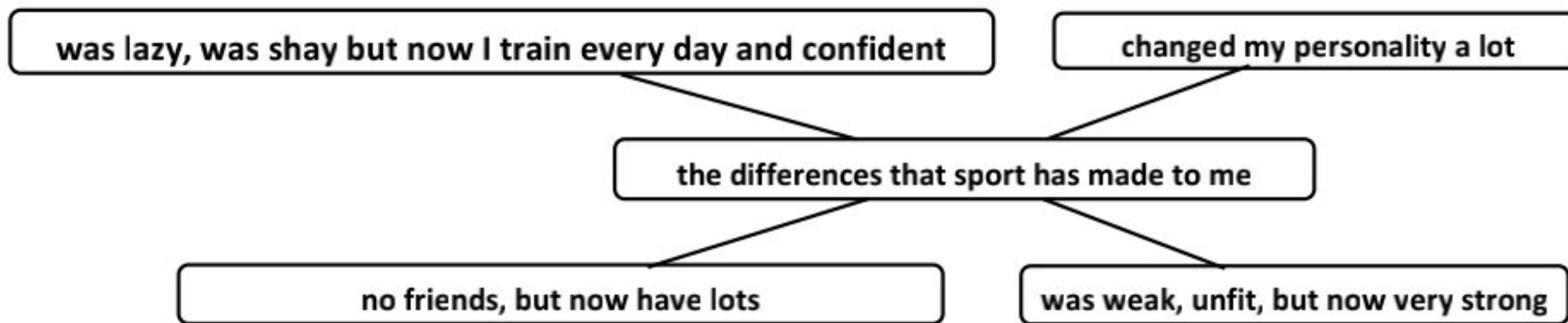
b Doing athletics has changed me a lot.

2 Then make notes about what you want to write.

a Think of reasons for doing sport. try to think of four.

or

b Think of the differences that sport has made to you. Try to think of four. Write your notes anywhere in this diagram.



أحد الانشاءات التالية مطلوبة حسب توجيه الأستاذ (هو اثنينهم)

1. Write about a sport you do or play and how it has changed you.

اكتب عن رياضة تقوم بها أو تمارسها وكيف غيرتك .

I started going sailing last year. It has changed my personality and life. I used to be shy and lazy, but now I'm confident and hardworking. I used to have no friends, but now I have lots. I also used to be very unfit and unhealthy. I was weak and I was often sick. Now I am stronger and fitter. One day I hope to go sailing for Iraq.

بدأت بريضة الإبحار العام الماضي. لقد غيرت شخصيتي وحياتي. اعتدت أن أكون خجولاً وكسولاً، لكنني الآن واثق وأعمل بجد. لم يكن لدي أصدقاء، لكن الآن لدي الكثير. اعتدت أيضاً أن أكون غير رشيق جداً وغير صحي. كنت ضعيفاً وغالباً ما كنت مريضاً. أنا الآن أقوى وأكثر لياقة. في يوم من الأيام أتمنى أن أمثل العراق في رياضة الإبحار .

2. Write about why people should do sport. لماذا يجب على الناس ممارسة الرياضة.

I think that everybody should do sports, playing sports is really important for us to keep healthy and fit. sports strengthen our immune system, so we don't get sick easily. They help us lose weight. They also help our minds and that's why people say "a healthy mind in a healthy body". Playing sports might help us meet new friends, too.

So, it's important to play sports if we want to keep fit, lose weight, meet new friends and feel healthy.

أعتقد أنه يجب على الجميع ممارسة الرياضة، فممارسة الرياضة مهمة جداً بالنسبة لنا للحفاظ على صحتنا ولياقتنا. تقوي الرياضة جهاز المناعة لدينا، لذلك لا تمرض بسهولة. يساعدنا في إنقاص الوزن. كما أنها تساعد عقولنا ولهذا يقول الناس بأن "العقل السليم في الجسم السليم". قد تساعدنا ممارسة الرياضة في التعرف على أصدقاء جدد أيضاً. لذا، من المهم جداً ممارسة الرياضة إذا أردنا الحفاظ على لياقتنا، وفقدان الوزن، والتعرف على أصدقاء جدد والشعور بالصحة.



Unit 3  
Lesson 8

استمتع بالكلمات! - page 35 - Have fun with words!

Activity book - page 48

3 page 55 Fill in this word tree.

• مهم ضمن المفردات / المعاكسات املاء / او اسقاطات

1	A	D	V	A	N	C	E	D
2	S	C	O	R	E			
3	F	I	N	A	L			
			4	L	O	S	E	
			5	S	E	C	O	N
		6	O	L	Y	M	P	I
			7	B	E	A	T	
			8	R	A	C	E	
9	M	E	D	A	L			
10	G	O	A	L				

تطلب الملزمة الاصلية من

مكتبة الراصد

تلكرام / @raa2sd

هاتف / 07854859911

Which game is this? volleyball أي لعبة هذه؟

- The opposite of 'beginners'. Beginners مبتدئين advanced متقدم
- At the end of the game the ...score..... was Kirkuk 2, Babil 1.
- The last game in a competition. Final نهائي
- The opposite of 'win'. Win يفوز lose يخسر
- It comes after 'first'. second
- The ....Olympic..... Games take place. every four years.
- The opposite of 'lose to'. Lose to يخسر beat يهزم
- You have to run fast in the 100 metres ...race.....
- Athlete win a ....medal... if they come first, second or third.
- A point in football. Goal هدف

Unit 3  
Round up

تجميع - page 36 - Round up

Activity book - page 56

A page 56 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.



do play go

ربط بين الماضي البسيط والمستمر

- a) **When** you phoned the sports centre, I was playing tennis.  
**Last week** دلالة علة حدث منتهي (ماضي بسيط)
- b) My brother and I went horse-riding **last week**.  
**For** قبل فترة زمنية دلالة على المضارع التام
- c) Samir Salih has done judo **for** two years.  
d) I used to go horse-riding a lot, **but now** I don't have a horse.  
e) I think we should do more gymnastics at school. It's good for us.  
**Every** دلالة على المضارع البسيط (تكرار)
- f) Ahmed does judo **every Tuesday evening**.  
g) Muna used to do gymnastics, **but** she hurt her back.  
**since** قبل مدة زمنية دلالة على المضارع التام
- h) Bill has played football **since** he was five years old.

## تذكير

يتم استخدام "play" مع الرياضات التنافسية، مثل الألعاب.  
يتم استخدام "do" للرياضات الفردية حيث تمارسه بمفردك للتحسين أو المنافسة  
يستخدم "go" للدلالة على المشاركة في رياضة فردية، بشكل أساسي للاستمتاع، وغالباً ما تكون في الهواء الطلق.

2 **page 56** Write the missing parts of the verbs in this table.

• مهم ضمن فرع الاملاء (spelling)

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle التام الماضي
Lose يخسر	lost	lost
Win يفوز	won	won
Beat يهزم	beat	beaten
Run يركض/يدير	ran	run
Hit يضرب	hit	hit
Throw يرمي/يلقي	threw	thrown

3 **page 56** Complete the sentences with words from the box. واجب بيتي

• تمرين مهم ضمن المرادفات vocabulary

at في beginners' مبتدئين for لاجل information معلومات  
leaflet نشرة/كتيب timetable جدول زمني trains يتدرب

- a. I have never done any sport before, so I'll go to the beginners' class.  
b. Bill is very good at athletics because he trains every day.  
c. Our teacher says that gymnastics is good for us.  
d. I phoned the sports centre to get more information and they sent me a leaflet about what they do there.  
e. If you don't know when the class starts, look at the timetable.



## Unit 3 Story time

Jad and Johnny \_ the football match \_ page 37 - مباراة كرة القدم - جاد وجوني

- 1 Where are the boys? أين الأولاد ؟  
**In Munich, in southern Germany.** في ميونيخ بجنوب ألمانيا
- 2 Who do they play a football match against? ضد من يلعبون مباراة كرة قدم ؟  
**The Munich Under-12's girls team.** فريق الفتيات في ميونيخ تحت 12 سنة
- 3 Why do the other boys laugh at Johnny? لماذا يضحك الأولاد الآخرون على جوني ؟  
**The ball hit Johnny's Face.** اصطدمت الكرة بوجه جوني

Activity book – page 57

2 page 57 Are the statements true or false? Write T or F.

• الأسئلة مهمة ضمن القصص

a The Allianz Arena can be seen from space.

F

يمكن رؤية ملعب أليانز أرينا من الفضاء .

b Bayern Munich is a good team.

T

بايرن ميونيخ فريق جيد .

c The boys play football against the Munich Under-12's boys team.

F

يلعب الأولاد كرة القدم ضد فريق ميونيخ تحت 12 سنة.

d Aziz plays football for his school team.

T

يلعب عزيز كرة القدم لفريق مدرسته.

e The boys lose the football match 4 - 0.

F

يخسر الأولاد مباراة كرة القدم 4 - 0.

f The boys are disappointed about losing the match.

T

يشعر الأولاد بخيبة أمل بسبب خسارة المباراة .

g Marcus gets hit in the face with a ball.

F

ماركوس ي ضرب في وجهه بكرة.

E

Unit 3: Extra activities

page 64 Complete the paragraph with the correct words from the box.

• تمرين مهم ضمن الاسقاطات التابعة للـ vocabulary



lost خسر kicked ركل goals أهداف final نهائي beaten هزمتنا  
cup الكأس score التسجيل scored سجل won فاز

Babil played Kirkuk in the final of the Iraqi Schools' competition. After 85 minutes, the score was Babil 0, Kirkuk 0. Then the ball came to Hasan. He kicked it past the Kirkuk goalkeeper. الحارس  
'Babil 1, Kirkuk 0!' shouted Hasan. 'We've won the cup ! We've beaten Kirkuk!'  
Unfortunately, Kirkuk scored two goals very quickly after char a.ad Babil lost the game 1 - 2.

## Unit 4 Lesson 2

قراءة - page 44 - Reading

Activity book - page 59

**page 59** Before you read the text below, look at the heading and note down what you think the text will be about.

**It is going to be about cleaning and keeping the streets cleaner.**

**page 59** Read the questions and answer them using the text below.

• الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة للتحرير ضمن قطع الكتاب

a Why do you think the brothers and their helpers became known as the Green Team?

لماذا تعتقد أن الإخوة ومساعدتهم أصبحوا معروفين بالفريق الأخضر؟

**'Green' is often used as a way to describe something good for the environment/nature.**

غالبًا ما يتم استخدام "الأخضر" كوسيلة لوصف شيء جيد للبيئة / الطبيعة.

b How long did it take the Green Team to remove 10 tons of rubbish from the streets?

كم من الوقت استغرق فريق Green Team لإزالة 10 أطنان من القمامة من الشوارع؟

**It took them a year (365 days)**

c How many vans did the Green team have by their third year?

3 كم عدد الشاحنات التي امتلكها الفريق الأخضر بحلول عامهم الثالث؟

**They had four vans by their third year.** كان لديهم أربع شاحنات صغيرة بحلول عامهم الثالث.

d Name three things which prove the Green Team was a success.

اذكر ثلاثة أشياء تثبت نجاح الفريق الأخضر.

- **Cleaner-looking and better-smelling streets.**
- **Companies took part and gave money and materials.**
- **The brothers appeared on radio talk shows and on local and national TV.**

• شوارع ذات مظهر أنظف ورائحة أفضل.

• شاركت الشركات وقدمت المال والمواد.

• ظهر الأخوان في البرامج الحوارية الإذاعية والتلفزيون المحلي والوطني.



## Unit 4 Lesson 3

تکلم – page 45 – speaking

Activity book – page 59

1 **page 59** Look at the answers. Write the possible questions. Then practise your dialogues.

• مهم ضمن القواعد

- a **How good are you at basketball / volleyball?**  
I've never played. I'd like to learn. (Write the possible question)
- b **What would you like to do?**  
I'd like to go to the beach.
- c **Are you ready to order, sir?**  
**What would you like to order?**  
I'd like some ice cream, please.
- d **When is the volleyball beginners' class?**  
At three o'clock.
- e **What is the matter? Or: Are you all right? You look tired.**  
I've got a toothache.

## Unit 4 Lesson 4

كتابة – page 46 – Writing

Activity book – page 61

E

Unit 4: Extra activities

1 **page 65** Write a paragraph of about 80 words, following the steps below. Choose one of these topics:

Write your final paragraph nearly here. **الانشاء مطلوب تحريري**

أنشاء الوحدة الرابع

**Changes in your town since five years ago.**

التغيرات في بلدتك منذ خمس سنوات.

My town **used to** be smaller and cleaner. It didn't have many tall buildings and there **used to** be more parks to have fun. Besides, people were more careful about littering now the streets are not as they are **used to** be; they were cleaner. Also, there are more cars than before.

كانت مدينتي أصغر وأنظف. لم يكن بها العديد من المباني الشاهقة وكان هناك المزيد من المتنزهات للاستمتاع. إلى جانب ذلك، كان الناس أكثر حرصاً على التخلص من القمامة الآن الشوارع ليست كما كانت من قبل؛ كانوا أنظف. أيضاً، هناك سيارات أكثر من ذي قبل.



Unit 5  
Lesson 1

Old ways of sending information – page 47

Activity book – page 64

1 Page 66 Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

Lighthouses منارة signals اشارات drums طبول pigeons حمامات  
Damascus

- In Africa, people used drums to send messages.
- The capital city of Syria is Damascus.
- Lighthouses warn ships of danger.
- Smoke signals can send messages.
- pigeons can fly from Cairo to Damascus.

Past habitual tense: used to + infinitive

• أعتدت القيام بشيء = قمت بها عادة في الماضي ولكن ليس بعد الآن  
إذا استخدمته للحديث عن مواقف وأفعال متكررة في الماضي لم تعد صحيحة أو لم تعد تحدث  
**أنتبه** ليس هناك مضارع. أنت تتكلم عن أمور كنت معتاداً على القيام بهم في **الماضي**. ولهذا لا نستطيع  
قول "I use to"

الشكل form

مثال example

مثبت  
affirmative

..... فعل مصدر + **used to** + فاعل

**I used to be** shy, **but now** I'm confident.

2 Page 66 Use the words to write sentences like the example.

ride a bicycle - accident

**I used to ride a bicycle, but now I don't because I had an accident.**

a walk to school – bicycle

**I used to walk to school, but now I don't because I have a bicycle.**

b buy food from a small shop – supermarket

**We used to buy food in / from a small shop, but now we don't because there is a supermarket.**

c use landline phone - mobile phone

**I used to use a landline phone, but now I don't because I use a mobile phone.**

d eat too much - want to get fit.

**I used to eat too much, but now I don't because I want to get fit.**

e watch TV - a lot of homework



**I used to watch TV, but now I don't because I have a lot of homework.**

**f** people write letters - send emails

People **used to write** letters, **but now they don't because they** send emails.

**3** **Page 67 Write about getting and sending messages and information.** Follow the plan. Introduction: In the past it was difficult to get and to send messages and information. Now it is easy.

• انشاء الوحدة الخامسة

## Paragraph 1

Topic sentence: It is easy to find out what is happening in your country and in other countries.

Make notes: How? What information?

## Paragraph 2

Topic sentence: It is also easy to get special information, for example, about a famous person. Make notes: Where?

## Paragraph 3

Topic sentence: Most people like to know what their friends are doing, even if they live in another country.

**In the past it was difficult to get and to send messages and information. Now it is easy.**

في الماضي كان من الصعب استلام وأرسال الرسائل و المعلومات. الآن الأمر سهل.

**It is easy to find out what is happening in your country and in other countries. Either by using the internet or a TV. We can search for anything through the internet by using google for instant.**

من السهل معرفة ما يحدث في بلدك وفي دول أخرى. إما باستخدام

الإنترنت أو التلفزيون. يمكننا البحث عن أي شيء عبر الإنترنت باستخدام Google على سبيل المثال

**It is also easy to get special information, for example about a famous person. We can find information about anything or any person by some websites like Wikipedia.**

من السهل أيضًا الحصول على معلومات خاصة، على سبيل المثال حول شخص مشهور. يمكننا العثور على معلومات حول أي شيء أو أي شخص من خلال بعض المواقع مثل ويكيبيديا.

**Most people like to know what their friends are doing, even if they live in another country through some new apps on phones like Instagram or Facebook.**

يحب معظم الناس معرفة ما يفعله أصدقاؤهم، حتى لو كانوا يعيشون في بلد آخر من خلال بعض التطبيقات الجديدة ع

الهواتف مثل Instagram أو Facebook.

## Unit 5 Lesson 2

Accessing information – page 48 -

- the meaning of encyclopedia ( Map / dictionary )



2 Page 68 Complete the sentences. Use the words and phrases from the box.

• مهم ضمن المفردات (اسقاطات كما الان أو املأ الفراغات)

access وصول / دخول find out يكتشف looked it up بحثت عنها references مراجع sources مصادر

- I didn't know what this word meant so I **looked it up**.
- I'm interested in Saladdin, so I'm going to **find out** more about him.
- I heard the same information from three different **sources**.
- Check the list of **references**. it looks like the author only used Wikipedia.
- With this password you can **access** your emails.

2 Page 68 صوت 31 Three people need information. Listen to their conversations and fill in the table.

	Need information about	where to find it
Saeed	<b>weather tomorrow</b>	<b>radio</b>
Maysam	<b>Iraqi inventor</b>	<b>internet, Library</b>
Khalid	<b>tonight's film</b>	<b>newspaper</b>

2 Page 69 Read the story and answer the questions. Write short answers.

- What did Nabeel want a computer for?  
**To send emails and use social networking sites**
- How long did Nabeel spend in the shop?  
**An hour**
- What happened when Nabeel took the computer home?  
**It didn't work**
- How did Nabeel feel?  
**Not pleased**
- Was the shopkeeper's assistant helpful?  
**No, he wasn't.**
- Finish this sentence: Nabeel said, 'Either give me **another new computer or give me my money back.**'
- What did Nabeel get in the end?  
**A new computer**



## Names of and abbreviations for parts of speech ومختصرات لأجزاء (أقسام) الكلام (مهم ضمن فرع المرادفات)

ماذا تمثل كل اختصار وماذا يعني: What each **abbreviation** stands for and what it means:

- **n.** is short for noun. Nouns are the names of people or things, e.g., girl, Khalid, Iraq, desk.  
هو اختصار لاسم. الأسماء هي أسماء الأشخاص أو الأشياء
- **v.** is short for verb. Verbs tell us about a state or an action, e.g., Khalid is 14. The girl spoke.  
هو اختصار للفعل. تخبرنا الأفعال عن حالة أو فعل
- **adj.** is short for adjective. Adjectives are describing words. They describe nouns, e.g., Iraq is beautiful.  
هو اختصار للصفات. الصفات تصف الكلمات. يصفون الأسماء
- **adv.** is short for adverb. Adverbs describe verbs, e.g. The girl spoke quickly.  
هو اختصار للظرف. الظروف تصف الأفعال
- **pron.** is short for pronoun, a word that stands in place of a noun, e.g. I couldn't understand her.  
هو اختصار للضمير، وهي كلمة تقف مكان الاسم
- **prep.** is short for preposition. There are many kinds of preposition, e.g., to, at, on, in, by. They can indicate direction, place, time, etc. Put your book on the table.  
هو اختصار لحرف الجر. هناك العديد من أنواع حروف الجر، على سبيل المثال إلى، في، على، في، بواسطة. يمكن أن تشير إلى الاتجاه والمكان والوقت
- **conj.** is short for conjunction, a joining word, e.g., and, so, but, when.  
اختصار للترابط، كلمة ربط

Work out what the abbreviations mean. Then find an example of each in this sentence:

**The black horse ran fast, so it won the race easily.**

**Note** that **there is no** example of a **preposition** in this sentence.

**لاحظ** أنه لا يوجد مثال على **حرف الجر** في هذه الجملة

- nouns - **horse, race**
- verbs - **ran, won**
- adjective - **black**
- adverbs - **fast, easily**
- pronoun - **it**
- conjunction - **so**

**The**, its usual grammatical name is **article**.

A word can have more than one meaning, and you will find all of them in a dictionary. It is important to choose the correct meaning.

يمكن أن يكون للكلمة أكثر من معنى، وستجدهم جميعاً في قاموس. من المهم اختيار المعنى الصحيح.

**bank (n.)**

1. a place. where you keep money. **مكان. حيث تحتفظ بالمال**
2. a piece of ground higher than the ground around it. **قطعة أرض أعلى من الأرض من حولها**
3. a piece of ground next to a river. **قطعة أرض بجوار نهر**



4. a piece of ground, usually sand or rock, in the sea near or above the top of the water.

قطعة من الأرض، عادة ما تكون رملية أو صخرية، في البحر بالقرب من سطح الماء أو فوقه

bank (v.)

5. to keep money in or put money into a bank. لاحتفاظ بالمال أو وضع المال في أحد البنوك

6. to run a plane left or right. لتشغيل طائرة يسارا أو يمينا

a) He sat on the grassy bank and put his feet in the water. **3** noun

b) The plane banked to the left as it got near the airport. **6** verb

c) He wanted to see better, so he walked to the top of the bank. **2** noun

d) She banks her money twice a week. **5** verb

## Activity book – page 65

1 page 70 Write the words in the correct column.

above across and at but him in me or  
she so them under when you

Conjunction كلمة ربط	Preposition حرف جر	Pronoun ضمير
or	across	she
and	under	me
but	above	him
so	in	them
when	at	you

2 page 70 Read the sentences. What part of speech is each word? Write the abbreviations.

v. n. adv. Adj. conj. Prep. Pron.

a) Put your book on my desk.

1 put v.

2 your Pron.

3 book n.

4 on Prep.

5 my Pron.

6 desk n.

b) I was tired, so I walked home slowly.

1 I Pron.

2 was v.

3 tired adj.

4 so conj.

5 I Pron.

عزيزي الطالب  
لضمان حصولك على الدرجة  
الكاملة في مادة اللغة  
الإنكليزية تابع قناة التكرام  
حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة شهرية  
واسئلة نصف السنة واسئلة  
نهائية ومخططات وملخصات  
ذهنية تسهل عليك المادة.

@almustafasd



- 6 walked v.
- 7 home n.
- 8 slowly adv.
- c) Sami's new motorbike goes fast.
- 1 Sami n.
- 2 new adj.
- 3 motorbike n.
- 4 goes v.
- 5 fast adv.

3 **page 71** Read the example and learn how to work out meanings. What is a 'chesterfield'? Tick ( ✓ ) the possible meanings in each example.

a chesterfield = أريكة، تشيسترفيلد، معطف، مقعد

a We have a chesterfield.

- a) a kind of cat ☒
- b) a kind of plant ☒
- c) a piece of furniture ☒

b We have a green chesterfield.

- a) a kind of cat ☐
- b) a kind of plant ☒
- c) a piece of furniture ☒

c We have a green chesterfield that is very comfortable to sit on.

- a) a kind of cat ☐
- b) a kind of plant ☐
- c) a piece of furniture ☒

4 **page 71** Read each sentence. Tick ( ✓ ) the word or phrase that means the same as the underlined word.

Pronunciation note: depressed / di'prest / , مكتئب  
galloped / 'gæləpt / , ركض بسرعة  
cautious / 'kɔːʃəs / , حذر جداً  
apologetic / ˌæpələ'dʒetɪk / , اعتذاري

a Noora was depressed because her best friend was in hospital.

- ☐ happy ☒ sad ☐ excited

b Jameel galloped along the street and was the first of the family to reach home.

- ☒ ran ☐ walked ☐ fell



c Nadia is a cautious girl. She always looks left and right before crossing the street.

☐ tidy ☒ **careful** ☐ lazy

d Muna was very, very apologetic when she broke my science project.

☐ careful ☐ excited ☒ **sorry**

## Unit 5 Lesson 4

من القاهرة الى بغداد – page 50 – From Cairo to Baghdad

### Active forms

صيغة الفاعلية (فاعل معلوم)

#### Form الصيغة

Active sentences usually follow this order: subject + verb + object.

Subject فاعل	Verb فعل	Object مفعول به
I / You / We / They	need يحتاج	Water. ماء
He/ She/ It	needs	water.

#### Use الاستخدام

نستخدم المبني للمعلوم لنقول من أو ماذا يقوم بالفعل. ينصب التركيز على موضوع الجملة والفعل الذي يقوم به الفاعل.

- **We** tidy the classroom after school.
- **He** does his homework before dinner.
- **The shop** sells newspapers.

#### Passive forms صيغ المبني للمجهول

- To form the passive, we use be + past participle.
- To make negatives, we use be + not + past participle.
- To make questions, we use Wh- words + be + subject + past participle.

التصريف الثالث + **be**(am/is/are/was/were) + **p.p** (past participle) + المفعول به المقدم

#### Use الاستخدام

نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون من المهم تحديد الإجراء الذي يحدث للفاعل. عندما نستخدم المبني للمجهول ، ليس من المهم أن نقول من أو ماذا يقوم بالإجراء.

- Arabic is spoken in Iraq.
- Spanish isn't spoken in Iraq.
- What is the language spoken in Iraq?

### Activity book – page 72

1 **page 72** Complete the sentences using the present passive form of the verbs from the box. Some are used more than once.

• مهم جدا ضمن فرع المفردات (اسقاطات)



edit يحرر / يعدل insert يدخل Print يطبع read (x2) يقرأ sell يبيع send (x3) يرسل  
write يكتب

am  
التصريف الثالث (past participle) + p.p + is + are  
المفعول به المقدم

- On Monday morning, an article is written in Cairo.
- Next, it is sent by email to a newspaper office in Baghdad.
- When the article arrives, it is read by an editor.
- If the editor likes the article, it is edited, and inserted into the newspaper.
- Then it is sent, to the printing press and at night, the newspapers are printed
- Early on Tuesday morning, the newspapers are sent to the shops.
- When the shops open, the newspapers are sold
- finally, the article is read

2 page 73 Write the sentences again in the active form.

A lot of fish is eaten.

**People eat a lot of fish.**

a A lot of football is played.

**people play a lot of football.**

b A lot of newspapers are bought.

**People buy a lot of newspapers.**

c A lot of tea is drunk.

**People drink a lot of tea.**

d Baklava is eaten during Ramadan.

**People eat baklava during Ramadan.**

e Gold is exported from Iraq.

**People export gold from Iraq.**

f A lot of dates are grown in Iraq.

**People (Farmers) grow a lot of dates in Iraq.**

## Unit 5 Lesson 5

من القاهرة الى بغداد – page 51 – From Cairo to Baghdad (Part B)

المضارع  
المبني للمجهول  
Present passive

- To form the passive, we use be + past participle.
- To make negatives, we use be + not+ past participle.
- To make questions, we use Wh- words + be+ subject+ past participle.



am  
التصريف الثالث (past participle) + is + am  
are

- نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما لا نعرف من قام بالفعل أو التصرف، أو عندما يكون الحدث (الفعل) أهم من القائم بها (الفاعل)
- في المبني للمعلوم؛ الفاعل ينفذ الفعل (الحدث)
  - في المبني للمجهول؛ الفاعل يتلقى (يستلم) الفعل (الحدث)

كيفية تحويل الجمل من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول

1. قبل كل شيء، جد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به. (SVO)

Subject فاعل      verb فعل      object مفعول به  
A reporter      writes      an article      in Cairo.

2. حول المفعول به الى فاعل (بداية الجملة)  
**ملاحظة** إذا أردت ذكر **الفاعل** أكتب **by** قبلها في نهاية الجملة

An article      by a reporter

3. أستخدم الفعل المساعد المناسب للزمن (هل الزمن مضارع بسيط أم ماضي بسيط أم can) إذا تم إعطاء فعل مساعد أستخدمها كما هو. ولكن تذكر أن تستخدم فعل مساعد مناسب للمفعول به المحول لمكان الفاعل (هل هو مفرد أم جمع)

• لفهم الفعل المساعد

I أنا      am  
فاعل مفرد  
شخص 1 و 2      He هو  
She هي      is  
It إنها / إنه  
نحن      We  
الفاعل الجمع      You أنت/أنتي/أنتم/أنتي  
They هم/هن/هم      are

4. حول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث (p.p) (الماضي التام) (see, saw, seen)

I      see      Ali.

Ali      is      seen      by me.

5. في حال كان **الفاعل** ضمير فعند ذكره في مكان المفعول به فيجب تغيير ضمير الفاعل الى ضمير المفعول به ولا تنسى استخدام قبلها حرف الجر **By**

Subject	فاعل	Object	مفعول به
I	إنا	Me	ني
You	أنت/أنتي/أنتم/أنتي	You	ك
He	هو	Him	ه
She	هي	Her	ها
It	إنها/إنه	It	ه/ها



We نحن	Us نا
They هم/هما/هن	Them هم/هن

She sends it to Baghdad.

It is sent to Baghdad by her.

## Present simple tense – زمن المضارع البسيط

Is  
(تصريف ثالث) + am + p.p  
Are

Active معلوم	Passive مجهول
فاعل فعل مفعول به (مفرد)	فاعل + مساعد مناسب + p.p
she sends it to Baghdad.	It is sent to Baghdad by her.

## Activity book –page 74

complete the table. القائمة مهمة جداً

Infinitive المصدر	Past tense الماضي	Past participle الماضي التام
Catch يمسك	<u>caught</u>	caught
<u>Bring</u> يحضر	<u>brought</u>	brought
<u>Buy</u> يشتري	<u>bought</u>	sold
<u>Take</u> يأخذ	<u>took</u>	taken
<u>Send</u> يرسل	<u>sent</u>	sent
<u>Make</u> يصنع	<u>made</u>	made
<u>Write</u> يكتب	<u>wrote</u>	written
<u>Wash</u> يغسل	<u>washed</u>	washed
<u>Cook</u> يطبخ	<u>cooked</u>	cooked
<u>Put</u> يضع	<u>put</u>	put



2 **page 74** Look at the pictures and describe how the fish get from the sea to the shops.  
Use the present passive forms of the verbs.

- a) First, the fish are caught and put into boxes. b) Next, the boxes are brought to land.  
c) Then the boxes are taken to a fish factory. d) At the factory, the fish are washed.  
e) Then they are cooked. f) After that, the fish are put into cans.  
g) next, the cans are sent to the shops/supermarket. h) Finally, the cans are displayed

## Unit 5 Lesson 6

اختراعات عظيمة (مطلوب تحريري) - page 52 - Great inventions

• الأسئلة التالية للتحريري ضمن القطع (مهم جدا)

- 1 Who invented television? من اخترع التلفاز؟  
**John Baird**
- 2 What was his nationality? ما هي جنسيته؟  
**Scottish**
- 3 When did he invent it? متى اخترعه؟  
**1926**
- 4 Is he alive or dead? هل هو حي أم ميت؟  
**dead**

1 **page 76** Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

• الأسئلة نضا ضمن أسئلة قطع الكتاب (مهم جدا)

- a John Baird died in 1888. توفي جون بيرد عام 1888. **F**
- b Baird sent moving pictures to America in 1928. أرسل بيرد صورًا متحركة إلى أمريكا عام 1928. **T**
- c Marconi invented the telephone. ماركوني اخترع الهاتف. **F**
- d Marconi used radio waves to carry sound. استخدم ماركوني موجات الراديو لنقل الصوت. **T**
- e In 1902, Marconi sent a radio message to America. في 1902، أرسل ماركوني رسالة إذاعية إلى أمريكا. **F**

## Past passive ماضي مجهول



Past active

Past passive

Marconi **invented** the radio.  
Baird **showed** pictures on a television screen.

The radio **was invented** by Marconi.  
Pictures **were shown** on a television screen by Baird.



**Note:** in this case the name and nationality are important. In other words, we could not just say:  
**ملاحظة:** في هذه الحالة الاسم والجنسية مهمان. بمعنى آخر، لا يمكننا أن نقول فقط:

Radio was invented.

زمن الماضي البسيط – Past simple tense

Was + فاعل + were			+ p.p (تصريف ثالث)		
Active معلوم			Passive مجهول		
فاعل	فعل	مفعول به (مفرد)	p.p + مساعد مناسب + مفعول به المقدم		
Marconi	invented	the radio.	The radio	was	invented.

ماضي مبني للمجهول Past passive

الصيغة

- To form the past passive, we use **subject+ was/were+ past participle**.
- To make negatives, we use **subject+ was/were not+ past participle**.
- To make questions, we use **Wh- words + was/were+ subject+ past participle**.

الاستخدام Use

نستخدم الماضي المبني للمجهول عندما لا يكون من المهم أن نقول من أو ماذا فعل فعل ما في وقت ما في الماضي.

- The pyramids in Egypt were built around 4,500 years ago.
- The pyramids weren't built by aliens.
- When were the pyramids in Egypt built?

كيفية تحويل الجمل من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول

1. قبل كل شيء، جد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به. (SVO).

Subject فاعل      verb فعل      object مفعول به

Marconi      invented      the radio.

2. حول المفعول به الى فاعل (بداية الجملة)

**ملاحظة:** عند ذكر الفاعل أكتب **by** قبلها في نهاية الجملة (مهم الذكر هنا لأن الاسم والجنسية مهمان)

The radio      was      invented      by Marconi.

3. أستخدم الفعل المساعد المناسب للزمن (هل الزمن مضارع ام ماضي .. الخ) إذا تم إعطاء فعل مساعد أستخدمها كما هو. ولكن تذكر أن تستخدم فعل مساعد مناسب للمفعول به المحول او المقدم لمكان الفاعل (هل هو مفرد أم جمع)



• لفهم الفعل المساعد

فاعل مفرد	I أنا	was
شخص 1 و 2	He هو	
	She هي	was
	It إنه / إنها	
الفاعل الجمع	We نحن	
	You أنت/أنتي/أنتم/أنتي	were
	They هم/هن/هم	

4. حول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث p.p (الماضي التام) (show, showed, **shown**)

Baird **showed** pictures on a television screen.

Pictures **were shown** on a television screen by Baird.

Activity book – page 76

2 **page 76** Find the words in the text in your Student's Book.

• مهم ضمن فرع المفردات (املاء spelling)

- a the opposite of last **first**
- b verb from the noun: invention **invent**
- c a large boat **ship**
- d the next year **the following Year**
- e how far one place is from another **distance**
- f Baird first used telephone **wire** to send pictures, then radio **waves**

3 **page 76** Write the sentences again using the active or passive form.

• مهم ضمن القواعد.

- a Marconi sent a radio wave 29 kilometres from land to a ship in 1897.  
A radio wave **was sent 29 kilometres from land to a ship** in 1897.
- b Marconi sent a radio message from America to England in 1902.  
A radio message was sent from America to England in 1902.
- c Baird sent the first sound and moving images in 1927.  
The first sound and moving pictures **was sent** in 1927.
- d Baird showed the first pictures on a television screen in 1926.  
The first pictures were shown on a television screen in 1926.

نماذج اسئلة

- 1. Marconi sent a radio wave. (Rewrite the sentence again using the passive form)  
**A radio wave was sent.**
- 2. Baird showed the first pictures on a television screen in 1926.  
(Rewrite the sentence again using the passive form)  
**The first pictures were shown** on a television screen in 1926.



4 page 77 Match the inventions to the years from the box.

1810 1901 1980 2007

- a washing machine \_\_ 1901 غسالة  
b sticky notes \_\_ 1980 ملاحظات لاصقة  
c smartphone \_\_ 2007 هواتف ذكية  
d canned food \_\_ 1810 طعام مُعلب

تطلب الملزمة الاصلية من  
مكتبة الراصد  
تلكرام / @raa2sd  
هاتف / 07854859911

5 page 77 Now complete the sentences about the inventions. Use the past passive form of the verbs in brackets. مهم ضمن القواعد.

- a The first washing machine (use) was used in 1901.  
b The first food in cans (eat) was eaten in 1810  
c The first smartphone (sell) was sold in 2007  
d Sticky notes (invent) were invented in 1810

## Unit 5 Lesson 7

الهاتف (مطلوب للتحدث) page 53

passive with modal can

المبني للمجهول مع الفعل الناقص Can

### Form الصيغة

The passive with can is formed with **can + be + past participle**.

To make negatives, we use **cannot + be + past participle**.

To make questions, we use **can + object + be + past participle**.

### Use الاستخدام

Mobile phones can be used when the plane is on the ground .

Mobile phones cannot be used when the plane is on the ground.

Can mobile phones be used when the plane is on the ground?

### خطوات الحل

1. جد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به

2. قدم المفعول به

3. **can** نستخدمه مباشرة بعد المفعول به المقدم وبعده مباشرة **be**

4. نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى تصريف ثالث (**used**) بعد (**can be**)

المبني للمجهول مع الفعل الناقص Can

(تصريف ثالث) p.p + can be + فاعل

Active معلوم

Passive مجهول



فاعل فعل مفعول به (جمع)  
 we can use landline phones in one place.

فاعل + can be + p.p  
 landline phones can be used in one place.

- 1) He can write the answer. (passive voice)  
 - The answer can be written.
- 2) Ali can't read the story. (passive voice)  
 - The story can't be read.
- 3) Salwa can play piano very well. (passive voice)  
 - The piano can be played very well.

## Activity book \_ page 78

1 page 78 Layla's mobile phone is not working properly. Complete the message. Use the words from the box.

buy did likes message one very wants Was wearing

I had a text message from Tamara yesterday. She asked 'Where did Layla buy the red dress she was wearing last Tuesday?' She likes it very much and she wants to buy a blue one

2 page 78 Read the article on page 53 of the Student's Book. Read the statements below and write T for true, F for false or DS if the article **doesn't say** لا يذكر ذلك.

الأسئلة التالية مهمة جداً ضمن قطع الكتاب

- 1 A landline sends and receives signals through radio waves. **F**  
 هاتف أرضي يرسل ويستقبل الإشارات عبر موجات الراديو.
- 2 Smartphones can access the internet. **T**  
 يمكن للهواتف الذكية الوصول إلى الإنترنت.
- 3 Some mobile phones are waterproof. **DS**  
 بعض الهواتف المحمولة مقاومة للماء.
- 4 Landline phones are often more reliable than mobile phones. **T**  
 غالباً ما تكون الهواتف الأرضية أكثر موثوقية من الهواتف المحمولة.
- 5 Mobile phones can be used to phone people all over the world. **T**  
 يمكن استخدام الهواتف المحمولة للاتصال بالناس في جميع أنحاء العالم.
- 6 Landline phones can be used to take photographs. **F**  
 يمكن استخدام الهواتف الأرضية لالتقاط الصور.



Unit 5  
Lesson 8

إجراء مكالمات هاتفية - page 54 - Making telephone calls

Imperative sentences: positive and negative with do for emphasis  
الجملة الامرية: المثبتة والمنفية مع do للتأكيد

تستخدم الجملة الامرية (أو الأوامر) لإخبار الناس بأن يفعلوا - أو لا يفعلوا - أشياء معينة.

- Be quiet, please!
- **Don't** smoke in here.

• المثبت والمنفي مع do للتأكيد

فعل مصدر (مجرد)

Do/don't +

- say who you are. مجرد جملة أمرية غير مهذبة
- **Do** say who you are. جملة أمرية مؤكدة غير مهذبة
- **Do** say who you are. **Please!** جملة أمرية مؤكدة ومهذبة
- **Don't** speak too fast. جملة أمرية منفية غير مهذبة
- **Don't** speak too fast, **please!** جملة أمرية منفية مهذبة
- **Don't** **you** speak too fast, **please!** جملة أمرية منفية مؤكدة ومهذبة

• تستخدم الكلمات والعبارات مثل "please," or "if you don't mind," لجعلها أكثر تهذيباً.

- Close the door, **please!**
- **If you don't mind, don't** smoke in here.

نماذج اسئلة

Say who you are! (Emphasize the sentence أكد الجملة)

**Do** say who you are!

Do (**introduce** / introducing) yourself. (choose)

Don't (**waste** / wasted) time trying to think of things as you speak. (choose)

Activity book – page 80

1 **page 80** Listen and answer these questions. Write notes.

1 What is Anas's family name?

**Abdullah**

2 What does he want to do?

**book an appointment** يحجز موعداً

3 What is wrong with him?

**He has a stomachache.** لديه وجع بطن

4 How long has he been ill?

**Three days** ثلاثة أيام

5 When will he see Dr. Ahmed?

**4.30pm**

عزيزي الطالب  
لضمان حصولك على الدرجة  
الكاملة في مادة اللغة  
الإنكليزية تابع قناة التلكرام  
حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة شهرية  
واسئلة نصف السنة واسئلة  
نهائية ومخططات وملخصات  
ذهنية تسهل عليك المادة.

@almustafasd



Unit 5  
Lesson 9

مراجعة - page 55 - Round up

Activity book - page 82

1 page 82 Spelling - write the missing letters in these words.

مهم جداً ضمن الاملاء

a message

b passive

c possible

d satellite

e traveller

f speech

g screen

h look

2 page 82 Read the definitions and write the words.

مهم جداً ضمن فرع المفردات (تعريف)

a a building that has many hundreds of books. library مكتبة

b a building where you can keep money. bank بنك

c a book that gives you the meanings of words. Dictionary

3 كتاب يعطيك معاني الكلمات. قاموس

d something to read that you can buy every day. Newspaper

4 لقراءة شيء يمكنك شراؤه كل يوم. جريدة

4 page 82 Complete the sentences using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

• مهم ضمن القواعد

a Assur (build) was built over 4,000 years ago.

b My bike (steal) was lost last week.

c Plastic bottles and coffee can (recycle) be recycle to make new football shirts.

d Kofta kebabs (make) are made from lamb, chicken or vegetables.

e The car (fix) was fixed last week, but now it's broken down again.

f A lot of time (waste) is wasted looking at social media sites.

g The lion that escaped from the zoo (catch) was caught two days later.

h Around 80 million bikes (make) are made in China every year.

i Mobile phones can (drop) be dropped in water, but it's not a good idea!

j Around five million electric cars (sell) were sold in 2021. in + سنة دلالة للماضي البسيط

Unit 5  
Lesson 10

Jad and Johnny - The gondola trip - page 56 - رحلة الجندول (زورق)



• مهم ضمن أسئلة القصص.

1 Where are the boys? أين الأولاد؟

Venice, Italy. البندقية، إيطاليا

2 What happens to Marcus' phone? ماذا يحدث لهاتف ماركوس؟

It fell into the water. سقطت في الماء

3 Where does Jad go? أين يذهب جاد؟

To a pizza restaurant. إلى مطعم بيتزا

2 page 83 Answer the questions.

a What's the first thing Jad wants to do? ما هو أول شيء يريد جاد فعله؟

Go for a pizza. الذهاب لأكل البيتزا

b Why is Paolo happy to be back in Venice? لماذا يسعد باولو بالعودة إلى البندقية؟

They can eat the best food in the world. يمكنهم تناول أفضل غذاء في العالم

c Why are there so many people in Venice? لماذا يوجد الكثير من الناس في البندقية؟

They're tourists looking for pizza. إنهم سائحون يبحثون عن بيتزا

d Why can't the friends take a bus tour? لماذا لا يستطيع الأصدقاء أخذ جولة بالحافلة؟

Venice is a water city. البندقية مدينة مائية

e Why doesn't Marcus fall in the water? لماذا لا يقع ماركوس في الماء؟

Jad and Aziz caught him. أمسك به جاد وعزيز

f What happened to Marcus' phone? ماذا حدث لهاتف ماركوس؟

It fell (sank) into the water. سقطت (غرقت) في الماء

g Where do Jad and Marcus go? أين يذهب "جاد" و "ماركوس"؟

to a pizza restaurant. إلى مطعم بيتزا

h How does Jad feel at the end of the story? كيف يشعر جاد في نهاية القصة؟

He felt very upset. هو شعر بالازعاج

## Unit 6 Lesson 1

ماذا يفعلون؟ (التعاريف نصا في التحريري) – page 60 – What do they do?

4

A

A businesswoman works in an office and runs a business. She is very good at working with money.

2

B

A pilot flies a plane and takes people to different countries. He or she has to wear a uniform.

5

C

An architect plans and designs buildings. He or she works in an office.

1

D

A mechanic works in a workshop or a garage and repairs people's cars.

7

E

An engineer works outside or in an office. He or she designs, builds or repairs machines, roads and bridges.

F

6

A shop assistant works for a shopkeeper or shop owner. He or she helps customers, the people who want to buy things in the shop

3

G

A firefighter's job is very dangerous. He or she puts out fires and saves people. A firefighter has to wear special clothes.



An engineer

A mechanic

• يمكن استخدامهم كإسقاطات / اختيارات ضمن المفردات (أدوات النكرة قبل الاعمال a / an)

مع حرف العلة في بداية الكلمة استخدم an

مع الحرف الصحيح في بداية الكلمة استخدم a

a) He's (a / an) mechanic.

b) She's (a / an) architect.

## Activity book \_ page 84

**page 84** Match the beginnings and endings to make the names of nine jobs.

• يمكن أن تستخدم كسؤال بوحده ضمن المرادفات او ضمن الاملاء في نفس الفرع (يحل واحدة ويطلب منك تكملة أخرى)

- |             |         |                        |              |
|-------------|---------|------------------------|--------------|
| a) Business | ic      | a <u>businesswoman</u> | سيدة اعمال   |
| b) Engin    | tist    | b <u>engineer</u>      | مهندس        |
| c) Archi    | eer     | c <u>architect</u>     | مهندس معماري |
| d) Pi       | woman   | d <u>pilot</u>         | طيار         |
| e) Mechan   | tect    | e <u>mechanic</u>      | ميكانيكي     |
| f) Den      | er      | f <u>dentist</u>       | طبيب اسنان   |
| g) Fire     | or      | g <u>firefighter</u>   | اطفاني       |
| h) Teach    | lot     | h <u>teacher</u>       | معلم         |
| i) Doct     | fighter | i <u>doctor</u>        | دكتور        |
|             |         | j <u>manager</u>       | مدير         |

ما موجود بالنشاط ومذكور في الدليل

**2 page 84** Ask and answer these questions about jobs.

هذا التمرين مهم جداً ضمن المرادفات (التعاريف)

1. Who works in an office? office manager, businesswoman, architect

من يعمل في المكتب؟ مدير مكتب، سيدة أعمال، مهندس معماري

2. Who writes articles for a newspaper? Reporter

من يكتب مقالات لصحيفة؟ مراسل

3. Who wears a uniform? Pilot

من يرتدي زياً رسمياً؟ طيار

4. Who corrects mistakes in articles? Editor

من يصحح الأخطاء في المقالات؟ محرر

5. Who takes care of sick people? doctor, nurse

من يعتني بالمرضى؟ طبيب ممرضة

6. Who takes care of other people's teeth? Dentist

من يعتني بأسنان الآخرين؟ طبيب أسنان

7. Who repairs cars? Mechanic

من يصلح السيارات؟ ميكانيكي

8. Who works in a shop? shopkeeper, shop assistant

من يعمل في المحل؟ صاحب متجر، مساعد متجر

9. Who brings food to your table in a cafe? Waiter

من يحضر الطعام إلى طاولتك في المقهى؟ نادل



Unit 6  
Lesson 2

عملان (وظيفتان) (التعاريف والاعمال مهمة جداً) – page 61 – Two jobs

page 84 Read the texts. Whose help do they need?

• مهم ضمن المفردات

- a 'I can smell smoke. Quick! Everybody out!' **firefighter**  
أستطيع أن أشم رائحة الدخان. سريع! الجميع في الخارج! رجال الاطفاء
- b 'Is the bridge strong enough to carry that weight?' **engineer / architect**  
هل الجسر قوي بما يكفي لتحمل هذا الوزن؟ "مهندس / مهندس معماري"
- c 'I looked at the plans. Do you think we need to move the door and add a window to let in more light?' **architect**  
نظرت في الخطط. هل تعتقد أننا بحاجة إلى تحريك الباب وإضافة نافذة للسماح بدخول المزيد من الضوء؟ مهندس معماري
- d 'Ow! My tooth hurts.' **Dentist**  
آه! أسناني تؤلمني. طبيب أسنان
- e 'Look, there's smoke coming out of the engine.' **Mechanic**  
انظر، هناك دخان يتصاعد من المحرك. ميكانيكي
- f 'I want 200 of these chairs every month. Can we talk about the price?' **businesswoman**  
أريد 200 كرسي من هذه الكراسي كل شهر. هل يمكننا التحدث عن السعر؟ سيدة الأعمال
- g 'Have you all looked at the menu? Good, let's see if we can find someone to take our order.'  
**Waiter**  
هل نظرت جميعاً إلى القائمة؟ جيد، دعنا نرى ما إذا كان بإمكاننا العثور على شخص ما ليأخذ طلبنا. نادل
- h 'That's a deep cut. I think you need someone to look at it.' **doctor**  
هذا جرح عميق. أعتقد أنك بحاجة إلى شخص ما للنظر في الأمر. طبيب
- i 'I don't understand the homework. I'm going to fail this class.' **teacher**  
أنا لا أفهم الواجب المنزلي. سأفشل في هذا الفصل (المرحلة). معلم

نماذج اسئلة

1. business; businesswoman enginer; engineer teacher; teacher doctor; doctor

2. Who works in an office? (pilot / businesswoman)

في حال تم استخدام الشكل التالي فانتبه (انصح بتعلم الشكل التالي نفس هذه التعاريف والنمط للثالث متوسط وكذلك سادس اعدادي)

3. Define a pilot. (flies a plane)

- Define يعني عرف لا تدخلها في الحل
- في هذا الشكل او النمط يجب ان تكون حافظ عبارة (is someone who) لإضافتها بعد المهنة مباشرة والتعريف من داخل القوس

A pilot is someone who flies a plane.

4. (A / An) pilot flies a plane and takes people to different countries.

5. mechanic, A mechanic; engineer, ..... an engineer.

• التوصيل مهم جداً حفظ



- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1.hard-working        | (a) things you learn at school             |
| 2.university, college | (b) places to study                        |
| 3. to study           | (c) the opposite of lazy                   |
| 4.subjects            | (d) to spend time learning about something |
| 5.clever              | (e) quick to learn and understand          |

## Question formation صياغة الاسئلة

المطلوب لغويا هو تعلم صياغة الأسئلة في اللغة الإنكليزية. تابع شرحي لكيفية ذلك.  
لدينا طريقتين

1. السؤال بفعل مساعد.

2. السؤال بأداة استفهام.

1. السؤال بفعل مساعد

ويكون بوضع الأفعال المساعد في بداية الجملة ( am /is / are / do/does/have/has )  
أو أفعال ناقصة (أفعال شرط) ( can/ could/shall/should/will.... , etc ) القاعدة للسؤال كالتالي  
تذكر أن السؤال يعتمد على زمن الجمل هل هو مضارع أم ماضي وخاصة عند السؤال ب ( do/does/did )  
2. السؤال باستخدام أدوات الاستفهام.

وأدوات الاستفهام هي: من **who** / أين **where** / متى **when** / ماذا **what**.....الخ

❖ المطلوب هو صياغة الأسئلة في المضارع والماضي

❖ ينصح بمراجعة حالة الاستفهام للمضارع والماضي (الدرس التالي شارح المضارع البسيط بالتفصيل)

### السؤال بفعل مساعد.

### السؤال بأداة استفهام

ت + فاعل + فعل مساعد

- Do you** like your job?  
Yes. I like my job very much.  
Yes, I do  
No, don't.
- Is it** hard work?  
Yes. It's  
No, it's not.

? ت + فعل مصدر + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة الاستفهام

- Where do you** work?  
I work at the Red Crescent Hospital.
- How long do you** have to work?  
I usually have to work ten hours a day.

## Activity book – page 86

1 page 86 Read page 63 of your Student's Book and make notes.



	the doctor	the office manager
Where she works	<u>In a hospital</u>	<u>in an office</u>
What she does	<u>takes care of sick people and makes them better</u>	<u>answers phone calls, sends and receives emails, goes to other countries</u>
How long she usually works	<u>eight hours a day</u>	<u>from 8 to 2 o'clock/six hours a day</u>
Where she studied	<u>university</u>	<u>college</u>
How long she had to study	<u>six Years</u>	<u>four years</u>

**2** **page 86** Check your notes with your partner. Use the headings in the table to make questions like this;

Example: where she works

Where does she work?

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a) What she does              | <u>What does she do?</u>               |
| b) How long she usually works | <u>How long does she usually work?</u> |
| c) Where she studied          | <u>Where did she study?</u>            |
| d) How long she had to study  | <u>How long did she have to study?</u> |

**3** **page 87** Write questions.

Our teacher's sister is a nurse called Nadia. Last week, she came to our school and we asked her about her job. What questions did we ask?

• تمرين مهم جدا ضمن القواعد

- Where do you work?  
I work at the Red Crescent Hospital. )Write a question)
- Do you have to wear a uniform at work?  
Yes. I have to wear a uniform at work.
- Do you like your job?  
Yes. I like my job very much.
- How long do you have to work?  
Oh, I usually have to work ten hours a day.
- Is it hard work?  
Yes. It's very hard work, but I like taking care of sick people.
- How long did you have to study?  
I had to study for four years.
- Do you want to be a doctor?  
No, I don't want to be a doctor. I love my job.
- How many people do you see every day?



Every day? Oh, I usually see about forty or fifty people every day.

Unit 6  
Lesson 3

Activity book – page 88

**1 page 88** This is the story of Mazin's day, but the sentences are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order.

When I arrived at the fire station yesterday morning, I checked my equipment as usual. We had our first call at ten o'clock.

هذه القطعة تم استخدامها في إحدى السنوات السابقة كقطعة خارجية في وزاريات ثالث متوسط

- 3 (a) When we got there., the fire was burning strongly.
- 6 (b) Twenty minutes later, the fire was out and we were able to go into the building.
- 7 (c) We saved all the people, but some had to go to hospital.
- 2 (d) We drove through the streets as fast as possible.
- 5 (e) We got out our hoses and pointed them at the building.
- 4 (f) The heat was terrible and some people were trapped inside. We had to get them out quickly.
- 1 (g) We were told there was a fire in a supermarket in the middle of town.
- 12 (h) However, the driver of the other car was trapped.
- 11 (i) Fortunately, the driver of the burning car was standing by the side of the road.
- 8 (j) At two o'clock, we were called to an accident on the ring road.
- 9 (k) The police helped us get there very fast.
- 14 (l) He was badly injured.
- 10 (m) One car was on fire and another was upside-down on the road.
- 13 (n) We put the fire out quickly and got the second driver out.

At the end of the day, I was tired and upset about the accident. But it's all in a day's work for a firefighter We do our best.

**3 page 89** Choose the correct meaning.

• تمرين مهم ضمن المفردات vocabulary

a equipment معدات



things needed for a job



where firefighters work



clothes

b trapped مُحاصر



very hot



very frightened



غير قادر على الخروج

not able to get out



- c upside-down **مقلوب رأساً على عقب** ☐ burning ☒ **الجهة الخاطئة اعلى** the wrong way up ☐ old
- d terrible **رهيبي** ☐ very good ☐ ok
- e injured **مجروح** ☒ hurt **متأذي** ☐ not hurt ☐ unconscious
- f put the fire out **يطفى النار** ☐ start the fire ☒ stop the fire **يوقف النار** ☐ move the fire

## Unit 6 Lesson 4

### Present simple statements and questions

المثبت والاستفهام في المضارع البسيط

ظروف (usually, always, sometimes, every day, often, never, on Friday/Sunday) كلمات دالة على الزمن التكرار تستخدم مع جميع الأزمنة

مثال example	الشكل (الصيغة) form
<p>I <b>am</b> a firefighter. She <b>is</b> a nurse They <b>are</b> doctors.</p> <p>• النفي مجرد إضافة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد (am, is, are + not) I'm <b>not</b> an engineer</p> <p>الاستفهام مجرد عكس المساعد مع الفاعل Is He an engineer? <b>No, he's not.</b> Are you doctor? <b>Yes, I am.</b></p>	<p>مع Am, is, are</p> <p>am is + فاعل are ظرف / صفة / أسم</p>
<p>I <b>work</b> outside. We <b>work</b> outside. she <b>works</b> in an office.</p>	<p>مثبت Affirmative</p> <p>فعل مضارع + فاعل I, we, you, they فاعل He, she, it فعل مجرد (s, es)</p>
<p>I <b>don't work</b> outside. She <b>doesn't work</b> in an office.</p>	<p>نفي negative</p> <p>نقطة مهمة: الفعل يرجع الى المصدر فعل مصدر (مجرد) + don't / doesn't + فاعل</p>
<p>Do you <b>work</b> outside? <b>Yes, I do.</b> Does she <b>work</b> in an office? <b>No, she doesn't</b></p>	<p>question سؤال</p> <p>نقطة مهمة: الفعل يرجع الى المصدر ...? فعل مصدر + فاعل + Do / does</p>



مع أدوات  
الاستفهام

فعل مصدر + فاعل + Do/does + أداة الاستفهام

Which of the three games **do you** play?

## Activity book – page 90

1 Page 90 Match the descriptions to the jobs.

• تمرين مهم جدا قد يستخدم كما هو ضمن فرع ال vocabulary المفردات

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| a I help people. I work in a hospital               | (a) pilot                 |
| b My job is dangerous. I wear a uniform.            | (b) policeman/policewoman |
| c I wear a uniform. I work outside.                 | (c) firefighter           |
| d I don't work in an office. I work at the airport. | (d) doctor                |



2 Page 90 Which jobs connect the words? Write the names of the jobs.

• مهم ضمن المفردات كما هو الان

- |              |           |          |                             |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|
| a) newspaper | story     | article  | <u>reporter (or editor)</u> |
| b) fire      | danger    | water    | <u>firefighter</u>          |
| c) building  | plan      | draw     | <u>architect</u>            |
| d) letter    | telephone | computer | <u>office manager</u>       |
| e) lesson    | board     | class    | <u>teacher</u>              |
| f) plane     | airport   | fly      | <u>pilot</u>                |
| g) car       | repair    | workshop | <u>mechanic</u>             |
| h) teeth     | take care | chair    | <u>dentist</u>              |

3 Page 90 Circle the odd one out.

• مهم ضمن المفردات كما هو الان

- |                         |                          |                       |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) burn يحترق           | put out يطفى             | <u>teach يعلم</u>     |
| b) pilot طيار           | <u>mechanic ميكانيكي</u> | bus driver سائق حافلة |
| c) <u>green اخضر</u>    | patient صبور             | kind لطيف             |
| d) university جامعة     | college كلية             | <u>office مكتب</u>    |
| e) <u>equipment عده</u> | uniform زي رسمي          | trousers بنطلون       |



## نماذج اسئلة

1. I (**don't** / doesn't) work outside. (choose)
2. (do/**does**) **he** work outside. (choose)
3. **she** (work / **works**) in an office.
4. I help people. (**question**)  
**Do you help people?**  
**What do you do?**
5. I work in an office. (Change into **negative**)  
I **don't** work in an office
6. She **works** in an office. (Change into **negative**)  
She **doesn't work** in an office

تطلب الملزمة الاصلية من  
مكتبة الراصد  
تلكرام / @raa2sd  
هاتف / 07854859911

## Unit 6 Lesson 6

ماذا سيكونون؟ (مهم تحريري ضمن القطع) - page 65 - What are they going to be?

### • الأسئلة التالية مهمة ضمن أسئلة قطع الكتاب

- 1 What do they do in their spare time? ماذا يفعلون في أوقات فراغهم؟  
**Firas**; Every Friday he goes to the zoo. He takes photographs of birds and animals.  
فراس. كل يوم جمعة يذهب إلى حديقة الحيوان. يلتقط صوراً للطيور والحيوانات.  
**Halla**; Sometimes, she visits a hospital. هلا. في بعض الأحيان، تزور المستشفى.
- 2 What are they going to be when they finish school? ماذا سيكونون عندما ينتهون من المدرسة؟  
**Firas**; He wants to be a zoologist. يريد أن يكون عالم حيوان.  
**Halla**; When she leaves school, she is going to be a doctor. عندما تغادر المدرسة، ستكون طبيبة.

- 1 **page 94** Read the first text in your Student's Book again and answer the questions.  
Write short answers.

### • التمرينان 1 و 2 مطلوبان نصا ضمن قطع الكتاب في الامتحان

- a What are Firas's favourite school subjects? ما هي المواد الدراسية المفضلة لدى فراس؟  
**History, Geography and Art.** التاريخ والجغرافية والفن.
  - b What is his hobby? ما هي هوايته؟  
**Taking photograph of birds and animals.** يأخذ صور طيور وحيوانات.
  - c What do you know about his personality?  
**He is very patient.** إنه صبور جداً.
  - d What is he going to be? ماذا سيصبح؟  
**A zoologist.** عالم الحيوان.
- 2 **page 94** Write short answers to these questions about the second text.
    - a What is Halla good at? ما الذي تجيده هلا؟  
**Biology, chemistry, English and physics.** علم الأحياء والكيمياء واللغة الإنجليزية والفيزياء.
    - b What is she interested in? بماذا هي مهتمة؟  
**Helping people** مساعدة الناس



- c What do you know about Halla's personality? ماذا تعرف عن شخصية حلا؟  
She is very kind and friendly. هي لطيفة جداً وودودة.
- d Which patients does she take flowers to? من هم المرضى الذين تأخذ الزهور إليهم؟  
The patients who have no visitors. المرضى الذين ليس لديهم زوار.
- e What is she going to be? ماذا ستكون؟  
A doctor. طبيبة (دكتورة).

مهم جداً كتعريف

What does patient mean?

- Patient (n.) somebody who is taken care of by a doctor. شخص يعتني به طبيب.
- Patient (adj.) able to wait for a long time and stay calm without getting angry. She is very patient with young children قادر على الانتظار لفترة طويلة والبقاء هادئاً دون أن يغضب.
- Patiently (adv.) بصبر  
He waited patiently for the bus.

❖ تعلمهم جيداً

What do the following words mean?

- Take = Take an exam. = يمتحن

المستقبل باستخدام going to

القاعدة

فاعل + be(am/is/are) + going to + فعل مصدر(مجرد)

I'm going to be a doctor.

- مصدر مجرد + going to + not + be + subject = النفي

I'm not going to be an architect.

- مصدر مجرد + going to + be + subject = الاستفهام

Are you going to be an architect?

اساسيات مطلوبة للطلاب (am, is, are)

I am

We are

You are

They

He

She

it is

- Next year, he is going to take his last school exam.

في العام المقبل، سيخضع لامتحاناته المدرسية الأخيرة.  
لاحظ هنا أنه متأكد من أنه سيخضع لآخر امتحان مدرسي

- she is going to be a doctor. ستكون دكتورة.

هنا هي مخططة او لديها النية في أن تكون دكتورة مستقبلاً

نستخدم أحياناً "سوف going to" عندما نقول إن شيئاً ما سيحدث لأنه يمكننا توقع حدوثه (لدينا "دليل حاضر للمستقبل")

- Look at the dark clouds – it is going to rain.



## نماذج اسئلة

1. She is going to ( **be** / been / am ) a doctor. (Choose)
2. Next year, he ( am / **is** / are) going to take his last school exam. (Choose)  
Next year, he **is going to take** his last school exam
3. Look at the dark clouds – it ..... **is going to rain** .....(rain).  
(Complete the sentence using “**be** going to”)

لم نستخدم (correct) لان صعب للطالب.

Activity book – page 94

- 3 **page 94** Complete these sentences about examinations. Use these words:

• تمرين مهم جداً ضمن الاسقاطات او بالضبط ضمن فرع ال vocabulary وقد يتم استخدامه كسؤال اسقاط بوجد

ينجح pass يأخذ (يمتحن) take يرسب fail

- a At the end of each semester, I have to **take** an exam.
- b If get bad marks, I will **fail** the exam.
- c If I get good marks, I will **pass** the exam.

- 5 **page 95** Match the sentences.

• مهم ضمن المفردات وأيضا ضمن القواعد

- |                            |   |                             |   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| a She's at medical school. | 4 |                             |   |
| b He's a chef.             | 1 |                             |   |
| c It's raining.            | 6 |                             |   |
| d Look at the dark clouds. | 5 | e There's a lot of traffic. | 3 |
|                            |   | f Watch out!                | 2 |
- 1 The meal is going to be delicious.
  - 2 She's going to fall.
  - 3 I'm going to be late.
  - 4 She's going to be a doctor.
  - 5 It's going to rain.
  - 6 You're going to get wet.

Unit 6  
Lesson 7

خطط مهنية – page 66 – Career plans (Part A)



## Good at

- ❖ To talk about an activity or noun اسم نشاط أو أسم, we use **subject + be + good at + noun**.

أسم + **be = (am/is/are) + good at + فاعل**.

- **I'm good at English.**

اسم + **be + not good at + فاعل**.

- **I'm not very good at English.**

اسم + **be + فاعل + good at + اسم؟**

- **Are you good at English?**

عزيزي الطالب  
لضمان حصولك على الدرجة  
الكاملة في مادة اللغة  
الإنكليزية تابع قناة التكرام  
حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة شهرية  
واسئلة نصف السنة واسئلة  
نهائية ومخططات وملخصات  
ذهنية تسهل عليك المادة.

@almustafasd

- ❖ To talk about an action (اجراء) فعل, we use **subject + be + good at + verb + ing**.

فاعل + **be + good at + فعل + ing**.

- **I'm good at making things.**

فاعل + **be + not + good at + فعل + ing**.

- **He isn't very good at making things.**

be + **فاعل + good at + فعل + ing?**

- **Is he good at making things?**

## نماذج اسئلة

1. I'm not very good at (**swimming** / swim). (Choose / Circle the correct choice)
2. I'm good at making things. (Change into negative) انفي  
**I'm not** good at making things.
3. **He is** good at English. (Change into question) سؤال  
**Is he** good at English?
4. **She (be) .....is.....** good at science. (Correct the form of the verb)

## Activity book – page 97

- 3 **page 97** Correct the sentences.

a I'm not very good French. (Correct the sentence صحح الجملة)  
I'm not very good **at** French.

b My favourite subject is English. I'm good at learn vocabulary.

• مهم ضمن القواعد



My favourite subject is English. I'm good at learning vocabulary.

c I'm also good Geography.

I'm also good at Geography.

d I don't like Science. I not very good at it.

I don't like Science. I am not very good at it.

## Unit 6 Lesson 8

### خطط مهنية – page 67 – Career plans (Part B)



Talking about the future.

What are you going to do when you finish school?

Future

present

This sentence is about the future, but we always use the present tense in the when part of the sentence.

هذه الجملة حول المستقبل . لكننا نستخدم المضارع دائماً في الجزء (when) من الجملة.

### when + present tense + going to future

هذه تعتبر الحالة الشرطية الأولى لأننا نتكلم عن أشياء ممكن ان تحدث واحتمالية حدوثها ممكنة (سهلة الحدوث)

I → am

I,we,you,they → مجرد

We,You,They → are going to when فاعل

+ فعل مضارع

He, She, It → is

he,she,it → فعل ( es / s )

be going to	when	Present simple مضارع بسيط
I'm going to write books	when	I finish school.
She's going to be a businesswoman	when	she grows up.
be + not + going to	when	Present simple مضارع بسيط
I am not going to write books	when	I finish school.
She is not going to be a businesswoman	when	she grows up.
Wh- words + be going to	when	Present simple مضارع بسيط
What am I going to write	when	I finish school.
What is she going to be	when	she grows up.

To make negatives لعمل النفي



subject فاعل + be(am/is/are) + not going to, followed by when and the present simple.

- My brother is not going to study English when he goes to university.

To make questions لعمل السؤال

What + be(am/is/are) + subject فاعل + going to + infinitive مصدر.

- What are you going to study when you go to university?

## نماذج اسئلة

- When I (finish) ... finish ... school, I am going to study English at university. (Correct the Verb)
- When I (finish / finishes) school, I am going to study English at university. (Choose)
- When She (finish) .... finishes .... school, I am going to study English at university.
- I (be) am going to study Science at university. When I finish studying.
- When I finish school, I (be going to) am going to study English at university. (Correct the Verb)

## Activity book – page 98

- page 98 Read the sentences. Use the words from the box to describe the people.

• تمرين مهم جدا ضمن المفردات

fit رشيق	friendly ودود	hard-working مجتهد	healthy صحي	impatient غير صبور
lazy كسلان	patient صبور	unfit غير رشيق	unfriendly غير ودود	unhealthy غير صحي

- 'I always try to smile and say hello. I like to make people feel comfortable.'  
This person is **friendly**
- 'It's OK, take your time. There's no hurry.'  
This person is **patient**
- 'No, sorry, I can't. I have to finish my homework.'  
This person is **hard-working**
- 'I go swimming on Mondays and Wednesdays, I play football on Saturdays, I .. .' This person is **fit**
- 'She always looks angry, and she never smiles.'  
This person is **unfriendly**
- 'I need to eat more fresh food. I always wake up tired and with a headache.' This person is **unhealthy**
- 'Come on, hurry up, I don't have time.'  
This person is **impatient**
- 'It's OK. I'll finish my homework on my way to school.'  
This person is **lazy**
- 'I spend all day playing computer games. I should do more exercise.'  
This person is **unfit**
- 'I try to eat lots of fruit and vegetables every day.'  
This person is **healthy**



معاكسات مهمة ضمن الاملاء

fit رشيق	X	unfit غير رشيق
friendly ودود	X	unfriendly غير ودود
hard-working مجتهد	X	lazy كسلان
healthy صحي	X	unhealthy غير صحي
patient صبور	X	impatient غير صبور

3 page 99 Write your own career plan. Make sure you answer the questions.

• أنشاء الوحدة السادسة أكتب خطتك المهنية .

Write your own career plan. أكتب خطتك المهنية

- What's your personality like? كيف تبدو شخصيتك؟
- What are you good at? ماذا تجيد؟
- What are your hobbies? ما هي هواياتك؟
- What are you going to be when you finish school? ماذا ستكون عندما تنتهي المدرسة؟
- Are you going to go to college or university when you finish school? هل ستذهب إلى الكلية أو الجامعة عندما تنتهي المدرسة؟

I am very kind and friendly. I am good at English and maths.

At the weekends, I play video games. When I finish school, I am going to study English at University because I want to be a translator.

أنا لطيف وودود للغاية. أنا أجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والرياضيات.  
في عطل نهاية الأسبوع، أعب ألعاب الفيديو. عندما أنتهي من المدرسة، سأدرس اللغة الإنجليزية في الجامعة لأنني أريد أن أصبح مترجماً.

## Unit 6 Round up

Activity book – page 100

1 page 100 Write the missing letters in these words.

• مهم ضمن الاملاء spelling

- |             |              |             |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a mechanic  | b bus driver | c architect |
| d astronaut | e translator | f carpenter |

2 page 100 Answer the questions with words from Exercise B.

• مهم جدا ضمن التعاريف أو فرع خاص ضمن ال vocabulary

- a Who wears a uniform? a bus driver سائق حافلة من يرتدي زيا موحدا؟
- b Who knows other languages? a translator من يعرف لغات أخرى؟ مترجم



- c Who flies in a spacecraft? an astronaut من يطير في مركبة فضائية؟ رائد فضاء
- d Who designs buildings? an architect من يصمم المباني؟ مهندس معماري
- e Who repairs cars? a mechanic من يصلح السيارات؟ ميكانيكي
- f Who makes things with wood? a carpenter من يصنع الأشياء بالخشب؟ نجار

3 **page 100** Each of the words or phrases in the box is connected to a school subject. Write them next to the correct subject.

• مهم كتوصيل وكذلك كما هو الان ممكن كسؤال بوحد ضمن المفردات

computers الكومبيوترات heat and light الحرارة والضوء living things الكائنات الحية  
numbers and shapes ارقام واشكال paint رسم weather and population طقس وكثافة سكانية

- a Physics فيزياء **heat and light**
- b Geography جغرافية **weather and population**
- c Biology احياء **living things**
- d Maths الرياضيات **numbers and shapes**
- e Art فنية/ فن **paint**
- f Information Technology تكنولوجيا المعلومات **computers**

4 **page 100** Read the answers below and write the questions.

- a What are you going to be when you leave school?  
When I finish school, I am going to be a newspaper reporter,
- b What are you going to study at university?  
I am going to study mathematics at university.
- c Where are you going to work?  
I am going to work at the airport.

## Unit 6 Story time

Jad and Johnny - The Alps - page 70

• الأسئلة التالية مهمة ضمن أسئلة القصص

- 1 What are the boys talking about in the minibus? ما الذي يتحدث عنه الأولاد في الحافلة الصغيرة؟  
**Career plans. خطط مهنية**
- 2 Why doesn't Jad get off the ski lift? لماذا لا ينزل جاد من مصعد التزلج؟  
**He needs to take one more photograph. كان بحاجة لالتقاط صورة أخرى**
- 3 What happens to Johnny? ماذا يحدث لـجونني؟

## Activity book - page 101

3 **page 101** What colour is for each route?

• للاطلاع

- a easy blue ازرق b difficult red احمر c most difficult black أحمر



3 page 101 Answer the questions.

• الأسئلة مهمة ضمن أسئلة القصص.

a What do the boys say they are going to be when they're older?

ماذا يقول الأولاد أنهم سيكونون عندما يكبرون؟

Aziz: **A bus driver**

Jad: **A photographer**

Paolo: **A ski instructor**

Johnny: **He doesn't know**

b What do the boys say Johnny is going to be when he's older?

ماذا يقول الأولاد أن جوني سيكون عندما يكبر؟ **"متزلج محترف!"**

c What routes do the boys say they are going to go down?

ما الطرق التي يقول الأولاد إنهم سوف يسلكونها؟

Johnny: **a blue route.** طريق أزرق

Paolo and Marcus: **the red route** طريق أحمر

d Why was Johnny very surprised?

لماذا كان جوني متفاجئاً جداً؟ **لأنه كان يتزلج على تلة شديدة الانحدار.**

e Why didn't Johnny stop?

لماذا لم يتوقف جوني؟ **لم يكن يعرف كيف.**

f Have you ever been skiing? If yes, what was it like? If no, do you want to go? Why /Why not?

هل سبق لك أن كنت تتزلج؟ إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، فكيف كانت؟ إذا كان الجواب لا، هل تريد ممارستها؟ لماذا / لماذا لا؟

**No, I haven't.** لا، لم أفعل.

**Yes, I would love to go skiing because I like skiing.** نعم، أحب أن أذهب للتزلج لأنني أحب التزلج.

**Or: Yes, I have. It is great.** أو نعم قد تزلجت. إنه رائع.

## E

### Unit 6: Extra activities

1 page 125 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

• مهم ضمن المفردات

career مهنة fail يرسب for certain بالتأكيد patient صبور repair يصلح study يدرس  
take يأخذ (يتمحن) uniform زي رسمي

a My car isn't working, so I'll ask the mechanic to **repair** it.

b When I finish school, I'm going to **study** English at university.

c In my last year at school, I have to **take** an important exam.

d If I don't work hard, I'll **fail** the exam.

e Our teacher never gets angry with us. She's very **patient**

f Use 'going to' when you know **for certain** what will happen.

g Before I finish school, I'll make a plan for my future **career**

h I don't want to be a policeman because I don't want to

wear a **uniform**



Headlines: missing verbs, articles  
(the/a/an) الرئيسية: الأفعال المفقودة وأدوات النكرة

- Missing words are: الكلمات الناقصة هي
- articles: **a/an** and **the**
  - parts of the verb **be (am/is/are)**
  - they do not have full stops at the end ليس لديهم نقاط توقف كاملة في النهاية

Activity book – page 95

- 1 **page 125** Write these sentences as headlines.
- The** moving desert **is** swallowing up Iraq.  
Moving desert swallowing Iraq
  - A** Green Team **are** cleaning up Iraq's streets.  
Green Team cleaning Iraq's streets
  - The number of wild leopards is** in sharp decline.  
Wild leopards in sharp decline
- 4 Water pollution **is a** huge danger to the local population **and** wildlife. **and =** المفروض Water pollution **a** huge danger to local population **and** wildlife  
النقطة الرابعة حلها من الدليل يرجى تجنبها لعدم التشويش على الطالب

- 2 **page 103** Read the newspaper report and tick (✓) the best headline.

Now read the report again and answer the questions.

- When did people help to clean up litter?  
**In their spare time**
- In which two places did university students work?  
**They went to different streets in the town in groups and we also cleaned up a park**
- Where did schoolchildren work?  
**Picnic places outside the city**
- How did Jameela describe these places?  
**lovely places**
- What makes them dangerous?  
**When they're covered with old cans, bottles, plastic bags and food**
- Think of one reason why litter can be dangerous to children.  
**It may make them sick, old cans might cut them as well.**
- Who might be the youngest worker?  
**little Muna**
- What is your opinion of what Saeed Abdullah said?  
**He is right, I agree with him**



## نماذج اسئلة

عزيزي الطالب  
لضمان حصولك على الدرجة  
الكاملة في مادة اللغة  
الإنكليزية تابع قناة التكرام  
حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة شهرية  
واسئلة نصف السنة واسئلة  
نهائية ومخططات وملخصات  
ذهنية تسهل عليك المادة.  
@almustafasd

### خطوات الحل

• أ حذف the//a/an

• أ حذف am/is/are/was/were

• أ حذف الضمائر الشخصية (it)

• أ حذف and وضع بدالها فارزة (.)

• أ حذف نقطة التوقف من نهاية الجملة

• أ حذف people

• أ حذف the number of

1. The moving desert is swallowing up Iraq. (Write the sentence as a headline)  
Moving desert swallowing Iraq
2. 'It was not my fault,' the driver said. (Write the sentence as a headline)  
'Not my fault,' driver said
3. The race was stopped by bad weather. (Write the sentence as a headline)  
Race stopped by bad weather

• الجمل التالية مهمة جداً ضمن القواعد ايضاً

- 1 World getting warmer, scientists say  
The world is getting warmer, scientists say.  
The other complete sentences are:
- 2 Sixteen elephants found dead  
Sixteen elephants were found dead.
- 3 Air pollution a danger to young and old, doctor warns  
Air pollution is a danger to young and old (people), a doctor warns.
- 4 Litter drowns towns!  
Litter drowns a (/the) town!
- 5 Oil kills thousands of sea birds and pollutes beaches  
Oil kills thousands of sea birds and pollutes the beaches.
- 6 Waste from factory pollutes town's water supply  
Waste from a factory pollutes a (/the) town's water supply.

يمكن إضافة people في العنوان 3، لكن هذا ليس ضرورياً دائماً: المتحدثون الأصليون للغة الإنجليزية بشكل غير رسمي يستخدمون عبارة الشباب والكبار بدون الاسم.

## Unit 7 Lesson 2

Modals: must, should, will  
هل للعروض Will in offers

### 1. Advice نصيحة

	الشكل form	مثال example
affirmative مثبت	فعل مجرد (مصدر) + <b>should</b> + فاعل	<b>you should work</b> harder.
negative نفي	فعل مجرد + <b>shouldn't</b> + فاعل	<b>you shouldn't work</b> harder.
question سؤال	فعل مجرد + <b>should</b> + فاعل	<b>should I work</b> harder?



We use **should** to give advice to someone. نستخدمه للنصائح

- You **should** write that down before you forget what she **said**.
- You **shouldn't** eat that. It's **not good** for you.
- What **should** I do to get **better marks** on my exam?

## 2. Must (modal verb)

للتعبير عن الزام أو واجب أو التأكيد على ضرورة القيام بشيء (أيضا يشير للقوانين أو اللوائح) • **Must** = ممنوع محظور  
• **Mustn't** = (ليس مسموحا به)

	الشكل form	مثال example
affirmative مثبت	فعل مجزئ (مصدر) + <b>must</b> + فاعل	<b>you must work</b> harder.
negative نفي	فعل مجزئ + <b>mustn't</b> + فاعل	<b>You mustn't work</b> harder.
question سؤال	فعل مجزئ + فاعل + <b>Must</b>	<b>Must I work</b> harder?

- We **must** change our habits to reduce the effects of **climate** change.
- You **mustn't** throw **litter**. Always put it in the bin.
- **Must** you do your **homework** before you can play computer games?

## 3. Will in offers عروض

.... فعل مصدر (مجزئ) + **will** + فاعل

I'll **bring** some CDs.

I'll **bake** some cakes.

### نماذج اسئلة

النمط في الامتحان هو فقط لتمييز الاختيار الصحيح.

- People (**should** / must) **do** what they **say** they are going to do. (choose اختر)
- You (should / **must**) wear a **seat belt** on a plane when it is taking off and landing. (choose)
- People who need glasses (**must** / should) have an **eye test**. (choose)
- We (**should** / must) **all** eat plenty of **fruit and vegetables**. It is good for us. (choose)
- I'll (**bake** / baked) some cakes. (choose)

### Activity book – page 104

1 page 104 Underline the strong syllable in these words: ضع خطأ تحت المقطع القوي في هذه الكلمات

- something** / 'sʌmθɪŋ /
- advertise** / 'ædvətaɪz /
- everyone** / 'evriwʌn /
- playground** / 'pleɪgraʊnd /
- head**mistress** / hed'mɪstrəs /

2 page 104 Complete the sentences with should or must.

تمرين مهم جدا ضمن القواعد

- We **must / should** do our homework.



- b We should eat five pieces of fruit or vegetables every day.
- c People should do what they say they are going to do.
- d You must wear a seat belt on a plane when it is taking off and landing.  
(if you don't, the flight attendant will do it for you)
- e You must take a rest before you can drive a car.  
(if you don't, you are not allowed to drive a car)

تمرين E مهم جدا أيضا لنفس الموضوع نصا 102 صحيفة

3 Listen and write notes. صوت 53 page 104

- a What are the three girls going to bring to the bring-and-buy sale?  
Suhad a camera  
Wisal some books  
Widad a doll
- b When are they going to hold the sale? 4 o'clock on Monday

4 page 104 Imagine that there is going to be a bring-and-buy sale at your school.  
What will you and your partner bring as gifts?  
Make conversations.

- We're having a bring - and - buy sale at school.
- What for?
- To collect money for poor people.
- That's a good idea.
- Can you bring something?
- Yes, I'll bring ...some books
- Oh, that's great. Lovely. Wonderful.
- When do you want it? Them?
- Oh, bring it them to school, please.
- All right. When?
- Tomorrow morning. The sale is in the afternoon.
- Fine. I'll do that.

تطلب الملزمة الاصلية من  
مكتبة الراصد  
تلكرام / @raa2sd  
هاتف / 07854859911

5 page 105 You went to a bring-and-buy sale. Write a short letter to a friend telling him or her all about it.

Don't forget to say:

- what the sale was for.
- how many people were there.
- what you and your friend brought for the sale.
- what you bought.
- how much money the sale brought in.



From: Ali  
To: Ahmed

Hi Ahmed:

I went to a bring-and-buy sale with my friend Muhammed. The sale was to collect money for poor people. There were a lot of people. I brought a camera my friend brought some books. I bought nothing but Muhammed bought a bicycle. The sale brought in some money for the poor.

Write soon. Ali

## Unit 7 Lesson 3

• الأفكار التالية من الدرس مهمة ضمن المفردات

- 1 The hair on a tiger's body. (fur / skin)
- 2 The part of the body under the fur. (hair / skin)
- 3 The opposite عكس of appear يظهر (disappear يختفي) ضمن الاملاء
- 4 The leopard has these black marks. (spots / patches)

### Activity book – page 106

- 1 **page 106** What do you remember about the animals? Try not to look at the texts in your Student's Book.

• مهم ضمن المفردات

- a The snow leopard is hunted for its fur
- b The ibex is hunted for its horns
- c The blue whale was hunted for its oil
- d People are draining water from where the golden toad lives.
- e Polar bears live on sea ice which is melting

- 3 **page 106** Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

agree يوافق disagree لا يوافق right صحيح sea بحر wetlands الأراضي الرطبة you're wrong أنت مخطئ

- 1 blue whales live in the forest.  
I disagree Blue whales live in the sea
- 2 Golden toads live in the desert.  
I think you're wrong. Golden toads live in the wetlands
- 3 Snow leopards live in high, cold places.  
I agree, You're right



I agree/disagree.  
I think you're right/wrong.



## Agreeing موافقة

I agree. اوافق  
You are right. انت محق

## Disagreeing عدم الموافقة

I disagree. أنا لا أوافقك الرأي  
I think you're wrong. اعتقد بأنك مخطئ

Activity book \_ page 109

2 page 109 They live in very cold places. They use their fat to keep warm.

• مهم ضمن المفردات (اختيارات)

- a They live in very cold places. They use their fat to keep warm. **Seal** فقمة
- b Their fur turns white, so they can hide in the snow. **Arctic fox** ثعلب القطب الشمالي
- c They eat fish, seals and penguins and can eat more than 200 kilograms a day. **Orca** حوت
- d Their feet are very strong, so they can climb mountains. **Goat** ماعز
- e They can live in very dry places because they store food and water in their humps. **Camel** جمل
- f Their beaks are very long to help them catch fish. **Pelican** بجع

4 page 109 Read the statements. Do you agree or disagree? Explain why.

• مهم ضمن القواعد. مجرد موافقة وعدم موافقة. (المدارس المتميزة كما هو هنا مع الأسباب)

It's wrong to eat meat.

**I disagree, t I think we need to eat less meat,**

a I can throw litter. Someone else can pick it up.

**I disagree, we have to be more responsible.**

b We're doing all we can to protect nature.

**I agree, it is important to protect the nature.**

c Air pollution isn't a problem in Iraq.

**I disagree, we have to be careful of our deeds.**

d It doesn't matter if animals like the ibex disappear.

**You are wrong, it is important to protect them.**

e Pollution is a global problem.

**You are right, everyone is responsible.**

f We have to do something about climate change.

**I agree, or the weather will be more hot.**



التعاريف التالية مطلوبة نصا

- a person who does a job without pay. **volunteer** متطوع الشخص الذي يقوم بعمل بدون أجر.
- to add harmful things to water, etc. **pollute** يلوث إضافة أشياء ضارة إلى الماء ، إلخ .
- to drop rubbish. **litter** رمي قمامة لإلقاء القمامة.
- places where animals live. **habitats** بيئات الأماكن التي تعيش فيها الحيوانات.

## Activity book \_ page 109

1 **page 109** Read the text in your Student's Book and answer the questions. Write short answers.

a Name the two great rivers of Iraq. أذكر النهرين العظيمين في العراق.

- **The Tigris and the Euphrates** دجلة والفرات

b Name three negative effects of river pollution. اذكر ثلاثة آثار سلبية لتلوث النهر.

- **It destroys wildlife habitats, damages the rivers, and damages health.** ويضر الأنهار ، يدمر البيئات للحياة البرية ، ويضر الصحة.

c Name two things that can be done to clean up Iraq's rivers.

اذكر سببين ليتم تنظيف انهار العراق.

- **Stop littering, lead river clean-up efforts and force government to stop sewage and waste from factories, etc.** التوقف عن رمي النفايات
- **and force government to stop sewage and waste from factories, etc.** وإجبار الحكومة على وقف الصرف الصحي والنفايات من المصانع، إلخ .

d Name two activities people can enjoy in clean rivers.

اذكر نشاطين يمكن للناس الاستمتاع بهما في الأنهار النظيفة.

- **fishing and swimming** والسباحة وصيد السمك

e Which three buildings create sewage and waste in the rivers?

- **hospitals, Factories, and power stations** ما هي المباني الثلاثة التي تخلق مياه الصرف الصحي والنفايات في الأنهار؟ المصانع ، المستشفيات ومحطات الطاقة

## Unit 7 Lesson 6

ربما may / might

	الشكل form	مثال example
affirmative مثبت	<b>May</b> فعل مجرد (مصدر) + فاعل + <b>Might</b>	I <b>may</b> go to school tomorrow.
negative نفي	<b>May not</b> فعل مجرد + فاعل + <b>Might not</b>	I <b>may not</b> go to school tomorrow.
question سؤال	<b>Might</b> + فاعل + فعل مجرد	<b>Might you</b> go to school tomorrow?

ليس من الشائع استخدام may في السؤال.



1 page 112 Answer these questions about the text on page 77 of your Student's Book.

- a Do we know that the world is getting warmer?  
Yes.
- b Why do cars make the world warmer?  
They produce gases which trap heat in the atmosphere.
- c What do we get when ice melts?  
Water.
- d Why will the sea level rise?  
The ice caps will melt, so there will be more water.
- e Which of the fuels do you think factories burn?  
Coal, gas and oil.
- f Do you think factories will stop using them?  
Yes/No
- g If the world carries on getting, warmer, what might happen to Iraq?  
Some farmland might become desert.

2 page 112 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

• مهم ضمن القواعد

- a my / be / arm / I / broken / might / think / !  
I think my arm might be broken!
- b might / There / life / on / Mars / be  
There might be life on Mars.
- c with / to / be / homework / your / able / I / help / you / may  
I may be able to help you with your homework.
- d think / this / bag / might / I / be / your  
I think this might be your bag.
- e are / may / grey, / it / very / The / clouds / rain  
The clouds are very grey, it may rain.
- f pass / might / study, / If / you / not / don't / you  
if you don't study, you might not pass.
- g may / job / offer / think / me / I / they / the  
I think they may offer me the job.

3 page 113 Complete these sentences. Use may or might.

- 1 If my friend visits me today, we may go fishing.
- 2 If the weather is good at the weekend, I might go to the cinema.

Unit 7  
Lesson 7

Activity book – page 115

D page 115 Write an article.

أنشاء الوحدة السابعة (اكتب عن تنظيف شارع أو منتزه)



Look back at the riverbank clean-up campaign in lesson 5. Imagine you were a volunteer and went to pick up litter. Write an article about your experience for the school magazine.

**You may want to write about these things:**

- the place you chose to be cleaned up and why
- how many students took part
- what clothes you wore
- the results
- when it happened and for how long
- who else, if anyone, took part
- what the weather was like

**Don't forget ...**

- to include your own thoughts and opinions.
- to write notes first and then put them in order • to check and improve your draft.

**Write an article about cleaning up a street or a park.**

اكتب مقالاً عن تنظيف شارع أو متنزه.

Last weekend me and my classmates decided to clean up the park in our neighborhood because it is the place where we play and families go to spend their time and have some fun with their children. it is our best place and it's lovely, we have to clean it for everyone. we took bags and **trash pickers** with us so we don't get sick or cut ourselves. the weather was nice and We cleaned for two days even the families were encouraged to help us pick up the litter. The results were amazing, we did a great job last weekend.

في نهاية الأسبوع الماضي، قررت أنا وزملائي في الفصل تنظيف الحديقة في منطقتنا لأنها المكان الذي نلعب فيه وتذهب العائلات لقضاء وقتهم والاستمتاع مع أطفالهم. إنه أفضل مكان لدينا وهو جميل ، علينا تنظيفه للجميع.

أخذنا الحقائب و**منتقي القمامة** معنا حتى لا نمرض أو نجرح أنفسنا. كان الطقس لطيفاً وقمنا بالتنظيف لمدة يومين حتى تشجيع العائلات

على مساعدتنا في النقاط القمامة. كانت النتائج مذهلة، لقد قمنا بعمل رائع في نهاية الأسبوع الماضي .

## Unit 7 Lesson 8

الصحراء المتحركة (مطلوب تحريري ضمن القطع) - page 78 - The moving desert

1 • الأسئلة التالية مهمة ضمن القطع

1 What are the main causes of the moving desert?? ما هي الأسباب الرئيسية لانتقال الصحراء??

**Sand storms, low rainfall, tree cutting, burning oil wells.**

العواصف الرملية، قلة هطول الأمطار، قطع الأشجار، حرق آبار النفط.

2 What is the good news? ما هي الاخبار الجيدة ؟

**Water is beginning to flow back into the marshes and the wildlife is returning.**

بدأت المياه تتدفق عائدة إلى الأهوار وعادت الحياة البرية.

3 What do you think will happen if people don't do anything?

**Desert will move to cities.**

4 What happens to the wildlife when the desert moves?

**They will disappear.**

Activity book – page 116



1 **page 116** Find words in the article on page 80 of your Student's Book that mean the same as the definitions.

• التعريف التالية مهمة جداً

- a an area of land where nothing grows. **desert** صحراء
- b animals and plants. **wildlife** الحياة البرية
- c the place where plants and animals live. **Environment** المكان الذي تعيش فيه النباتات والحيوانات. بيئة
- d to have water removed. **drained** لإزالة الماء. مستنزف
- e a difficult situation. **challenge** موقف (حالة) صعب. تحدي
- f able to support plants and crops. **fertile** خصبة
- g an organized group of people. **society** مجموعة منظمة من الناس. المجتمع
- h an area of land. **dunam** دونم مساحة الأرض.

2 **page 116** Now write short answers to these questions.

• الأسئلة التالية مهمة جداً ضمن قطع الكتاب

- a List three causes of the moving desert. اذكر ثلاثة أسباب لتحرك الصحراء.  
**Sand storms, low rainfall, tree cutting and burning oil wells.**  
العواصف الرملية وقلة هطول الأمطار وقطع الأشجار وحرق آبار النفط.
- b What happens to the land when the desert moves? ماذا يحدث للأرض عندما تتحرك الصحراء؟  
**It makes the land less fertile.** يجعل الأرض أقل خصوبة.
- c What is the best way to stop the desert moving? ما هي أفضل طريقة لوقف تحرك الصحراء؟  
**'Green belt' projects.** مشاريع "الحزام الأخضر".
- d When were the marshes drained? متى تم تجفيف الأهوار؟  
**In the 1990s.** في ال 1990.
- e Are the marshes still dry today? هل ما زالت الأهوار جافة اليوم؟  
**No.** لا.

## Unit 7 Round up

### Activity book – page 118

1 **page 118** Fill in the missing letters.

• تمرين مهم جداً ضمن الاملاء

- a pollution      b education      c disappear      d coat  
e coast      f coal      g truck      h Earth

4 **page 118** Complete the sentences below using words from the box.

• مهم ضمن المفردات (الاسقاطات)



desert صحراء education تعليم hunted يتم اصطيادها litter قمامة melt يذوب nets شباك rise يرتفع

- Children in some countries are too poor to get any **education**
- If the ice caps **melt**, the sea level will **rise**
- Tigers are **hunted** for their fur.
- Litter** on the streets looks terrible.
- Leaving all the lights on is very **wasteful**.
- Nets** are used to catch fish.
- The moving **desert** is harmful for the environment and people of Iraq.

3 page 118 Write these headlines as full sentences.

• مهم ضمن القواعد

- 'Not my fault,' driver said  
**'It was not my fault,' the driver said.**
- Race stopped by bad weather  
**The race was stopped by bad weather.**
- Two killed in hotel fire  
**Two people were killed in a hotel fire.**

4 page 118 Read and complete these sentences with should or must.

• مهم ضمن القواعد

- People who need glasses **must** have an eye test.
- We **should** all eat plenty of fruit and vegetables. It is good for us.
- People **should** stop and think before they drop litter.
- A mechanic **must** know how to repair a car.

## Unit 7 Story time

Jad and Johnny - The Eiffel Tower - page 80 - جاد وجوني - برج إيفل

- What does Jad want to do at the Eiffel Tower? ماذا يريد جاد أن يفعل في برج إيفل؟  
**Take a great photograph from the top.** التقط صورة رائعة من الأعلى
- What happens at the top of the tower? ماذا يحدث في قمة البرج؟  
**They couldn't get past the people and the crowded made them turn around to be back in the lift.** لم يتمكنوا من تجاوز الناس وجعلهم المزدحم يستديرون للعودة في المصعد.
- Why does everyone say 'Use your hands' to Johnny? لماذا يقول الجميع "استخدم يديك" لجوني؟  
**To remind him of the ball that hit him which was funny.** لتذكيره بالكرة التي ضربته وهو أمر مضحك

2 page 119 Are the statements true or false? Write T or F.

• الأسئلة مهم ضمن القصص

- The boys are visiting the Eiffel Tower. T الأولاد يزورون برج إيفل



- b Jad lies to a guard so they can jump the queue. T  
يكدب جاد على أحد الحراس حتى يتمكنوا من تخطي الآخرين في الطابور.
- c The boys think the view from the top of the tower is beautiful. F  
يعتقد الأولاد أن المنظر من أعلى البرج جميل.
- d Jad takes a photograph from the top to use for the magazine's cover. T  
يلتقط جاد صورة من الأعلى لاستخدامها في غلاف المجلة.
- e The boys decided to have a video call every week. F  
قرر الأولاد إجراء مكالمة فيديو كل أسبوع.
- f Johnny is woken up by the video call. F  
استيقظ جوني على مكالمة الفيديو.
- g The boys are happy with the finished magazine. T  
الأولاد سعداء بالمجلة النهائية.
- h Johnny drops his phone from laughing too much. T  
جوني يسقط هاتفه من الضحك كثيرا.

## E

### Unit 7: Extra activities

- 2 page 126 Read the definitions and write the words.

التعاريف مهمة جدا

- a an infertile area of land covered in sand and dust. **Desert**  
منطقة أرض غير خصبة مغطاة بالرمال والغبار. **صحراء**
- b the natural environment of animals and plants. **Habitat**  
البيئة الطبيعية للحيوانات والنباتات. **الموطن**
- c a place where things like cars are made. **factory** **مصنع**  
مكان تصنع فيه أشياء مثل السيارات.
- d a plate outside school where you can go between lessons. **playground**  
طبق خارج المدرسة حيث يمكنك الذهاب بين الدروس. **ملعب**
- e a woman who is head of a school. **headmistress** **مديرة المدرسة**  
امرأة مديرة مدرسة.
- f a place with lots of trees. **forest**  
مكان به الكثير من الأشجار. **غابة**
- g a way to fix a problem. **solution** **حل**  
طريقة لإصلاح المشكلة.
- h the title of a news article. **headline** **العنوان**  
عنوان المقال الإخباري.
- i the number of people living in a certain area. **Population**

عزيزي الطالب  
لضمان حصولك على الدرجة  
الكاملة في مادة اللغة  
الإنكليزية تابع قناة التكرام  
حيث يوجد فيها أسئلة شهرية  
واسئلة نصف السنة واسئلة  
نهائية ومخططات وملخصات  
ذهنية تسهل عليك المادة.

@almustafasd



## Unit 8 Lesson 2

### 3 page 121 Fill in the word tree.

- a an animal with spots on its fur. leopard  
حيوان به بقع على فرائه
- b A dry, infertile area of land. desert صحراء  
منطقة جافة وقاحلة من الأرض
- c frozen water. ice جليد  
مياه مجمدة
- d He or she repair cars. mechanic ميكانيكي  
هو أو هي يقوم بإصلاح السيارات
- e Policemen and nurses have to wear this.  
uniform زى موحد  
يجب على رجال الشرطة والممرضات ارتداء هذا
- f This person makes things with wood. carpenter النجار  
هذا الشخص يصنع الأشياء من الخشب
- g What job is this  
Architect مهندس معماري  
كلمة أخرى للنفايات قمامة
- g Another word for rubbish. litter
- h This person teaches people to play football, netball, etc. coach  
هذا الشخص يعلم الناس أن يلعبوا كرة القدم وكرة الشبكة وما لذلك. مدرب رياضي
- i This person takes care of your teeth. dentist  
هذا الشخص يعتني بأسنانك. دكتور الاسنان

• مهم ضمن المفردات

1	l	e	o	p	a	r	d
2	d	e	s	e	r	t	
			3	i	c	e	
4	m	e	c	h	a	n	i
			5	u	n	i	f
				o	r	m	
	c	a	r	p	e	n	t
							e
7	l	i	t	t	e	r	
8	c	o	a	c	h		
9	d	e	n	t	i	s	t

↑

## Unit 8 Lesson 3

### قراءة - page 90 Reading

#### أسئلة اثرائية عن القطعة مهم :

- Muhammad has always wanted to be a pilot. (True / False)  
لطالما أراد محمد أن يكون طياراً. (خطأ صحيح)
- Muhammad wasn't very good at Maths and English. (True / False)  
لم يكن محمد جيداً في الرياضيات والإنجليزية. (خطأ صحيح)
- The language of the air is ..... English ..... (Complete أكمّل)  
لغة الهواء هي ..... الإنجليزية.....
- Why did Muhammad go to an aviation college in Germany?  
لماذا التحق محمد بكلية طيران في ألمانيا؟  
لتدريب ليكون طياراً. To train to be a pilot.
- Muhammad was ever happy that he got his pilot's certificate. (True / False)  
كان محمد سعيداً على الإطلاق لأنه حصل على شهادة طياره. (خطأ صحيح)



1 page 122 Read the article below quickly and answer the questions.

• الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة للتحريري (ضمن قطع الكتاب)

1 What is each paragraph about?

Paragraph 1: When his hobby started

Paragraph 2: His favourite fish

2 Find these in the article:

a) two kinds of fish goldfish, great white shark, koi carp

b) two homes for fish aquarium, sea, fish pond

تطلب الملزمة الاصلية من

مكتبة الراصد

تلكرام / @raa2sd

هاتف / 07854859911

2 page 122 Read the article again and write short answers to the questions.

1 Is the writer a fisherman? هل الكاتب صياد؟

No لا

2 What was his first aquarium? ما هو أول حوض مائي له؟

a glass bowl وعاء زجاجي

3 What did he put in it? ماذا وضع فيه؟

stones, plants, water and goldfish الحجارة والنباتات والمياه والأسماك الذهبية

4 What surprised him about the baby goldfish?

ما الذي فاجأه بشأن السمكة الذهبية الصغيرة؟

they were black كانوا اسود اللون

5 What is his favourite fish? ما هي سمكته المفضلة؟

the great white shark القرش الابيض العظيم

6 Where can you see the great white shark in the wild? أين يمكنك

البرية؟ رؤية القرش الأبيض العظيم في

Australia أستراليا

7 Match the phrases from the box to their meanings: طابق العبارات من الصندوق مع معانيها

not cheap ليست رخيصة

a glass home for fish منزل زجاجي للأسماك

1 aquarium \_ a glass home for fish 2 expensive \_ not cheap

Unit 8

Lesson 4

كتابة - page 89 - Writing

C page 123 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I live (live) in Ranya, but my best friend lives... (live) in

Sulaymaniyah. His family ...moved (move) there last year. We ...like.. (like)

to meet at weekends. Last Friday, we ...went.. (go) to the mountains with my friend's parents. When we

...were climbing... (climb), a little boy ...went... (go) to the edge of the cliff and nearly ...fell... (fall). My

father ...saved... (save) him. The little boy said, 'I must be more careful.'

1 page 123 Write a paragraph of about 80 words about The best day of my life.

Write a paragraph of about 80 words about The best day of my life.



اكتب فقرة من حوالي 80 كلمة حول أفضل يوم في حياتي. (انشاء الوحدة الثامنة)

I have many memorable events in my life yet, **the best day of my life** was definitely when my father took me in the car to teach me how to drive. We were somewhere where I could drive without thinking of having any accidents. My father kept praising me because I was a fast learner. Next time I will be even better.

لدي العديد من الأحداث التي لا تنسى في حياتي حتى الآن، كان أفضل يوم في حياتي بالتأكيد عندما أخذني والدي في السيارة ليعلمني كيفية القيادة. كنا في مكان ما يمكنني القيادة فيه دون التفكير في وقوع أي حوادث. ظل والدي لأنني كنت سريع التعلم. في المرة القادمة سأكون أفضل. يمتدحني

E

## Unit 8: Extra activities

1 page 127 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

• مهم نصا ضمن القواعد

- Have you ever (see) seen a leopard in the wild?
- From now on, I (work) am going to work / will work hard at English because I (want) want to be an English teacher.
- When I (see) saw a whale in the sea last week, I (be) was vely excited.,
- I used to (take) take photos of birds, but now I (not have) don't have time.
- My sister was not it home last Monday. She was playing tennis. (be, play)

2 page 127 Complete the sentences with **should** or **must**.

• مهم ضمن القواعد (اختيارات)

- People must study at university if they want to be doctors.
- People should think of their neighbours and not play music too loudly.
- We should protect wild animals if we can.
- Policewomen must wear their uniform when they are at work.

3 page 127 Change these sentences into the **passive**. Begin with the underlined words.

• مهم جدا ضمن القواعد

- People in Japan make lots of cars.  
Lots of cars are made in Japan.
- People still use drums to send messages.  
Drums are still used to send messages today.
- People send most messages by email today.  
Most messages are sent by email today.
- People often do job interviews online these days.  
job interviews are often done online these days.