

Unit one

المضارع البسيط Present simple

Use :

use the present simple to talk about facts and habits .

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن الحقائق والعادات
ظروفه : تأتي معه ظروف التكرار وهي :

{ Always – usually – often – sometimes – never
every + day , week ... }

1- Affirmative :

الشخص الثالث He – she – it ⇒ s , es

They – we – you – I ⇒ base verb

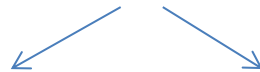
2- Negative :

Sub. + *doesn't* + base verb
don't

3- Question :

Does + sub. + base verb ?
Do

نضيف (es) الشخص الثالث في حالتين

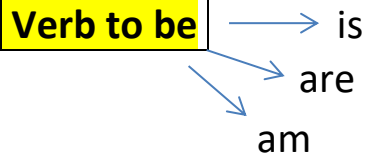


إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح
يقلب ال (y) الى (i) ونضيف (es)

✚ Hurry ← hurries
✚ Study ← studies
✚ Try ← tries

إذا انتهى الفعل ب (O – s – ss – sh – ch)

✚ Wash ← washes
✚ watch ← watches
✚ Go ← goes
✚ pass ← passes



✎ I (be) a student . [correct]

- I **am** a student .

Is – are – am Negative → isn't – aren't – am not

✎ The university is far from my school. [Negative]

- The university **isn't** far from my school.

أما في الاستفهام فنقدم (is – are – am) في بداية الجملة .

✎ They are in the house. [question]

- Are they in the house ?

AB \ L1 \ P:5 \ B

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

1. I (study) **study** English at school.
2. How often (you / go) **do you go** to the self-access centre?
3. How much (that dictionary / cost) **does that dictionary cost** ?
4. Interpreters (have) **have** a difficult job, because they need to speak many languages very well.
5. He (not / speak) **doesn't speak** Arabic.
6. (be) **Are** you at home right now?
7. I **write** in my diary after every class. (write)
8. Where's Deema? She (not be) **isn't** in the classroom.

المضارع المستمر present continuous

ظروفه :

في هذه اللحظة at the moment – اليوم today – الآن now
look – be quiet – keep quiet

والعبارات التالية :

1- Affirmative :

is
Sub. + *are* + v.ing
am

2- Negative :

isn't
Sub. + *aren't* + v. ing
am not

3- Question :

Is
Are + sub. + v.ing ?
Am

ملاحظات على إضافة ing :

(1) إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف **e** يحذف ونضيف ing

Write ← writing / give ← giving

(2) إذا انتهى الفعل بالمقطع **ie** يقلب إلى **y** ونضيف ing

Lie ← lying / tie ← tying / die ← dying

(3) إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد يضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيف ing

Swim ← swimming \ stop ← stopping

ما عد (listen – visit – open)

(4) ماعدا الملاحظات اعلاه نضيف ing مباشرة Go ←going / eat ←eating

Use :

A. Use the present continuous to talk about something happening now or around now:

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن شيء ما يحدث الان او في وقت قريب من الان

👤 We are studying the rainforest in school at the moment.

👤 It's not raining now.

👤 What are you writing your report about?

B. Use the present continuous to talk about changing situations:

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن المواقف المتغيرة

👤 The number of people who have computers is going up.

👤 Mobile phones aren't getting more expensive.

👤 Prices are going down!

👤 Is your English getting better? Yes, it is.

C. Use the present continuous to talk about planned future events:

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن الاحداث المستقبلية المخطط لها

👤 We are having dinner with my uncle at 8.00.

👤 What are you doing at the weekend?

❌ You can't use the present continuous with some verbs. For example: **be, like, know, see, understand.**

لا يمكن استخدام المضارع المستمر مع الافعال المذكورة ولذلك نستخدمها مع زمن المضارع البسيط

👤 Do you understand the problem now?

👤 I see him. He is over there

AB\ L2 \ P: 6 \ A

Put the verb in brackets into the present continuous:

- 1) The number of tourists **is going up** (go up)
- 2) The number of people who live in London **is rising** (rise)
- 3) The number of Europeans who don't speak English **is falling** (fall)
- 4) Sales of computers **are rising** (rise)
- 5) The number of people who don't have a computer **is going** (go down)

السؤال الغير مباشر Indirect question

نستخدم السؤال الغير مباشر عندما نريد أن نسأل شخص لا نعرفه أو عندما نكون أكثر تأدبا مع الآخرين:

A. Wh. question :

السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة سؤال

(Where – what– who – how many ,.....)

ونتبع القاعدة التالية

Can\could you tell me + أداة السؤال + sub. + فعل المساعد + com. ?

ملاحظة : هنالك ثلاث افعال مساعدة يتم حذفها في السؤال الغير مباشر كالآتي:

Do ×

لا نغير شيء

Does ×

نضيف (s) الشخص الثالث للفعل

Did ×

نحول الفعل الى ماضي

اما باقي الافعال المساعدة لا تحذف و إنما نضعها بعد الفاعل مثل :

{ is _are _am _ was _ were _ has _ have ,... }

1) How large are the classes ? [indirect question]

Can you tell me how large the classes are ?

2) Where does Ali play football with friends ? [indirect question]

Can you tell me where Ali plays football with friends ?

3) How long did they spend on the holiday? [indirect question]

+ Can you tell me how long they spent on the holiday?

4) Where is the café ? [indirect question]

+ Can you tell me where the café is ?

5) What extra activities do you offer ? [indirect question]

+ Can you tell me what extra activities you offer ?

B. Yes/No question :

أما في السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد نتبع القاعدة التالية

Could \Can you tell me if + sub. + فعل مساعد + com. ?

1- Do you have a football pitch ? [indirect question]

+ Can you tell me if you have a football pitch ?

2-Does Ahmed read the exam well ? [indirect question]

+ Can you tell me if Ahmed reads the exam well ?

3- Was Sami cleaning the room ? [indirect question]

+ Can you tell me if Sami was cleaning the room ?

Adjectives ending in ed and ing

- ❖ نستخدم الصفات المنتهية ب (ed) للتحدث عن شعور الشخص .
- ❖ ونستخدم الصفات المنتهية ب (ing) للحديث عن الشخص او المكان او الشيء الذي يجعلهم يشعرون بهذه الطريقة .

E.g\

- ☺ Sami is very **interested in** history .
- ☺ He thinks the British Museum is very **interesting**.

ملاحظة : هذا الموضوع يأتي على شكل اختيارات في الامتحان وهناك بعض الملاحظات التي سوف تسهل عليك الاختيار الصح وكالاتي :

✍ اذا كان بعد الاقواس اسم شيء غير عاقل [day - article - film] نختار صفة منتهية ب ing

✍ اذا كان بعد الاقواس (in) نختار صفة منتهية ب ed .

✍ اذا كان بعد الاقواس ادوات ربط (because – when) او نقطة او حرف جر او كانت الاقواس في نهاية الجملة فننظر الى ما قبلها اذا كان ضمير او اسم عاقل نختار صفة منتهية ب ed وخلاف ذلك نختار صفة منتهية ب ing .

AB\L3\P:9\C

Circle the correct word in each sentence:

1. I didn't sleep much last night and now I'm [**tired** – tiring] .
2. We had a very [tired – **tiring**] **day**. We went to two museums in the morning and played tennis in the afternoon.
3. I wanted to play football, but it rained all day and I had to stay at home. I was very [boring – **bored**] .
4. There is no action in that film. It's [**boring** – bored]
5. **She** is [exciting – **excited**] because she is going to the UK for the summer and she will learn a lot of new things .
6. **The football match** was [**exciting** – excited] . The score was very close until the last minute .

AB\L3\P:9\D

Complete the sentences with the -ed or -ing forms of the verbs in brackets to make adjectives.

1. I had an (amaze) **amazing** summer: I went to a summer camp to improve my English!
2. I felt a bit (embarrass) **embarrassed** on the first day because I didn't know anyone.
3. The teacher was very (surprise) **surprised** with my English. He said it was really good!
4. The classes were really (interest) **interesting**: we talked about lots of topics!
5. Now that I'm back though, I'm really (tire) **tired**.
6. I need some (relax) **relaxing** days at home before I start school again!

AB\Revision \ P:22 \ B

Circle the correct word in each sentence:

1. I read an (interesting - interested) **article** yesterday.
2. My sister is very (interesting - interested) **in** history.
3. They loved the theme park park. They thought **the roller coaster** was very (exciting - excited).
4. I'm going to London for the first time next week and I'm very (exciting - excited).
5. That was the most (boring - bored) **film** I've ever seen.
6. The flight took eight hours and I had nothing to read. I was very (boring - bored).
7. **The children** were very (tiring - tired) when they got back from the beach.
8. **The walk** was (tiring - tired) because it was uphill all the way.

القطع المطلوبة

Arabic and English

AB\L8\P:18\B

Read the article on Student's Book page 14 and mark the sentences true(T) or false (F) :

1) English does not have many words with similar meanings.(True / False)

لا تحتوي اللغة الانكليزية على العديد من الكلمات متشابهة المعنى

[there are a lot of similar words]

2) The English language has changed a lot over time. (True / False)

اللغة الانكليزية قد تغيرت كثيرا بمرور الوقت

3) People first wrote in English in the 9th century. (True / False)

الناس كتبوا لأول مره باللغة الانكليزية في القرن التاسع

[people wrote in English In the 10th century]

4) When the Vikings arrived, people stopped using Anglo-Saxon words.

(True / False)

عندما الاسكندنافيين وصلوا الناس توقفوا عن استخدام كلمات الأنكلوساكسون

[people use a mixture of words]

5) The Norman invaded Britain in 1066. (True/ False)

النورمان احتلوا بريطانيا عام 1066

6) The Norman brought German words to English. (True / False)

النورمان جلبوا كلمات ألمانية الى اللغة الانكليزية

[The Norman brought French words]

7) Most synonyms have exactly the same meaning. (True / False)

معظم المرادفات لديها نفس المعنى بالضبط

[the meaning of synonyms aren't exactly the same – one synonym in a pair is sometimes more formal]

8) When did people first write in English?

متى الناس كتبوا باللغة الانكليزية لأول مره

❁ In the 10th century.

في القرن العاشر

ملاحظة : تم تصحيح الخطأ للفائدة وغير مطلوب في التمرين تصحيح الخطأ.

اللغات الرسمية Official languages

AB\L9\P:20\A

1. What are the official languages of Canada? ما هي اللغات الرسمية في كندا
☆ English and French .
2. What is the capital of Canada? ما هي عاصمة كندا
☆ Ottawa.
3. How big is Canada? ما هي مساحة كندا
☆ 9,979,619 km².
4. What natural features does it have? ما هي الخصائص الطبيعية التي تمتلكها كندا
☆ It has rivers, lakes, forests, glaciers and waterfalls .
لديها أنهار، بحيرات ، غابات ، أنهار جليدية والشلالات
5. What is the population of Canada? ما هو عدد سكان كندا
☆ 38.01 million.
6. How many people speak English ? كم عدد الأشخاص الذين يتحدثون الإنجليزية
☆ 75% of the population (about 28.5 million)

التمارين المهمة

AB \ L9 \ P:18 \ C

Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first Use words in the box.

Chair - زواج marriage - اجاب replied - يغلق close - مريض sick - كرسي Chair - رغبة

1. No one answered my question. \ No one replied to my question.
2. Their wedding was two years ago. \ Their marriage was two years ago.
3. Is this seat taken? \ Can I sit on this chair?
4. Don't forget to shut the door. \ Please close the door.
5. He didn't come to school because he was ill. \ He didn't come to school because he was sick.
6. Her greatest desire is to become an artist. \ Her greatest wish is to become an artist.

AB \ L8 \ P:19 \ B

Match the words with their antonyms. معاكسات

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---|------------|----------|
| 1. Dead | ميت | × | alive | حي |
| 2. official | رسمي | × | unofficial | غير رسمي |
| 3. different | مختلف | × | similar | متشابهة |
| 4. modern | حديث | × | old | قديم |
| 5. pure | نقي | × | impure | غير نقي |

AB \ L9 \ P:21 \ C

Match the words with their definitions:

- official** : used by the government or any legal authority.
رسمي : تستخدمها الحكومة أو أي جهة قانونية
- border** : the separation between two countries.
الحدود : الفصل بين البلدين
- origin** : where someone or something come from.
الأصل : من أين يأتي شخص ما أو شيء ما
- glacier** : a large area of slowly moving ice.
نهر جليدي : مساحة كبيرة من الجليد المتحرك ببطء
- communication** : the exchange of information or ideas between people.
التواصل : تبادل المعلومات أو الأفكار بين الناس
- wilderness** : an unspoiled area where no people live.
البرية : منطقة غير ملوثة لا يعيش فيها الناس

AB \ Revision \ P:22 \ A

Complete the sentences with words from the box:

انقر click – مركز الوصول الذاتي self-access centre - مترجم Interpreter
 كلمة المرور Password - البرمجيات software – يوميات التعلم learning diary
 الشاشة monitor – استعاره Borrow

- A good way to learn a language is to write in your **learning diary** every day.
- My sister is an **interpreter** and she speaks French and Arabic very well.
- I use the CDs in the **self-access centre** when I want to practice saying words in English.
- There is a lot of **software** available to help you learn English on your computer.
- If you want to **borrow** a book, you have to fill out a card.
- Don't tell anybody what your **password** is. Only you should use it.
- To use the English language game, **click** on the icon that says 'game'.
- If the screen is blank, you need to turn on the **monitor**.

AB\ Revision \ P:23 \C**Match the words with their synonyms. مرادفات**

- | | | | | |
|------------|------|---|----------|------|
| 1) Wedding | زفاف | = | marriage | زواج |
| 2) seat | مقعد | = | chair | كرسي |
| 3) answer | جواب | = | reply | رد |
| 4) desire | رغبة | = | wish | رغبة |
| 5) shut | أغلق | = | close | أغلق |
| 6) ill | مريض | = | sick | مريض |

AB\ Revision \ P:23 \D**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- Our school (offer) **is offering** free drawing courses for students this month.
- Rashid **always** (go) **goes** to the self-access centre on Sundays to practise his English.
- The number of Canadians who speak both English and French (fall) **is falling**
- I (learn) **am learning** Hindi because I will visit India next summer.
- Arabic (rise) **is rising** among the spoken languages in the world.
- Canada (have) **has** many large cities.

AB\L3\B\P:8

B Read the leaflet on Student's Book page 9 again. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 If you study in a large class, | b | a are for people who want to practise speaking a language. |
| 2 You can get information | F | b you can share your ideas with a lot of people. |
| 3 If you choose a programme in the country, | d | c if you do a specialist language study programme. |
| 4 Some study programmes | a | d you will be able to do more sports. |
| 5 You can improve your English | c | e you will get more help from the teacher. |
| 6 If you study in a small class, | e | f by emailing us at summerprogramme@summer.edu. |

AB\L3\B\P:10

B Look at the opinions. Match each sentence with a response.

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 I'd love to go on a study programme. | C | a I agree. It might be very different from ours. |
| 2 I need to work on my English. | d | b So would I. I love art. |
| 3 I think it's really important to learn about the culture of the country you're in. | a | c I wouldn't. I'd rather go on holiday with my family. |
| 4 I want to be in the countryside where there's lots of fresh air. | F | d So do I. I failed the exam last week. |
| 5 I think it's much better to stay with a family. | e | e I disagree. I'd rather meet lots of new people. |
| 6 I'd like to take drawing classes. | b | f I don't. I think it's boring. Cities are much more interesting. |

أنشاء الوحدة الاولى

Application Form

Surname : Al Sudani اللقب Forenames: Noor الاسم الأول
DOB : 14/ 2/ 2006 تاريخ الميلاد

Maghreb street
Address : Baghdad العنوان
Iraq

Phone number : 07700000000 رقم الهاتف
Email address : noor23@gamil.com عنوان البريد الالكتروني

Why are you interested in our school? لماذا أنت مهتم بمدرستنا

I would like to go on a summer program to improve my English language . I'm interested in your school because you offer English classes at many levels so I can practice English as well as studying .

أود الذهاب في برنامج صيفي لتحسين لغتي الإنكليزية . وأنا مهتم بمدرستكم لأنكم تقدمون دروسا في اللغة الإنكليزية على عدة مستويات حتى اتمكن من ممارسة اللغة الإنكليزية بالإضافة الى الدراسة .

Unit two

المقارنة والمفاضلة Comparative and superlative

نستخدم المقارنة لنقارن بين شخصين أو شيئين اما التفضيل لنفضل شيء على مجموعة اشياء في المقارنة نضيف **er** وبالمفاضلة نضيف **est** للصفات المتكونة من مقطع واحد (المقصود بالمقطع عدد اصوات الة في الكلمة) وحسب الملاحظات ادناه

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Hard	Harder نضيف er مباشرة	Hardest نضيف est مباشرة
Big	Bigger اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد يضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف er	Biggest اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد يضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيف est
Nice	Nicer	Nicest
Happy	Happier اذا انتهت الصفة بالحرف y وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب ال y الى i ونضيف er	Happiest اذا انتهت الصفة بالحرف y وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب ال y الى i ونضيف est

😊 اما اذا كانت الصفة متكونة من مقطعين او اكثر تسبق ب more بالمقارنة و most بالمفاضلة

Interesting	More interesting	Most interesting
-------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

Old , older ; short , shorter

Fantastic , most fantastic ; dangerous , more dangerous

وهناك صفات شاذة يجب حفظها وهي:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good\well	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Far	Farther	Farthest
Many\much	More	Most
Little	Less	Least

Note : **than** → er
→ more

تدل على المقارنة

the → est
→ most

تدل على المفاضلة

- ✍ My school is bigger **than** your school.
- ✍ Running is [easy] **than** skateboarding . { correct }
- ☺ Running is easier than skateboarding.
- ✍ Computers are [more expensive – most expensive – expensive] **than** mobile phones . { choose }
- 🌸 The Amazon is **the** longest river in South America .
- 🌸 The polar bear is **the** [heavy – heavier – heaviest] bear . { choose }
- 🌸 That was the (difficult) exam I have ever taken . { correct }

هنالك طرق اخرى للتعبير عن المقارنة وهي :

* To say things are the same لقول ان شخصين او اسمين يشتركان بنفس الشيء

1) Both ... and

الشيء المشترك + $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{فعل مجرد}}$ + الاسم الثاني + and + الاسم الاول + Both

اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على is فنضع are حسب القاعدة لأنهما اصبحا اثنان اي جمع وكما موضح في المثال التالي

☆ Adam is clever . Ban is clever . [Use : Both ... and]

➤ Both Adam and Ban are clever

اما اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي فعل يحتوي على s (الشخص الثالث) عند الحل نضع الفعل مجرد لأننا نتكلم عن شخصين اي جمع وكما موضح في المثال التالي

* Oliver plays tennis . John plays tennis [Use : Both ... and]

➤ Both Oliver and John play tennis .

* Both Kamal and Abbas (is – are – am) in year 10 . [choose]

* Both Jack and Tara (like – likes – liked) birds . [choose]

2) as ... as

الاسم الثاني + as + الصفة + as + $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ + الاسم الاول

🌸 Geography is interesting . Physics is interesting . [Use : as ... as]

✍ Geography is as interesting as Physics .

3) Neither ... nor

فعل يحتوي s + الاسم الثاني + nor + الاسم الاول + Neither

تستخدم هذه القاعدة لنقول ان شيء ما غير صحيحا لشخصين او مكانين او شيئين (اي تستخدم للنفي)

✍ Hamad doesn't like Physics .Rashid doesn't like Physics.

[Use: Neither... nor]

✚ Neither Hamad nor Rashid likes Physics.

✍ Kamal doesn't have to take the bus to school. Abbas doesn't have to take the bus to school. [Use: Neither... nor]

✚ Neither Kamal nor Abbas has to take the bus to school .

4) Like

الجملة الثانية كاملة , الاسم الاول + Like

* Your garden is big . my garden is big . [Use : like]

✍ Like your garden , my garden is big .

* My school has a self - access centre . Kamal's has a self - access centre.

[Use : like]

✍ Like my school , Kamal's has a self - access centre.

To say things are different

لقول اشياء مختلفة نستخدم :

1) Unlike

جملة الثانية كاملة , الاسم الاول Unlike

* Abdulla speaks **fast** . Liam speaks **slowly**.

[Use : unlike]

_ Unlike Abdulla , Liam speaks slowly

* Jessica doesn't go to school on Fridays . James goes to school on Fridays

[Use : unlike]

_ Unlike Jessica , James goes to school on Fridays .

* Unlike Dan, Jim (play – **plays**) basketball at school . { choose }

2) as ... as

الاسم الثاني + as + الصفة + as + isn't
الاسم الاول aren't* Rami is **lazy** . Rolla is **clever** . [as not as]✓ Rami isn't as **clever** as Rolla .

❖ لاحظ الصفتين مختلفتين في الجملة وعند الحل نأخذ صفة الشخص الثاني كما موضح في المثال وكذلك أنتبه على مطلوب السؤال اما يأتي بهذه الطريقة او سوف نستدل على استخدام هذه القاعدة عند اختلاف الصفات .

* My brother is **short** . My father is **tall** {Use : as ... as }✓ My brother isn't as **tall** as my father .

Test yourself

- 1) Bill starts school at 8: 00.Tom starts school at 8:30. [Use : Unlike]
.....
- 2) Kate doesn't go to school on Saturday. Lisa doesn't go to school on Saturday. [Use : neither ... nor]
.....
- 3) My school has a self-access centre . Kamal's school has a self-access centre. [Use : like]
.....
- 4) Ali is thin . Ahmed is fat . [Use : as not as]
.....


Past simple الماضي البسيط

Use : use past simple to talk about something that happened in the past and is finished

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن شيء حدث في الماضي وانتهى.

- ظروفه : yesterday – last + week, month ,... – ago

✱ **Affirmative :**

Sub. + past verb  **regular verb** فعل قياسي (ed)
 **irregular verb** فعل غير قياسي (شاذ)



I (help) my father yesterday.[correct the verb]

✓ I help**ed** my father yesterday.



When I was little I (have) a dog . [past simple]

✓ When I was little I **had** a dog

✱ Negative :

Sub. + didn't + base verb

✱ Ann saw Tanya in town a few days ago. [Negative]

✍ Ann didn't see Tanya in town a few days ago .

✱ Ali climbed mountain last year .

✍ Ali didn't climb mountain last year

✱ Question :

Did + sub. + base verb ?

❖ Sarah ate meat last night. [question]

☺ Did Sarah eat meat last night ?

❖ I visited my grandfather last week . [question]

☺ Did you visit my grandfather last week ?

⌘ To be { Was [he – she – it – I]
Were [they – we – you]

☺ I (be) happy yesterday . [correct]

⇒ I was happy yesterday .

Was \ were negative → wasn't \ weren't

☺ Sarah was at the restaurant last night . [Negative]

⇒ Sarah wasn't at the restaurant last night.

☆ اما في الاستفهام تقدم [was- were] في بداية الجملة

🐦 It was cold yesterday .[Question]

∞ Was it cold yesterday ?



حروف العلة

ملاحظات على إضافة ed للفعل :

(1) إذا انتهى الفعل بالحروف e نضيف d فقط .

Live ← lived ; invite ← invited

(2) إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيف ed .

Stop ← stoped

ما عدا (listen / open / visit) في هذه الافعال لا يضاعف الحرف الأخير فقط نضيف ed .

Listen ← listened / open ← opened / visit ← visited

(3) إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف y وقبله حرف صحيح يقبل الـ y إلى i ونضيف ed .

Study ← studied

(4) ما عدا أعلاه نضيف ed للفعل فقط

Clean ← cleaned / play ← played

الافعال الشاذة موجودة في نهاية اليونت P : 54

Don't be afraid
to fail,
Just keep trying.

لا تخف من الفشل،
عليك فقط الإستمرار بالمحاولة.

الماضي المستمر Past continuous

Use :

A. Use the past continuous to talk about something that was happening at a certain time .

⌘ what were you doing at 7:00 ?

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن شيء كان يحدث في وقت معين في الماضي.

1) Affirmative :

Sub. + *was*
were + v.ing

❄ He (do) homework . [past continuous]

- He **was doing** homework .

2) Negative :

Sub. + *wasn't*
weren't + v.ing

❄ My friends (not \ listen) to the radio. [past continuous]

- My friends **weren't listening** to the radio.

3) Question :

was
were + sub. + v . ing ?

❄ Ahmed was cleaning the house all day . [question]

- Was Ahmed cleaning the house all day ?

❄ what \ you \ do \ at three o'clock ? [correct]

- What **were you doing** at three o'clock ?

❄ What/ the other man / drive? [correct]

B. Use the past continuous to talk about something that was already happening when another action happened .

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن شيء كان يحدث بالفعل عند حدوث فعل آخر وسوف يتم التعبير عن هذين الحدثين باستخدام أداة الربط when حسب القاعدة الآتية :

When + past simple , past continuous

past continuous + **when** + past simple

✚ I (read) a book when the doorbell (ring) . [correct]

- I **was reading** a book **when** the doorbell **rang**.

✚ When you called , I (not \sleep) . [correct]

- **When** you called , I **wasn't sleeping** .

✚ John Meade (walk) in the street when a boy (stop) him . [correct]

❄ اما في حال وجود أداة سؤال مع أداة الربط (when) اي المطلوب تكوين سؤال فنتبع القاعدة الآتية :

AB \ L8 \ P:33 \ A

تكملة + فعل ماضي + **was** + sub. + **when** + sub. + **were** + أداة السؤال

❄ **Where / you / stand / when you heard the noise?**

🕒 Where **were you standing** when you heard the noise?

❄ **What/ the burglar / do / when you saw him?**

🕒 What **was the burglar doing** when you saw him?

❄ **What / he / carry / when he left the shop?**

🕒 What was he carrying when he left the shop?

❄ **What/ he / wear / when you saw him?**

🕒 What **was he wearing** when you saw him?

الماضي التام البسيط Past perfect simple

a) Affirmative :

Sub . + had + p.p

✍ I (see) that film before . [past perfect]
_ I **had seen** that film before.

b) Negative :

Sub. + hadn't + p.p

✍ He had done his homework . [Negative]
_ He **hadn't** done his homework.

c) Question :

Had + sub. + p.p ?

✍ they had studied for the exam . [question]
_ **Had** they studied for the exam ?

دائماً، اشكر الله على ما تملكه .
Always be thankful for everything you have .

Use :

- 1) Use the past perfect simple to talk about an action in the past that happened before another action in the past. The first action is sometimes the cause of the second action.

يستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتحدث عن فعل حدث في الماضي قبل فعل اخر وقع في الماضي البسيط
الفعل الاول هو في بعض الاحيان سببا في حدوث الفعل الثاني و نستخدم (because) للتعبير عن
هذين الفعلين حسب القاعدة الاتية :

الفعل الاول (past perfect) + because + الفعل الثاني (past simple)

☆ She was late for dinner **because** she had missed the bus.

(First she missed the bus, then she was late for dinner.)

☆ I couldn't get on the plan **because** I (forget) my passport [correct]

_ I couldn't get on the plan because I **had forgotten** my passport.

- 2) Use the past perfect simple when the first action finished before the second one happened.

يستخدم الماضي التام البسيط عندما الفعل الاول (الماضي التام) ينتهي قبل حدوث الفعل الثاني
(الماضي البسيط) ونستخدم when حسب القاعدة الاتية :

**When + past simple , past perfect
past perfect + when + past simple**

☺ **When** Sami got home, his brother had left.

(Sami's brother was not at home when Sami arrived.)

☺ **When** Sarah (arrive) at the party , Paul **had** already gone home . [correct]

_When Sarah **arrived** at the party , Paul had already gone home .

الماضي التام المستمر Past perfect continuous

1) Affirmative :

Sub. + had been + v. ing

🦋 they had been walking for hours .

2) Negative :

Sub. + hadn't been + v.ing

🦋 they hadn't been walking for hours .

3) Question :

Had + sub. + been + v.ing ?

🦋 Had they walking for hours ?

Use:

A. Use the past perfect continuous to talk about an action that happened before another action when the first action takes a long time and/or is not finished.

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتحدث عن فعل حدث قبل فعل آخر، عندما الفعل الاول يأخذ وقت طويل ولم ينتهي ونستخدم (when - so -because) لربط الحدثين او الفعلين في جملة واحدة حسب القاعدة الاتية :

past simple + **Because** + past perfect continuous

past perfect continuous + **when** + past simple
so

🏠 John hadn't been listening to the teacher **so** he didn't hear the homework assignment. (الواجبات المهمة)

🏠 Had they been waiting long **when** the bus arrived ?

🏠 He was tired **because** he had been working on the film set (موقع التصوير)

■ Test yourself

1) He was angry because he (wait) all day. { past perfect }

2) The house (smell) good because her mother had been cooking .[correct]

3) He couldn't write because he had (break – broke- broken) his arm.[choose]

4) I (work) all the morning (past perfect continuous)

5) I failed the exam because I (not \ study) hard .[past perfect continuous]

6) Hani went to school an hour ago . [negative]

7) My brothers (be) hungry . [past simple]

8) I (make) dinner when she arrived . [past continuous]

قطعة اليونت

Helping people learn \ UNICEF

AB\L3\A\P:30

Read the text again and answer the questions below.

1) What does The "F" in UNICEF stands for ?

ماذا يرمز حرف F في كلمة يونيسيف؟

* Fund (صندوق منظمة)

2) Where does UNICEF work with children now?? الأطفال الآن؟ أين تعمل اليونيسيف مع الأطفال الآن؟

* all over the world

1) How many children don't study at school today? Or How many children around the world who can't go to school ?

كم عدد الأطفال الذين لا يدرسون في المدرسة اليوم؟ أو كم عدد الأطفال حول العالم الذين لا يستطيعون الذهاب إلى المدرسة؟

* 121 million children

2) Where do some children in the Philippines work?

أين يعمل بعض الأطفال في الفلبين؟

* In factories . في مصانع .

3) Where does UNICEF organize emergency classes?

أين تنظم اليونيسيف فصول الطوارئ؟

* In tents . في الخيام .

4) Who does UNICEF work with to make sure there's no child labour?

مع من تعمل اليونيسيف للتأكد من عدم وجود عمالة أطفال؟

* With Governments مع الحكومات

SB\L3\2\P:21

5) When did UNICEF see the the emergency in Europe was over ?

متى رأت اليونيسيف ان حالة الطوارئ انتهت في أوروبا

☺ In 1953 .

6) What is the number of children who work? ما هو عدد الاطفال الذين يعملون ؟

☺ About 246 million children .

7) The year UNICEF was founded 1946

AB\L3\B\P:30

8) What is School for All ? or what does the School organization for All do ?

☺ It is an organization that helps the poorest children go to school.

انها منظمة تساعد الاطفال الفقراء بالذهاب الى المدرسة

9) Where did School for All build schools last year?

اين قامت المدارس للجميع ببناء المدارس العام الماضي

☺ In Kenya.

10) What does the advertisement ask to do ?

ماذا يطلب الاعلان ان نفعل ؟

☺ Donate money .

التبرع بالمال

AB\ L3\ P: 30 \ B

Find the words on Student's Book page 19 and write them in the spaces.

1. When people are sick, they need good health care.

عندما الناس يمرضون ، يحتاجون الى رعاية صحية جيدة

2. Children need good nutrition to grow strong.

يحتاج الاطفال الى تغذية جيدة لينموا اقوياء

3. Natural disasters like storms can destroy buildings.

الكوارث الطبيعية مثل العواصف يمكن ان تدمر المباني

4. Child labour is when children work and don't have time to go to school.

عمالة الاطفال هي عندما يعمل الاطفال وليس لديهم وقت للذهاب الى المدرسة

AB \ Test \ P: 40 \ E

Match the phrases with their definitions:

- 1) **natural disasters**: floods, earthquakes, droughts.
الكوارث الطبيعية : الفيضانات والزلازل والجفاف
- 2) **write a report** : describing what you have found out in an essay .
كتابة تقرير : وصف ما وجدته في مقال
- 3) **child labour** : when children work and don't go to school .
عمالة الاطفال : عندما يعمل الاطفال ولا يذهبون الى المدرسة
- 4) **take an exam** : being tested on what you have learned .
اجراء الامتحان : ان تخضع للاختبار بناء على ما تعلمته
- 5) **health care**: doctors, medicine and hospitals.
الرعاية الصحية : الأطباء ، دواء والمستشفيات

The difference between (lend \ lent) and (borrow \ borrowed)

❖ تأتي في الامتحان اختيارات والفرق بينهما كالآتي

<u>أقرض lend \ lent</u>	<u>أستعار borrow \ borrowed</u>
<p>😊 يأتي بعدها ضمائر المفعول به وهي: (me- him- her – it – them – us –you) 😊 أسماء اشخاص Mahmoud، Sarah وكذلك something 😊 يأتي معها to غالبا Will you <u>lend</u> me your car tomorrow. Jane <u>lent</u> a book to David</p>	<p>❖ يأتي بعدها شيء غير عاقل مسبوق او غير مسبوق بصفه تملك (my-your-his-her-its-our- their) مثل: (book- map – pen ,...) ❖ يأتي معها from غالبا I <u>borrowed</u> a pen from my friend. Can I <u>borrow</u> your bike ?</p>



AB \ L1 \ P:27

Circle the correct word in each sentence

1. My sister (borrowed - **lent**) **me** her headphone for the journey.
2. Can I (**borrow** - lend) your **book**? I left mine at home.
3. Mahmoud wanted to (**borrow** - lend) **a map** of Antarctica from the self-access center.
4. Sami (borrowed - **lent**) **Mahmoud** a magazine about penguins.
5. Think carefully before you (borrow - **lend**) something to **a person** you don't know well.
6. I had to (**borrow** - lend) **a pen** from the teacher.

أدوات الربط Conjunctions

تستخدم أدوات الربط لربط جملتين في جملة واحدة وكالاتي :

1) And (و)

تستخدم لربط فكرتين متناسقتين لتعطي جملة تامة المعنى

➤ I can read **and** write in English

2) Or (أو)

تستخدم للاختيار بين شيئين

➤ Do you like coffee **or** tea ?

3) So (لذلك)

تستخدم لربط جملتين سبب ونتيجة وتأتي بعدها جملة النتيجة

➤ She has an exam tomorrow ,**so** she must study tonight .

- تستخدم تستخدم لربط جملتين سبب ونتيجة وتأتي بعدها جملة السبب (لأن) Because 4)
 ➤ I can't buy a new mobile **because** I don't have enough money

تأتي في الامتحان اختيارات

1. We didn't have much money any more, [so - because] I had to leave school.
2. I was unhappy [so-because] many of my friends were going to school.
3. The organization pays for my school fees [or – and] my uniform.
4. I want to be a teacher [so – or] a doctor when I grow up.

AB \ L4 \ P:33 \ B

Complete the sentences with words from the box:

or - and - so - because – and

- 1) It was hard work **and** I was always tired.
- 2) I didn't know how to read **or** write.
- 3) I earned very little money **so** I couldn't pay the school fees.
- 4) Now I can read **and** write.
- 5) I'm happy **because** I can go to university.

AB \ L4 \ P:33 \ C

Circle the correct word in each sentence:

- 1) All children should get an education (**and** / because) good nutrition.
- 2) Some schools are destroyed by natural disasters (or / **so**) children can't go to school.
- 3) Education is important (**because** / so) it can help you to get a good job.
- 4) Students who finished secondary school can get a job (**or** / so) go to university.
- 5) Some organizations pay for fees and uniform (**so** / because) children can go to school.

AB\ L5\ P:35\B

Adjective + infinitive (مصدر)

- It was fun **to ride** in the rickshaw
- It was difficult **to get** paper and pencil
- It easy **to do** Maths with a calculator

الصيغة الامتحانية

1. I'm happy (to see , saw , to) you again . [choose]
2. This book is easy to (reading , read , reads) . [choose]
3. The program is difficult (use) . [correct]

التمارين المهمة

AB\ L5\ P:35\C

Complete the sentences with adjectives from the box:

fun ممتع - interesting ممتع - easy سهل - heavy ثقيل - dangerous خطر - hard صعب

1. It is interesting to learn about different countries.
2. It is dangerous to go swimming alone around here.
3. My house is hard to find because it is on a very small street.
4. This game is fun to play. Let's play again.
5. This machine is easy to use if you read the instruction.
6. I'm afraid that suitcase is too heavy to take on a plane.

AB \ L6\ P: 37 \ E

Reorder the words to make questions :

اعد ترتيب الكلمات لتكوين أسئلة

- 1) that / carrying / why / saw / a / rod / fishing / when / was / man / him / I ?
 ❁ Why was that man carrying a fishing rod when I saw him ?
- 2) 2. when / you / where / Aisha / going / her / saw / was ?
 ❁ Where was Aisha going when you saw her?
- 3) lost / What / your/ you / when / doing / were / wallet / you ?
 ❁ What were you doing when you lost your wallet?
- 4) Who / happened / the / accident / driving / when / was ?
 ❁ Who was driving when the accident happened?
- 5) Came / I / the / was / house / jogging هرولة / while / by / who?
 ❁ Who came by the house while I was jogging ?

AB \ Test \ P: 40\ F

Complete the sentences with words from the box:

يكتب write - يتدرب rehearse - حاسبات calculators - أستعار borrow – أقرض Lend
 يشخر snores

1. Actors need to rehearse for weeks before they make a film.
2. I can't sleep in the same room as my brother because he snores very loudly.
3. Can you lend me your book when you have finished? I'll give it back to you next week.
4. I'm going to write a report on desert animals for my Science class.
5. Do you want to borrow my umbrella? It's raining.
6. Can we use calculators in this exam or do we have to do the maths in our heads?

AB\Test \ C\P:47

C Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 He was angry because he had | 2 been cooking. |
| 2 The house smelled good because her mother had | 4 broken his arm. |
| 3 Her father told her to hang up the phone because she had | 1 waited all day. |
| 4 He couldn't write because he had | 3 been talking for an hour. |

انشاء الوحدة الثانية

شيء حدث لك في المدرسة Something happened to you at school

AB \ L10 \ P:37 \ B

Last week, I had an English exam. I didn't do well because I had a lot of homework. Despite this I studied all night. In exam I was so nervous. When I came back home I told my father about my exam. My father wanted to encourage me so he told me if I take a good mark, he will give me a present. Yesterday when the teacher entered the classroom with papers in his hand. I was worried ,he called my name with a smile on his face and said, " you were great Ali your answers were very good and you got the highest mark in the class."

في الاسبوع الماضي ، خضعت لامتحان اللغة الانكليزية . لم أبلني بلاء حسنا لأن لدي الكثير من الواجبات المنزلية . على الرغم من هذا كنت أدرس طوال الليل .في الامتحان كنت متوتر للغاية. عندما عدت الى المنزل أخبرت والدي عن امتحاني . أراد والدي تشجيعي لذلك أخبرني انه اذا حصلت على علامة جيدة فسوف يعطيني هدية. البارحة ، دخل المدرس الصف وفي يده أوراق . كنت قلق، فنادى باسمي بابتسامة على وجهه وقال " كنت رائعا علي كانت أجابتك جيدة جدا وحصلت على اعلى درجة في الصف"

Unit three

present perfect simple

1) Affirmative :

Sub. + **has** + p.p
 have

He , she , it ← has

They , we , you , I ← have

☺ Tariq's father has already seen the Pyramids .

2) Negative :

Sub. + **hasn't** + p.p
 haven't

☺ I haven't picked up the brochures yet .

3) Question :

has + sub. + p.p ?
have

☺ have you ever been to Greece ?

Use :

A. Use the present perfect simple when you want to show the effect of a past action on the present.

يستخدم المضارع التام البسيط عندما تريد اظهار تأثير حدث سابق على الحاضر

☺ He has left the school. (He is no longer at the school)

✂ He hasn't studied for the exam. (He probably won't get a good mark.)

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

يستخدم المضارع التام البسيط مع (for , since) للتحدث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي وما زال موجود

✂ He has lived here for five years. (He still lives here.)

C. Use the present perfect simple to talk about something that has happened recently.

يستخدم المضارع التام البسيط للتحدث عن شيء حدث مؤخراً

✂ Sue has a tan. Has she just come back from her holiday?

الظروف المستخدمة في هذه الزمن هي :

Just (1) : (للتو) تأتي مع الجمل المثبتة والاستفهامية وموقعها قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل

* I have **just** finished my homework .

* Has he **just** left ?

Already (2) : (مسبقاً أو بالفعل) تأتي مع الجمل المثبتة والاستفهامية وموقعها قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل أو في نهاية الجملة .

* Ramzi has **already** come home .

* Has the film started **already** ?

Never (3) : تأتي مع الجمل المثبتة وموقعها قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل .

* He has **never** left Basra .

ever (4) : تأتي مع الجمل الاستفهامية وموقعها قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل .

* Have you **ever** travelled by plane ?

Yet (5) : (لحد الان) تأتي مع الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية وموقعها في نهاية الجملة.

* He has come back to Karbala , but we haven't seen him **yet** .

* Has Nadia finished her homework **yet** ?

منذ Since	لمدة For
<p>سنين 2001 , ايام الاسبوع , 8 o'clock , ... أشهر السنة</p> <p>• I haven't seen Tom since <u>Monday</u></p>	<p>Two hours , 20 minutes , five days , a long time , an hour ,....</p> <p>• I haven't seen Tom for <u>three days</u></p>

📖 Sarah has lived in Paris (since – for) 1995 . [choose]

📖 Paul has lived in Brazil (since – for) ten years . [choose]

AB \ L2 \ P:50 \ B

Write question with ever :

Example: be / to Europe

Have you ever been to Europe ?

1. swim / in the Red Sea

Have you ever swum in the Red Sea?

2. take / an areophane

Have you ever taken an areophane?

3. go / camping

Have you ever gone camping?

4. see / an Oryx

Have you ever seen n Oryx?

5. eat / Chinese food

Have you ever eaten Chinese food?

AB \ L2 \ P:51 \ D

Complete the sentence :

Example : Maria(never \ be) to Greece ⇒ Maria has never been to Greece

1) Tariq (never \ be) to England .

⇒ Tariq has never been to England.

2) Rashid (never \ drive) a jeep .

⇒ Rashid has never driven a jeep .

3) Noor (never \ visit) London .

⇒ Noor has never visited London .

4) John (never \ study) French .

⇒ John has never studied French .

5) Fareeda (never \ play) squash .

⇒ Fareeda has never played .

AB\ L9 \P: 64 \A

Hamid wants to go diving. Use the words to make sentences about what he has already done and what he hasn't done yet:

Examples: watch a video about diving. (already)

He has already watched a video about diving.

do a medical exam

☺ He hasn't done a medical exam yet.

1. ask his parents for permission. (already)

☺ He has already asked his parents for permission.

2. choose a place to dive . (yet)

☺ He hasn't chosen a place to dive yet.

3. rent the breathing equipment . (yet)

☺ He hasn't rented the breathing equipment yet.

4. find a diving teacher . (already)

☺ He has found a diving teacher already.

■ Test yourself

❖ I (buy) some postcards . [use : already]

❖ He has written to his friends . [put : yet]

❖ I (not / see) a buffalo . [correct]

❖ You have been to Australia . [use : ever]

❖ I (visit) Mosul three times . [present perfect simple]

أدوات التعريف والتكثير Articles

1) Indefinite article (a – an)

☆ نستخدم (a) قبل الاسم الذي يبدأ بحرف صحيح ، أما (an) قبل الاسم الذي يبدأ بحرف علة أو صوت علة .

- A ticket _ A reservation
- An umbrella _ An exam

☆ نستخدمهما عندما نريد ان نتحدث عن شيء ما لأول مره

There is a train to London at five o'clock .

there is an apple on the table .

2) Definite article (The)

☆ نستخدمها عندما نريد أن نتحدث عن شيء ما سبق وتحدثنا به

Is there a restaurant car on the train ?

أو عندما يكون من هذه الشيء واحد فقط

The president (الرئيس) is giving a speech tonight .

☆ نستخدمها مع الدول التي لديها أكثر من ولاية أو اماره

The United Arab Emirates _ The United States

☆ نستخدمها مع أسماء الأنهار (rivers)، الجبال (mountains)، البحار (seas)، المحيطات (oceans) مجاميع الجزر (island groups)، الصحراء (desert)، الفنادق (hotels) والمتاحف (museums)

- the Nile _ the Alps (جبال الألب) _ the Red Sea _ the Pacific Ocean (المحيط الهندي)
- the Philippines (جزر الفلبين) _ the Sahara _ the Hilton (فندق هلتون)
- the National Museum of Iraq (المتحف الوطني العراقي)

I went surfing in the Pacific Ocean . I went to the blue Mountains .

I went whitewater rafting on the Franklin River

❌ لا تستخدم أدوات التعريف والتنكير مع معظم أسماء الدول ، المدن ، القارات ، الشوارع والبحيرات

- Egypt _ Europe _ Lake Victoria _ Rome _ Bond street

🌸 I went to (the - ❌ - an) Australia last year . [choose]

AB \ L4 \ P:52 \ B

Read the sentences and add (the) where necessary:

1. Indian Ocean is a good place for scuba diving.

👉 **The Indian Ocean** is a good place for scuba diving .

2. Mount Everest is in Himalayas.

👉 **Mount Everest is in the Himalayas.**

3. Stonehenge is in United Kingdom.

👉 **Stonehenge is in the United Kingdom.**

4. Oman is on Arabian Sea.

👉 **Oman is on the Arabian Sea.**

5. We went for a boat ride on Nile.

👉 **We went for a boat ride on the Nile.**

6. Pyrenees Mountains are between France and Spain.

👉 **The Pyrenees Mountains** are between France and Spain .

حروف الجر Prepositions at , on , in

A. 1) Use **at** with times.

تستخدم مع الوقت

👉 I get up at 7.00. _

2) Use **at** in these expressions.

تستخدم في هذه التعبيرات (at school , at the weekend , at the moment , at work)
(At night

👉 Noora isn't here, she's **at** school.

👉 My father is **at** work so he can't help me with my homework now.

👉 What are you doing **at** the weekend?

🦋 There is a sound and light show **at** night .

B. Use **on** with days of the week

تستخدم مع أيام الأسبوع

❄ The self-access centre isn't open **on** Fridays.

C. 1) Use **in** with months of the year and with some times of the day.

تستخدم مع أشهر السنة وبعض أوقات اليوم

(in the morning , in the afternoon , in the evening)

😊 My brother was born **in** December.

😊 I have Maths **in** the morning.

😊 He goes to the library **in** the afternoon.

2) Use **in** with some fixed expressions.

تستخدم مع بعض التعبيرات الثابتة

😊 I was **in** hospital for three days when I broke my leg.

المضارع التام المستمر Present perfect continuous

1) Affirmative :

Sub. + **has** + been + v.ing
have

⌘ We have been learning English for 3 years .

2) Negative :

Sub. + **hasn't** + been + v. ing
haven't

⌘ She hasn't been swimming for 2 hours .

3) Question :

has
have + sub. +been + v.ing ?

⌘ Has Lisa been practicing her English ?

Use :

A. Use the present perfect continuous when you want to describe an action that started in the past which hasn't finished and/or took a long time.

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر عندما نريد ان نصف حدث أو فعل بدأ في الماضي ولم ينتهي أو أستغرق وقتا طويلا .

⌘ I have been working here for three years.

⌘ Have you been studying English for long?

⌘ I have been waiting for an hour

B. Use the present perfect continuous to say what you have been doing.

نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتكلم عما كنت تقوم به .

⌘ Since I arrived in Rome, I have been visiting museums every day.

⌘ Have you been cooking? It smells good .

■ Test yourself :

- ❖ I (learn) how to ride a quad bike . [present perfect continuous]
- ❖ You have been (swim) a lot . [correct]
- ❖ The guide (talk) for an hour now . [present perfect continuous]

AB \ L10 \ P:64 \ B

Make sentences about what the people have been doing.

1. **Example:** they / write / postcards ⇒ They have been writing postcards
2. They / wait / for an hour. ⇒ They have been waiting for an hour.
3. He / paint. ⇒ He has been painting.
4. They / play / in the sand. ⇒ They have been playing in the sand.

التحقق و التأكد من المعلومات Checking and confirming Information

للتأكد أو التحقق من المعلومات نستخدم :

1) Right (تأتي في نهاية الجملة ومعناها صحيح أو ليس كذلك)

✎ It's cheaper to fly on Friday, **right** ? الرد إذا كانت المعلومة صحيحة → **yes, that's right**

2) Do you mean + المعلومة المراد التأكد منها (هل تقصد أن ...) ؟

✎ **Do you mean** a single room without a shower costs 63? **Yes , that's right**

3) Did you say + المعلومة المراد التأكد منها (هل قلت ...) ؟

✎ I'm sorry, **did you say** the flight leave at 6:20 , 9:35 and 11:30? **No , 9: 45**

إذا كانت المعلومة صحيحة الرد **yes** ، أما إذا كانت غير صحيحة (التصحيح + , No)

4) Could you say that again ? (هل يمكنك ان تقول ذلك مرة أخرى) ؟

I'm sorry, **Could you say that again ?** الرد → **of course** or **certainly**

Present simple for timetables

- Using the present simple to talk about timetables

استخدام المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن مواعيد مجدولة وثابتة أي عندما نتحدث عن متى تغادر الطائرات ومتى تفتح المتاحف أو أحداث مجدولة أخرى

✎ My plane leaves at 10.00 in the morning.

✎ I don't know what time the museum opens tomorrow .

✎ My train (leave) at 11:30 , so I need to be at station by 11:15 . [correct]

✎ The plan from Bagdad (arrive – arrived – arrives) at 2:00 . [choose]

✎ When (the film / start) ? [present simple]

AB \ L5 \ P:57 \ D

Complete the sentences with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Our flight (arrive) arrives in Cairo at 9:00.
2. the museum (not Open) doesn't open tomorrow. It's Monday.
3. On day 6, we (visit) visit the pyramids.
4. Excuse me. What time does the gallery (close) close today?
5. Hurry up! The bus to the airport (leave) leaves in ten minutes.
6. Do the fireworks (begin) begin at 8:00 or 8:30?

عمل الطلبات المؤدبة Making polite requests

لتقديم طلب بطريقة مؤدبة يتم من خلال استخدام الادوات (can, could, would) وعادة يتم استخدام هذه الادوات للسؤال أو الأستاذان عند الطلب في المطاعم والفنادق وغيرها من الاماكن العامة .

can
could + sub. (I / you) + base verb
would

Reply

Of course \ certainly للموافقة
I'm afraid ... للرفض
I'm sorry, but ...

- 👤 open the window . [polite request]
 - Can I open the window , please ?
- 👤 bring us a bottle of orange . [polite request]
 - Could you bring us a bottle of orange , please ?
- ☕ Can I (have – has – had) a coffee , please ? [choose]
- 👤 Could you tell me when the boat leaves ? [accept]
- 👤 help me with my suitcase . [polite request : use: would]

LIFE IS ABOUT
LEARNING; WHEN
YOU STOP
LEARNING, YOU DIE
TOM CLANCY -

الحياة هي التعلم، عندما
تتوقف عن التعلم فإنك بذلك
تموت. - توم كلانسي

القطع المطلوبة

أماكن ينصح بزيارتها Places to go

AB \ L1 \ P:41 \ A

Read Sandra's notes on Student's Book page 28 and answer the questions :

1. How did Sandra get to the Hanging Gardens of Babylon?

كيف وصلت ساندرا الى الجنائن المعلقة في بابل .

* on foot.

مشيا على الاقدام

2. Why was Sandra cold the night she camped there?

لماذا شعرت ساندرا بالبرد في الليلة التي خيمت فيها هناك .

* Because she forgot to take a jacket with her .

لأنها نسيت اخذ السترة معها

3. When were the first stones put at Stonehenge?

متى وضعت اول الاحجار في النصب الحجري .

* About 5,000 years ago .

قبل حوالي خمسة الالف سنة

4. Why couldn't Sandra get close to the stones?

لماذا لم تستطيع ساندرا أن تقترب من الحجارة .

* Because tourists had damaged the stones.

لأن السواح دمروا الحجارة .

5. Who was the Great Pyramid built for?

لمن بني الهرم العظيم

* A Pharaoh named Khufu .

لفرعون أسمة خوفو

6. Why was Sandra hot when she got to the Great Pyramid?

لماذا شعرت ساندرا بالحر عندما وصلت للهرم العظيم

* Because she had been walking all day.

لأنها كانت تمشي طوال اليوم

7. What does Sandra like to do when she travels?

ماذا تحب ساندرا أن تفعل عندما تسافر

* She likes to visit old buildings.

تحب زيارة البنايات القديمة

8. Why did the Parthenon explode?

لماذا انفجر معبد الباراثينون

* Because people had been keeping gunpowder there.

لأن الناس كانوا يحتفظون بالبارود هناك

AB\L8\D\P:63

Find a word in the text on Student's Book page 37 that means ...

1. a building, statue, etc. , that reminds people of an important person or event = **monument**

مبنى ، تمثال ، إلخ ، يذكر الناس بشخص أو حدث مهم = نصب تذكاري

2. very beautiful and impressive = **magnificent** جميلة جدا ومثيرة للإعجاب = رائعة

3. a structure in which water is sent up in the air = **fountain**

هيكل يتم فيه إرسال الماء في الهواء = نافورة

4. flat areas outside buildings where you can sit = **terraces**

مناطق مسطحة خارج المباني حيث يمكنك الجلوس = مصطبات

5. very old, from period thousands of years in the past = **ancient**

قديم جدا ، من فترة آلاف السنين في الماضي = قديم

6. a type of hard stone = **marble**

نوع من الحجر الصلب = رخام

7. a building used for religious purposes = **temple**

مبنى يستخدم لأغراض دينية = معبد

8. the parts of building that are left after it has been destroyed = **ruins**

أجزاء المبنى التي تركت بعد تدميره = أنقاض

AB \ Revision \ P: 67 \ C

1. **Platform** : The place where people get on and off a train .

رصيف محطة القطار : هو المكان الذي من خلاله يركب الناس القطار والنزول منه .

- 2) **Two-bag limit** : The total number of bags the woman can take on the plane

حقيبتين فقط : العدد الكلي للحقائب التي يمكن أن تأخذها المرأة على متن الطائرة .

- 3) **One-hour stopover** : When the plane stops for one hour in between two

places توقف لساعة واحدة : عندما تتوقف الطائرة بين مكانين لساعة واحدة .

- 4) **Five-hour journey** : A journey that takes five hours .

رحلة لخمس ساعات : الرحلة التي تستغرق خمس ساعات .

- 5) **Gate** : The place where passengers get on a plane .

بوابة : المكان الذي من خلاله يركب الناس على متن الطائرة .

6. **Return ticket** : A ticket to go to a place and come back .

تذكرة ذهاب واياب : تذكرة للذهاب الى مكان والرجوع منه .

أنشاء الوحدة الثالثة

AB \ Test \ P:69 \ D

Imagine you are on holiday in a real or imaginary place .Write postcard or an email to a friend telling him what you have been doing and what the place is like.

تخيل أنك في عطلة في مكان حقيقي أو خيالي
أكتب بطاقة بريديه أو بريدا إلكترونيا لصديقك تخبره بما كنت تفعله وكيف يبدو المكان

Hi Merry ,

How are you ? I'm fine . As you know , I'm spending three weeks in England . I've been speaking English every day. I think I'm improving . I spent last week in Oxford. I did many things for example I went cycling and punting on the river. The weather was really nice. Now I'm in London I have been visiting lots of monuments and museums . My favourite is the British Museum. It's really huge and it has a lot of interesting Egyptian art . I hope you're having fun too . Have you been going to the beach ? I'll go with you when I get home .

See you soon

Jenny

مرحبا ميرري

كيف حالك ؟ انا بخير. كما تعرفين أقضي ثلاثة اسابيع في إنكلترا. انا اتحدث اللغة الإنكليزية كل يوم. اعتقد انني أحسن. قضيت الاسبوع الماضي في أكسفورد لقد فعلت اشياء كثيرة على سبيل المثال ذهبت لركوب الدراجات والتنزه على القرب من النهر. كان الطقس حقا جميل . الان انا في لندن قمت بزيارة الكثير من الاثار والمتاحف . المفضل لدي هو البريطاني. أنه ضخم ويحتوي على الكثير من التحف المصرية. اتمنى ان تقضي ايضا وقتا ممتعا . هل ذهبت الى الشاطئ ؟ سوف اذهب معك عندما اعود الى البيت .

Unit four

قطعة اليونت

سنة التفرغ the cap year

AB \ L1 \ P:70 \ B

Read the article again and answer the question :

1. What is a gap year?

ماهي سنة التفرغ

✿ It's time you take off from school or work to do something different.

هو الوقت الذي تنقطع فيه من المدرسة او العمل للقيام بشيء ما مختلف

2. What kinds of things do young people do during a gap year?

ماهي أنواع الاشياء التي يقوم بها الشباب خلال سنة التفرغ

✿ They Work with charities, learn a new sports or travel.

هم يعملون مع مؤسسات خيرية ، تعلم رياضة جديدة أو السفر

3. What do you need to do before you take a gap year?

ما الذي تحتاجه لتأخذ سنة تفرغ

✿ plan the year well.

تخطيط السنة جيدا

4. What are the advantages of taking a gap year?

ماهي فوائد أخذ سنة تفرغ

✿ It helps you to find out what you like and what you are good at .You can learn things, meet people and see the world.

تساعدك في إيجاد ما الذي تحب وما الذي أنته جيد فيه تستطيع تعلم الاشياء ،تلتقي بالناس ورؤية العالم

5. In 2013, about **250,000** people decided to take a gap year in the UK.

في 2013 حوالي 250.000 الف من الناس قرروا أن يأخذوا سنة تفرغ في المملكة المتحدة

التمارين المهمة

AB\L1\C\P:70

Complete the sentences with **the present continuous** of the verbs in brackets.

1. Your English (get) is getting better and better every day!
2. More and more people (study) are studying abroad as part of their university degree.
3. The temperatures around the world (rise) are rising because of greenhouse gases. (غازات الاحتباس الحراري)
4. Even with the medicine, her health (not improve) isn't improving much.
5. People (eat) are eating less and less meat these days.
6. Is price of fuel (go up) going up in your country, too?

AB\L2\C\P:71

Write affirmative or negative sentences using have to.

1. English teachers / speak the language very well. [use : have to]
English teachers have to speak the language very well.
2. You / go to university to be a doctor.[use : have to]
You have to go to university to be a doctor.
3. In the UK, teachers / go to work at weekends [not have to]
In the UK, teachers **don't have to** go to work at weekends.
4. Football players / stay healthy.[use : have to]
Football players **have to** stay healthy.

AB\ Test \ P:74 \ A

Complete the sentences with **the present perfect simple or continuous** of the verbs in brackets:

1. I (wait) **have been waiting** for the bus 20 minutes.
[present perfect continuous]
2. We (bring) **have brought** too much luggage on this trip.
[present perfect simple]
3. I (stay) **have been staying** in a very nice hotel. I don't want to go home.
[present perfect continuous]
4. We (see) **have seen** three museums in three days.[present perfect simple]
5. He (walk) **has been walking** in the park since twelve o'clock.
[present perfect continuous]
6. I (miss) **have missed** my plane home. [present perfect simple]

AB\ Test \ P:74 \ B

Correct the sentences.

1. Both whitewater rafting (التجديف) and quad biking (قيادة الدراجات الرباعية) **is** dangerous
Both whitewater rafting and quad biking are dangerous
2. Skiing is not as easy **than** cycling.
Skiing is not as easy as cycling.
3. **Liking** diving , quad biking is a sport that you need to learn from a teacher.
Like diving , quad biking is a sport that you need to learn from a teacher.
4. Neither Ali **and** Mohammed plays tennis at school.
Neither Ali nor Mohammed plays tennis at school.

AB \ Test \ P:75 \ C

Complete the sentences with a word from the box:

Borrowed أستعار – form أستمارة – receipt فاتورة – porter حارس/بواب –
around قريب – Stopover توقف – Almost تقريبا – return إياب ذهاب

1. When I travel for work, I always ask for a **receipt** so my company pays me back.
2. I **borrowed** some travel guides from the self-access centre to prepare for my trip.
3. The **porter** at the hotel gave us directions to the museum.
4. I filled out an application **from** for a summer course in oxford.
5. Do you want a single or **return** ticket?
6. There is a two-hour **stopover** in Kuwait City, but we can't get off the plane.
7. She slept late and **almost** missed her train.
8. The library isn't far away .It's **around** the corner.

AB \ Test \ P:75 \ D

Read the sentences and choose the correct verb:

1. I (**went** / was going) to the Babylon festival last year.
2. When we arrived at the mall, people (watched / **were watching**) a parade.
3. We (**saw** / were seeing) dancers from many countries.
4. I (won / **was winning**) the game, but we stopped playing before the end of the match.
5. We (**ate** / were eating) very good Lebanese food last night.
6. I (looked / **was looking**) at pictures **when** my father said it was time to leave.

AB \ Test \ P:75 \ E

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Difficult صعب – excited متحمس – boring ممل – easy سهل – important مهم –
bored ممل

1. I don't like reading history books. They're boring .
2. The computer is easy to use. Just type your password and click on the icon you want.
3. Chemistry is an important subject to study.
4. My little brother is too young to go to museums. He gets bored .
5. Can you lend me your dictionary? The words in this book are difficult to understand.
6. I'm going on holiday to Cyprus next week. I'm really excited .

أنشاء الوحدة الرابعة

AB \ L4 \ P:73 \ B

Write about an event you have seen in person or on television

أكتب عن حدث شاهدته شخصيا أو على شاشة التلفزيون

Yesterday, I attended my friend's birthday and I have a great time with him and other friends who were there too .It was one of my best time when I was with my friend laughing and dancing and doing many activities that made me feel so exciting and happy .My friend's birthday was full of fun and all our friend enjoyed their time the party was well organized and the house was well decorated. There were lots of delicious food and drink and I really enjoyed there .

حضرت البارحة عيد ميلاد صديقي ، وقضيت وقتا رائعا معه ومع الاصدقاء الآخرين الذين كانوا هناك أيضا. لقد كان من أفضل أوقاتي عندما كنت مع صديقي اضحك وارقص والقيام بالعديد من الأنشطة التي جعلتني أشعر بالحماس وسعادة. كان عيد ميلاد صديقي مليئا بالمرح وجميع أصدقائنا استمتعوا بوقتهم، وكانت الحفلة منظمة جيدا وكان المنزل مزين بشكل جيد، وكان هناك الكثير من الطعام والشرب اللذيذ واستمتعت حقًا هنا

Literature Focus

Literature Focus Section 1

AB\A\P:148

Read the page from *Treasure Island* on Student's Book page 103 and answer the questions.

1. Why was Flint considered 'me worst pirate of all?'

"لماذا اعتبر فلينت "أسوأ قرصان على الإطلاق؟

because he stole from and killed people all across the Caribbean.

لأنه سرق من وقتل الناس في جميع أنحاء منطقة البحر الكاريبي

2. What did Flint's book have?

ماذا كان كتاب فلينت؟

names, dates and numbers of all the money he stole.

أسماء وتواريخ وأرقام كل الأموال التي سرقها

3. What do the red crosses on one map represent?

ماذا تمثل الصلبان الحمراء على خريطة واحدة؟

places where the treasure is scattered.

الأمكان التي يتناثر فيها الكنز

4. Why can't the squire be trusted?

لماذا لا يمكن الوثوق بالمربع؟

because he talks too much .

لأنه يتحدث كثيرا

5. Why must they not speak of the map?

لماذا لا يتحدثون عن الخريطة؟

because Flint's old crewmates are watching them.

لأن زملاء فلينت القدامى يراقبونهم

AB\C\P:148

Find a word or phrase in the text that means

seamen = **sailors** البحارة

where ships anchor **harbours** = حيث ترسو السفن موانئ

died = **passed away** مات

a wooden house **log cabin** = منزل خشبي كوخ خشبي

precious stones **jewels** = الاحجار الكريمة جواهر

Literature Focus Section 2

AB\A\P:149

Read the extract from Treasure Island on Student Book page 105 and circle the correct answers.

- 1) The wild man asked Jim if he had سأل الرجل البري جيم إذا كان لديه
 a) cheese. B) a boat. c) fruit.
- 2) Ben Gunn is...
 a) one of Flint's former crewmates. أحد زملاء فلينت السابقين
 b) a fisherman.
 c) one of the six men Flint tried to kill.
- 3) Ben Gunn was left on the island... ترك بن غان في الجزيرة
 a) to guard Flint's treasure under his orders. لحراسة كنز فلينت تحت أوامره
 b) because he wanted to stay behind. لأنه أراد البقاء في الخلف
 c) because his fellow crewmates were angry at him. لأن زملائه في الطاقم كانوا غاضبين منه
- 4) The noise at the end of the extract was... كان الضجيج في نهاية المستخلص
 a) from a thunderstorm.
 b) from the ship.
 c) from Ben's stomach.

AB\B\P:149

Find a word in the text that means

- 1) a piece of fabric on a ship's mast = **sails** قطعة قماش على سارية السفينة = أشرعة
- 2) heavy rain = **storm** مطر غزير = عاصفة
- 3) abandoned ashore = **marooned** مهجورة على الشاطئ = تقطعت بهم السبل
- 4) a big gun on a ship = **cannon** بندقية كبيرة على متن سفينة = مدفع
- 5) hidden under sand/dirt = **buried** مخبأة تحت الرمال / الأوساخ = مدفونة

AB\C\P:149

Now use the words from Activity B to complete the summary of the extract.

Jim meets Ben Gunn, a wild man dressed in old sails , who had been marooned on Treasure Island for three years. Jim asks if his boat had sunk during a storm , but Ben Gunn says he was left there by his former crewmates from Captain Flint's ship. *The Walrus*, after they searched for Flint's buried treasure without success. Jim mentions that a few of Flint's men were aboard the Hispaniola, which scared Ben. But before they can speak more of it, they hear the sound of a cannon, which meant the men were fighting.

يلتقي جيم بين غان ، وهو رجل بري يرتدي أشرعة قديمة ، كان قد تقطعت به السبل في جزيرة الكنز لمدة ثلاث سنوات. يسأل جيم عما إذا كان قاربه قد غرق أثناء عاصفة ، لكن بن غان يقول إن زملائه السابقين في الطاقم من سفينة الكابتن فلينت تركوه هناك. الفظ ، بعد أن بحثوا عن كنز فلينت المدفون دون نجاح. يذكر جيم أن عددا قليلا من رجال فلينت كانوا على متن هيسبانيولا ، الأمر الذي أخاف بن. ولكن قبل أن يتمكنوا من التحدث أكثر من ذلك ، سمعوا صوت مدفع ، مما يعني أن الرجال كانوا يقاتلون

Literature Focus Section 3

AB\A\P:150

Read the extract from Treasure Island on Student's Book page 107. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1) The pirates tried to run back to the boats. **F** .
 (تصحيح جملة) The pirates ran the other way, to the middle of the island.
 ركض القراصنة في الاتجاه الآخر ، إلى وسط الجزيرة.
- 2) Gunn had found the treasure and taken it to his cave. **T**
 وجد غن الكنز وأخذه إلى كهفه.
- 3) The doctor, Gray and Ben Gunn killed all the enemy pirates. **F**
 قتل الطبيب وجراي وبن جان جميع قراصنة العدو
 They left them on the island with food and gun
 تركوهم في الجزيرة مع الطعام والبنادقية
- 4) Tom Morgan tried to shoot Silver without success. **T**
 حاول توم مورغان إطلاق النار على سيلفر دون نجاح
- 5) Silver had taken all of Flint's treasure for himself. **F**
 أخذ سيلفر كل كنز فلينت لنفسه
 Silver had taken a bag with three or four hundred coins for himself.
 أخذ سيلفر حقيبة بها ثلاثمائة أو أربعمائة قطعة نقدية لنفسه

AB\C\P:150

Find a word in the text that means the opposite of...

- 1) full X **empty**
- 2) the same X **opposite**
- 3) backward X **forward** الى الامام X الى الوراء
- 4) quickly X **slowly**
- 5) Furthest X **nearest**

بعض الافعال الغير قياسية : some irregular verbs : ☺

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
think	thought	thought
write	wrote	written