

2019

8th English Guide Dossier Unit ((1)) Action Pack

الدليل اللغة الانجليزية الصف الثامن الإعدادي
(((((الوحدة 1))))))

معاني المفردات المهمة المعلمة بالأسود + معاني كلمات الضرورية تحتها خط +
معاني الكلمات الأخرى + الاشتقاقات المهمة. أسئلة نموذجية وإفية للقطع النصية
والقواعد والمفردات بما فيها ملحق التعبير.

LET TEENS TALK! P06

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E4AA

Anas AL-Massri

English for All Ages

10/24/2019



Questionnaire	استبيان	correct	صحيح	Form	شكل
Favourite		Subject	مادة	depend	يعتمد
Frequently	بشكل متكرر	Wear	يرتدي	Be present	Is, am, are
Well	بشكل جيد	Care	يعتني، يهتم	Be past	Was, was, were
Worry	يقلق	Environment	بيئة	Enough	مايكفي
To Save	للحفاظ	planet	كوكب		
Flat	شقة	Share	يُشارك	Member	عضو
Debating	نقاش				
<u>accessories</u>	اكسسوارات	Collect	يجمع	Disabled	عاجز
<u>Attractive</u>	جذاب	Handmade	يدوي الصنع	Municipality	بلدية_أمانه
<u>Traditional</u> adj	تقليدي	Objects	مجسمات	Own	خاصتي
Traditions n	تقاليد	<u>Realize</u>	يُدرك	Poor	مسكين
<u>Design</u>	تصميم، يُصمم	Carpet	سجادة	Furniture	أثاث
Idea	فكرة	handicraft	أدوات حرفية	<u>Aim</u>	هدف
,however,	على أية حال	Protect		Keep	
Knowledge	معرفة	Decide		Course	حصة
<u>Crafts</u>	حرفيات	Provide	يُزود	Materials	أدوات
Mistake	خطأ	Discuss	يُناقش	Debate	يُناقش، مناقشة
Art	فن	Modern	حديث	Case	قضية
Defend	دافع عن	Position	موقف		

<u>Logical</u>	منطقي	Make a sense	يجعله معقولا	<u>Atmosphere</u>	طبقات الجو
Surrounding	محيطية ب	<u>Preserve</u>	يُحافظ	Keep	يُبقى
Adjective: adj	صفة، نعت	Well known	معروف	Monuments	نصب تذكاري
Rubbish	قمامة	Lying	ملقاة	Stones	حجارة
Ancient	قديم	Landmark	معلّم	Souvenir	تذكّار
Drought	جفاف	Tornado	إعصار	Flood	فيضان
Stuntman	رجل المخاطر	Difficult	صعب	Breathing	تنفّس
Pollution	تلوث	Ecology	علم البيئة	Solve	يحلّ
Crimes	جرائم	Servant	خادم - عبد	Merchant	تاجر
Detective	متحري، محقق	Ransom	فدية	Suspect	مشتبه به
Kidnap	يخطف	Investigate	يتحرّى	Tourism	سياحة
Focus	يركّز	Details	تفاصيل	Rather than	بدلاً من
Lectures	محاضرات	APPLY	يطبّق	Explain	يشرح
Rugs	سجاد	Archaeologist	عالم آثار	Suggest	يقترح
Carpet	سجادة	Curtains	ستائر	Bottles	قوارير
Tips	نصائح	Chalk	طبشور	<u>Different</u>	مختلف
Cap	سداة	Glue	صمغ	Leave	يترك، يغادر
Properly	بشكل صحيح	Visual	مرئي	Auditory	سماعي

A woman with a vision

"Hello! Welcome to the Halima Al-Sadia Centre! I'm Um Issam. Why **did I set** up this centre? I **began** collecting traditional objects and clothes 45 years ago because I wanted to save our traditions. 25 years ago, I started my own business. Later, I realised I could also help poor women to start their own businesses." "People always liked the traditional clothes that I **wore**. This is how I got the idea to design clothes, accessories, small bags for mobile phones, small carpets and furniture. I knew how to make traditional handicrafts because I **learnt** the skills from my mother and grandmother. I watched my mother work from the time I **was** eight years old. My aim, however, is to protect our tradition." "I **didn't want** to keep my knowledge to myself. So, I decided to give courses on traditional crafts to poor women. The town municipality also helps me by providing all the materials we need." "I also help disabled people by showing them how to make simple but attractive handmade materials, and we all enjoy spending time together."



1 Why did she **do** it?

2 When **did** Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?

3 How **did** she learn to make traditional handicrafts?

4 What did she **teach** poor women?

5 How did she **help** disabled people?

6

7

8

9 write your point of view about the statement 'Money should be given to support modern art'. Do you agree?

10 If an arts council had money to support only one of "traditional crafts or modern art", which should get the money? Make a case to defend just one position.

11 find out the words that mean each of the following: a)

12 find out the following items from the text: a) two nouns b) a verb c) two adjectives d) an adverb

13 Find out the sentence that shows dreams are very important.

14 what do the underlined words refer to?

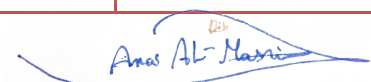
Choose the right item from the box to suit the blank in the following sentences:

to collect accessories disabled attractive Handmade municipality

- 1) My sister works in an _____ shop selling jewellery. I got a necklace from there for my mum to go with her new dress.
- 2) I began _____ books 20 years ago, and now I have over 1000 of them.
- 3) The building had no stairs, so that _____ people could enter in their wheelchairs.
- 4) They put the most _____ clothes in the shop window so that people would go into the shop.
- 5) _____ clothes last longer than clothes made by machines. People can make things more carefully than machines can.
- 6) My dad is part of the _____ because he wants to make our region a nicer place.

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Crop	محصول	wheat	
inspire	ألهم	Poverty	
Hardworking	مجتهد	Remain	يبقى
Tent	خيمة	Cattle	ماشية
Explorer n	مستكشف	Herb	
Tough	صعب - قوي	Treatment	علاج
Tribe	قبيلة	Guess	يحزر
Documantry	وثائقي	Spend	يقضي - يمضي
Explore (v)	يستكشف	Explorer (n)	مستكشف
Different	مختلف	Job	عمل - وظيفة
Visit	يزور	Lifestyle	نمط حياة
Stay	يبقى - ينزل (نزل)	Life	لives
Land	أرض	Dry	جاف
Hard (n)	صعب - صلب	Hard (adv)	باجتهاد - بجد
Desert	صحراء	Dessert	حلوى
Little	قليل	Take care	يعتني
Make sure	يتأكد - يؤكد	Enough	مايكفي
Survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة	Medicine	طب - دواء
Patient n	مريض	Patient (adj)	صبور
Strong	قوي	Bring	يحضر
Traditional adj	تقليدي	Treatment	علاج
Treat (v)	يعالج	Neighbor	جار
A lot	الكثير	Depend	يعتمد
How long	إلى متى - كم من الوقت	Move	يتحرك



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Understand	يفهم	Plan	خطة - يخطط
Whole	كامل	Language	لغة
challenging	مثير للتحدي	Chef	طباخ
Meal	وجبة	Crew	طاقم
<u>Trip</u>	رحلة	Abroad	خارج البلد
Medical _{adj}	طبي	Information	معلومات
Nearby	قريب	<u>Interview</u>	مقابلة
Scientist _n	عالم	Science _n	علم
Sage	ميرمية	Scientific _{adj}	علمي
<u>Unique</u>	فريد	Flavor	نكهة
Health	صحة	<u>Benefit</u>	فائدة - يفيد
Kidney	كلية	<u>Heart</u>	قلب
Almost	تقريبا	<u>Most</u>	معظم - الأكثر
Alert	منتبه - ينبه	<u>Hurt</u>	يؤذي
Thyme	زعر	<u>Mind</u>	دماغ - يمانع
Check	يتأكد - يفحص	<u>wait</u>	ينتظر
Wear	يلبس	Record	سجل - يسجل
Storytelling	القاء القصص	Skill	مهارة
Achievemnt	انجاز	Impressive	مثير للاعجاب
Distenctive	مميز - محدد	Classical	تقليدي - أصلي
Exeptional	استثنائي	Compete _v	يباري - ينافس
Competiton _n	منافسة	Patriotism	وطنية
Local	محلي	<u>Trade</u>	تجارة
Kind	نوع - لطيف	<u>Entertaining</u>	ممتع

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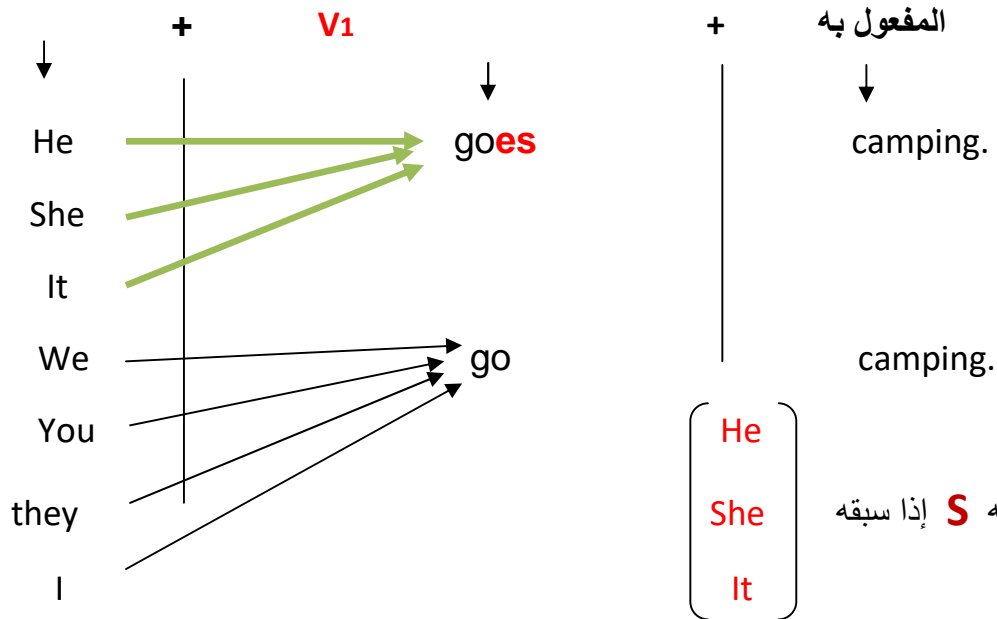
<u>Audience</u>	جمهور	Way	طريقة
<u>Poem</u>	قصيدة	Tell	ماضيها → Told
<u>Entertainment</u>	تسلية	Exist v	يتواجد
<u>Intelligence</u> n	ذكاء	Against	ضد
<u>Copy</u>	ينسخ - نسخة	Was, were	مضارعها → Is, am, are
<u>Piece</u>	قطعة	Literature	أدب
<u>Skill</u>		Impressive	
<u>Develop</u>	يطوّر	<u>Century</u>	قرن = 100 سنة
<u>Decade</u>	عقد = 10 سنوات	Believe	يعتقد - يؤمن
<u>Appreciate</u>	يبجل - يحترم	<u>Variety</u>	تنوع
Cleverness	ذكاء	Fun	مرح
Physical	بدني - جسماني	Speed	السرعة
Old-fashioned adj	قديم الطراز	Fashion	موضة
<u>Improve</u>	يحسّن	<u>Prove</u>	يثبت
<u>Fact</u>	حقيقة	<u>Opinion</u>	رأي
<u>Famous</u>	مشهور	<u>Intelligent</u> adj	ذكي
<u>Poem</u> n	قصيدة	Poetry n	شعر
Poet n	شاعر	Admired adj	قدير
Was → Be born Were →	وُلِدَ	Exceptional	استثنائي
Express	يعبّر	Patriotism	وطنية
Distinctive adj	مميز	Discuss	يناقش
<u>Concerns</u>	هموم - شؤون -	Include	يتضمن - يضمّن
Sayings	أمثال	Among	بين (للمجموع)
<u>Achievement</u> n	انجاز	<u>Achieve</u> v	ينجز

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Sorrow	أسى – حزن	Youth	الشباب
Wish	امنية	Wisher	المتمني
Still	ما زالت	<u>Practice</u> _v	يمارس
Law	القانون	<u>Support</u>	يدعم – دعم
<u>Poor</u> adj	فقير – مسكين	Be remembered	يبقى في الذاكرة – يكون مذكورا
Annual adj	سنوي	<u>Festival</u>	مهرجان
Prize	جائزة	Name after	يسمي نسبة ل
Win _v	يربح – يفوز	<u>COMPETE</u> _v	يتنافسون
NATIONAL adj	وطني	<u>Issue</u> _n	قضية - مسأله

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Present simple



بعض الأفعال بدل أن نضيف S
كما تنص القاعدة ، نضيف es

الأفعال تشمل ما ينتهي بـ

O, ch, sh, x, ss

Pass → passes

Watch → watches

Wash → washes

Do → does

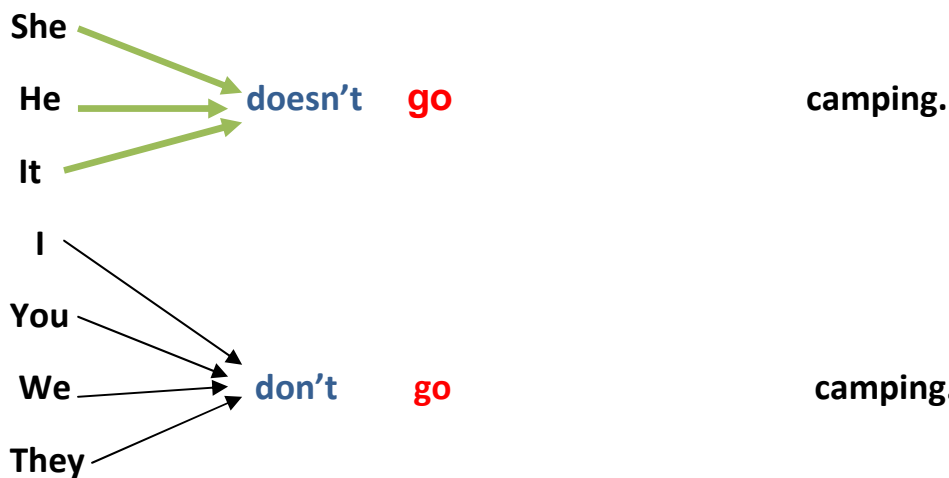
الفعل المضارع نضيف بنهايته **S** إذا سبقه

..

()

+ **doesn't V1** () + المفعول به

(Negative)



()

+ **do\does** + + +

(Question)

Where do you go camping?

What → does → he she it → go → camping?


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Present Continuous

Subject +
 IS
AM
ARE
 + V₁ -**ing** + Object.

Positive: Sami is playing football.
 Negative: Sami is not playing football.
 Question: Is Sami playing football?
 Answering: yes, Sami is.
 No, Sami isn't.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Habits, Routines: عادات تتكرر بانتظام He goes to work every day	Ongoing actions : أحداث آنية تحدث الآن وتستمر He is going to work now.
Facts : حقائق عامة أو علمية The sun rises from the east. People like coffee in the morning.	Temporal Action: أحداث مؤقتة He is working late. Sami is working in a restaurant this week.
Every day, each month, usually, always, often, sometimes, never, rarely, seldom, regularly, normally, first, then,	at the moment, at this moment, today, tonight, this evening, this Monday, this week, now, right now, listen!, look!, quiet!, while.
Note: The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present: be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want, understand.	


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Writing from around the world

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

- People told stories and poems for entertainment around the world before writing existed. Africa has a long history of storytelling. The most famous African stories are about little animals that use their intelligence to survive against bigger animals. These stories were told from person to person before written copies were ever made. Writing was used to tell stories across the Middle East before it was used anywhere else in the world. Some of the earliest pieces of literature came from the Middle East. These stories travelled around the world because the writers' skills were so impressive. Reading stories from around the world helped writers to develop their skills by learning from each other over the centuries.

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

- 1) What was writing first used for in the past?
- 2) Find two examples of facts and one example of an opinion from the text.
- 3) In your opinion, what are some other benefits of reading stories?
- 4) Name one famous Arab writer that you like. Explain why you chose them
- 5) Explain why writing and keeping records are important?

history-knowledge

- 6) Find words which mean cleverness, improve, written art.
- 7) Quote the sentence that expresses
- 8) Quote the phrase which talks about how the stories move,

Suggested answers

1. In the past, writing was first used to keep records of local trade.
2. Facts: People started to write stories thousands of years ago. The earliest writing recorded local trade. Some of the earliest pieces of literature came from the Middle East.
Opinion: Reading stories is a way of appreciating different cultures.
3. Answers may include: reading stories can improve your vocabulary, feed your imagination and provide entertainment.
4. Students' own answers

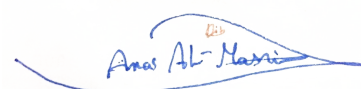
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Test ur knowledge**An exceptional poet**

Poetry and writing are two important parts of Jordan's culture. Arar is one of Jordan's most **admired** poets. He was born in Irbid in 1899. His life was **exceptional** because of the way he expressed his patriotism. Arar's poetry was also **distinctive** – he used the language of the people to discuss their concerns, but also included classical Arabic sayings. Among his **achievements** are famous poems like 'Sorrow of Youth' and 'Wish of the Wisher', which are still loved by many people. Arar also practised law and **supported** the poor. He died in 1949 but continues to be remembered today. Irbid has an annual poetry festival with a prize named after him; many Jordanian and Arab poets **compete** to win the "Arar Literary Award".

Answer the question. (9 marks)

- 1) The text talks about an artist. Who is he?
- 2) Why was Arar's life exceptional?
- 3) Explain how Arar's life was exceptional.
- 4) Give two example of his work.
- 5) Quote the sentence that talks about the other job of Arar.
- 6) How do people honour his character?
- 7) In your opinion, why still do people love Arar's pieces?
- 8) Do you think talking about community issues help the society, like Arar's doing?
- 9) Find a word that means special and unique.



A- Choose the suitable items to fill in the blanks. (8 points)

Treatment, admire, hard-working, lifestyle, traditional

1. This man is a _____ person; he always goes to work and does the best he could.
2. I _____ my teacher because he cares about us.
3. My brother is sick he needs an immediate _____.
4. My Chinese friend is making me a _____ meal.

B- Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down. (6 points)

- 1) People _____ (tell) stories and poems for entertainment around the world before writing existed.
- 2) Africa _____ (have) a long history of storytelling.
- 3) These stories _____ (be) told from person to person before written copies were ever made.
- 4) Usually, Yousuf _____ (ride) a bike to the river.
- 5) Today, the sun _____ (shine).
- 6) What _____ you _____ (do)? Go study for your exams.

C- Write on the following (7 points)

Write a personal letter to your friend telling him about the changes in your life.
Don't forget the seven elements of the letter.

What is your house/school like?

What are your new friends like?

) In what way is your life different?

Invite your friend to stay

) Do you miss your old friends?

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Brave _{adj}		Moral _n		Moral _{adj}	
Honest _{adj}	شريف -	Focused _{adj}	-	Dedicated _{adj}	نفسه -
Clever _{adj}		Creative _{adj}		Great _{adj}	عظيم -
Inquisitive _{adj}	-	Frightening _{adj}		Robber	
Theft _n		Threaten _v	يهدد	Attack	يهجم
Grab _v	يمسك	Injure _v	يصيب - يتأذى	Save	ينقذ - يحفظ
Attackers	مهاجمين	While	بينما	Conversation	
Tape	شريط تسجيل	Locked		Luck	
Experience _n	-	Report	تقرير - يرسل تقرير	Reporter	مذيع -
Going on	يحدث	Usually _{adv}		Usual _n	
Unusual _n	غير عادي	Strange	غريب	Point _v	يشير
Guns		Run _v	يركض - يهرب	Escape	يهرب
Property	ملكية	Conference		Helmet	
Courageous _{adj}		Courage _n		Intelligent	
Crashed _{v2}		Sky		Driver	
Dialogue		Share	يتشارك	Kind	لطيف
Recognize	يتعرّف - يميز	Cousins		Gift	هدية
WALLET		Jog _v	يهوّل - ينكت	Terrible _{adj}	فظيع -
Horrible _{adj}	فظيع -	Headache		Headmaster	مدير المدرسة
Journalist		Interview	- يقابل	Steal	يسرق
Blood		Arm		Wound	
Army	جيش	Fought _{v2} fight		Battle	

Should: يجب

view: ينظر

in order to:

chase: يطارد

<u>Care</u>	يعتني - يهتم - عناية	<u>Caring</u>	العناية	<u>Nurse</u>	
<u>Patient</u>	مريض	<u>Compassion</u> _n	- -	<u>Take care</u>	يعتني
<u>Poor</u>	مسكين - فقير	<u>Encourage</u>	يشجع	<u>Soldier</u>	
<u>Paper</u>		<u>While</u>	بينما	<u>Cousins</u>	
<u>Recognize</u>	يتعرف - يميز	<u>Decide</u>	يقرر	<u>Gift</u>	هدية
<u>Event</u> _n		<u>Compassionate</u>		<u>Caring</u>	
		_{adj}			
<u>Truth</u>	الحقيقة	<u>Female</u>		<u>Nurse</u>	
<u>Peace</u>		<u>Upon</u>		<u>Accept</u>	يقبل
<u>Treat</u>	يعالج	<u>Tent</u>	خيمة	<u>Injured</u> _{v3}	مصابين
<u>At once</u>		<u>Train</u>	يدرّب	<u>Possible</u>	
<u>Was noticed</u>	¹	<u>Was Set up</u>	- جُهزت	<u>Mosque</u>	
<u>Voluntary</u>		<u>Sick</u>	مريض	<u>Own</u>	خاصته - يمتلك
<u>Healthier</u>	-	<u>Comfortable</u>	مريح	<u>Importance</u> _n	أهمية
<u>Important</u> _{adj}	مهم	<u>Differ</u> _v	يختلف	<u>Different</u> _{adj}	
<u>Support</u>	يدعم	<u>Is described</u>		<u>Opinion</u>	
<u>Newspaper</u>	صحيفة	<u>Article</u>		<u>Hang</u>	يتعلق - يتدلى
<u>Duty</u>		<u>React</u>		<u>Recue</u>	ينقذ
<u>Plan</u>	ي - -	<u>Pilot</u>	طيار	<u>Fly</u>	يطير
<u>Jump</u>	يقفز	<u>Joy</u>		<u>Enjoy</u>	يستمتع
<u>Join</u>	ينضم	<u>Interested in</u>	مهتم ب	<u>Attend</u>	يحضر
<u>Solo</u>	انفراديا -	<u>Display</u>		<u>Championship</u>	
<u>Award</u>		<u>Talent</u>	موهبة	<u>Violent</u>	

Weapon:

trouble:

confidence:

Cheat:

يعش

cause:

يسبب

¹ المبني للمجهول be V3

Past simple

Subject + V₂ + Object



Sami

played

football

Regular Verbs

Verb 1 : base form	Verb 2: past
Play	Played
Stay	Stayed
Study	Studied
Walk	walked

Irregular Verbs

V ₁	V ₂	V ₁	V ₂
Do	Did	Go	Went

() + **didn't** V₁ () + المفعول به
(Negative)

He **didn't** go camping

() + **did** + + +
(Question)

Where **did** he go camping?

- عند إضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي المنتهي ب y قبلها حرف صامت (ساكن غير علة) تقلب y إلى (i) ثم نضيف ed
- عند إضافة (ed) للفعل travel نضعاف الحرف L أي يصبح : travelled
- بوجود الفعل المساعد (did) في أي جملة (نفي أو السؤال) يكون الفعل الأساسي بالتصريف الأول V1 (مصدر أو

مضارع مجرد من أحرف الزيادة: (ed, ing, s)

What		When	
Where	أين	Who	
How	كيف	Why	
Yesterday		Last week	
Last year	السنة الماضية	Last month	الشهر الماضي
Last summer	الصيف الماضي	In the past	

Yesterday, two days ago, three months ago, last week, last Monday,

Complete these following with the correct form:

1. They (buy).....ice-creams while they (wait)..... to play.
2. They (play)..... when it (start)..... to rain.
3. They (stop)..... when the rain (start).....
4. When the rain (stop)..... they (go on)..... with their game.

Past Continuous

Form:

sub. + $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{was} \\ \text{Were} \end{array} \right) + V_1\text{-ing} + \text{obj.}$

Usage:

USE1: A longer action in the past was interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past.

حدث مستمر في الماضي وقاطعه حدث آخر

- ✓ I **was watching** TV when she called.
- ✓ When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.
- ✓ While we **were having** the picnic, it started to rain.

USE2: past action with specific time that continued to some period.

- ✓ Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- ✓ At midnight, we **were still driving** through the desert.

USE 3 Parallel Actions (synchronized)

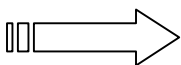
أحداث متزامنة في الماضي

Examples:

- ✓ I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- ✓ While Sami **was reading**, Sameera **was watching** television.
- ✓ **Were you listening** while he **was talking**?

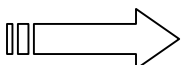
While vs. When:

While



Past **continuous** or present continuous.

When



Past **simple** or present simple.

Form questions and negative sentences:**1- They helped their friend yesterday.**

.....

.....

2- He trained at the sport center.

Not

Did?

3- He was in Aqaba last week.

Was

Where?

Not.....

4- We were young.

.....?

.....

5- We were late because of the traffic.

.....?

.....

Correct the verbs in brackets:

- I _____ (watch) TV yesterday.
- Ali _____ (play) computer games last week.
- Sara _____ (tidy) her bedroom while Sameera _____ (cook).
- People _____ (not live) in building in the past.
- Where _____ you _____ (visit) last holiday?
- When I _____ (be) asleep last night, Sami _____ (play) computer games.
- Rami and Malek _____ (be) late.

Negate the sentences below (make into negative form):

- 1- I helped my mum yesterday.
- 2- I tidied my room.
- 3- He made nice dinner.

Change into the past:

- 1- Leila is happy.
- 2- They are making good food.
- 3- They are late.
- 4- He doesn't sleep so well.
- 5- We don't eat too much.
- 6- He isn't so happy.
- 7- You aren't tired

8- Is he handsome?

9- Do you like him?

10- Why are you travelling?

Put the verbs in the correct tense.

Adel: Where were you yesterday afternoon?

Farid: I (1) _____ (be) out cycling.

Adel: Was your cousin Omar with you?

Farid: Yes, he (2) _____, but he (3) _____ cycling. His sister Ghada (4) _____ teaching him tennis.

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

Farid: No, they (6) _____. They only came for an hour. We (7) _____ having so much fun!

Farid: (8) _____ you playing with someone?

Adel: No, I (9) _____. I (10) _____ (read) an interesting book.

While the robbers (11) _____ (threaten) his parents, he (12) _____ (lock) himself in the bathroom with his little sister and (13) _____ (call) the police."

While he and his little sister (14) _____ (play) in the garden, the boy realised something unusual (15) _____ (go) on.

While he (16) _____ (talk) to the police, one of the robbers (17) _____ (break) down the door and (18) _____ (grab) the phone.

Raed (19) _____ (talk) on the phone when he crashed his car.

Raed (20) _____ looking at the sky when he (21) _____ (hit) another car.

Raed (22) _____ (stop) at the red light so he drove into another car.

Raed (23) _____ (drive) too fast to see the yellow car coming.

Raed (24) _____ (listen) to the traffic policeman who said he should get his lights fixed, so the driver of the yellow car didn't see him coming.

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

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

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

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

Q

1. How did Rufaida's work differ between times of war and times of peace?
2. In what ways do you think Rufaida was brave?
3. What do you think encouraged her to help people so much?
4. Rufaida Al Aslamiya is described as compassionate, famous and successful. Give five facts from the text to support this opinion.
5. Find words which mean : a person in the army, a damage to the body, wounded.
6. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
7. Quote the sentence that talks about the prophet's care of rufaida's work?

Answers:

1. During times of war, Rufaida helped soldiers wounded in battle. During times of peace, she helped the sick from the area near the Prophet's mosque, Peace Be Upon Him.
2. Your own answers: _____
3. Your own answers: _____
4. She can be described as compassionate because she helped the sick and she helped to make the lives of the poor healthier and more comfortable.
She can be described as 'famous' because her work was praised by Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him. And she continues to be an inspiration to people around the world today.
She can be described as 'successful' because her work helped to cure the wounded and to teach other women to become nurses too.

Revolve _v	يدور	Planet	كوكب	Solar system	نظام شمسي
Galaxy	مجرة	Universe	الكون	Satellite	قمر اصطناعي
Spaceship	مكوك فضائي	Milky way	درب التبانة	Astronaut	رائد فضاء
Float	يطوف	Fall apart	يتجزأ	Space shuttle	مركبة فضائية
Scrap	خردة	Scrapyard	ساحة خردة	Orbital debris	حطام مداري
Screwdriver	مفك براغي	Solution	حل	Serious	جاد- خطير
Rubbish	قمامة	Clear	صافي	Although	على الرغم
Rocket	صاروخ نفاث	Weigh _v	يزن	Return	يعود
Tidy up	يرتب	Dangerous _{adj}	خطير	Danger _n	خطر
Holes	ثقوب	Task	مهمة	Specialists	المتخصصين
Education	تعليم	Space training center	مركز تدريب الفضاء	Astronaut	رائد فضاء
Crew	طاقم	spacesuit	بدلة الفضاء	Flight	طيران

Attendants	الحاضرين	Tourism _n	سياحة	Tourist_n	سائح
Passengers	ركاب	Spend	يمضي – يقضي	Atmosphere	جوي
<u>Gravity</u>	جاذبية	<u>Prediction</u>	تنبؤات – توقعات	<u>Cause_v</u>	يسبب
<u>Traffic</u>	مرور – ازدحام	Chance	فرصة	<u>Holiday</u>	عطلة
<u>Miss</u>	يفتقد	We Both	كلينا	Compass	بوصلة
Zero gravity	انعدام الجاذبية	navigate	يوجّه الملاحه	Launch	يطلق
catapult	منصة الاطلاق- منجنيق	Destination	الوجهة	Astronomer	عالم فلك
<u>Map</u>	خريطة	Force	قوة	<u>Trip</u>	رحلة
<u>Imagine</u>	يتخيل	Offer	يعرض	<u>journey</u>	نزهة
<u>Afford</u>	يتحمل النفقة	<u>Expensive</u>	غالية الثمن	<u>Fuel</u>	وقود
<u>Huge amount</u>	كمية ضخمة	Survive	يبقون على قيد الحياة – ينجون	<u>Undo</u>	فك – الغاء
<u>Seatbelt</u>	حزام الأمان	Carry	يحمل	<u>Method</u>	طريقة – أسلوب
<u>Protection</u>	حماية	Accident	حادث -	<u>Covering</u>	تغطية
<u>Indicating</u>	مشيرا ألى	Speed	السرعة	<u>New condition</u>	الظروف الجديدة
<u>Become used to</u>	يعتاد – يألف – يتأقلم	Enough	مايكفي	<u>Pay</u>	يدفع
<u>Break of</u>	يفصل	Separate	يفصل	<u>Turn into peaces</u>	يمزق
<u>Wonder</u>	يتساءل – يتعجب	Reach	يصل	<u>Invent_v</u>	يخترع
<u>sundial</u>	ساعة الشمسية	Allow	يسمح	<u>Invention_n</u>	اختراعات
<u>Prayer</u>	الصلاة	Ships	السفن	Message	رسالة
<u>State</u>	حالة	Cure	علاج	Description	وصف
<u>Sample</u>	عينة	Climate change	تغير المناخ	Global warming	احتباس الحراري

Future Simple



Form

Subject → will → Verb₁ → object

مضارع مجرد من الزوائد

Ex: Sami will study English

Negative: Sami will not study English

Ex: Sami will study English

Interrogative: Will Sami study English?

Functions

قرارات
① Sudden decisions
توقعات
② Predictions

Indicators Keys adverbs

Tomorrow, Next

Monday
month
year
week

, I think....., probably, perhaps

Examples:

- I am hearing a knocking on the door so I will open it.
- In the future, Cars will fly.
-
-
-
-

Judo	رياضة الجودو	Tennis	تنس	Bossaball	كرة الطائرة مع القفز
Table tennis	تنس الطاولة (بينج بونج)	Ice diving	الغوص تحت الجليد	Volley ball	كرة الطائرة
Hockey	هوكي - تزلج مع عصا	Golf	جولف	Practise	يمارس
Boring	ممل	Indoors	داخل المنزل أو مبنى	Kick	يركل
Metal	معدن	Competition	منافسة	Use	
Hit	يضرب	Head	الرأس	Feet	الأرجل
Both	كليهما	Popular	مشهور -	Rules	القواعد
Same	نفسهم - ذاتهم - كما هم	Pick	يلتقط	Ran	ركض
Pitch	ملعب	Goalkeeper	حارس المرمى	Goal	مرمى - الهدف
Throw	يرمي	Team	فريق	Touch	يلمس
Referee	الحكم	Game	اللعبة	Make sure	يؤكد - يتحقق
Follow	يتبعون	Glove	كف - قفاز	Racquet	مضرب التنس
Court	ملعب صغير للتنس والسلة	Net	شبكة	Over	فوق
Inside	داخل	Lines	الخطوط	Umpire	حكم التنس
Decide	يقرر	Points	نقاط الريح	Win	يربح - يفوز - يكسب
Behave	يتصرف	Differences	فروقات - اختلافات	Facts	حقائق
Opinions	آراء	Mainly <small>adv</small>	بشكل رئيسي	Main <small>adj</small>	رئيسي
Support	يدعم	Have to + V₁	يضطر - مضطر	Don't have to	ليس مضطرا
Can	يستطيع - بإمكانه	Can't	لا يستطيع - لا يمكنك	Judge	يحكم
Middle	وسط	Well-trained	محكم التدريب	Diver	غواص

Once	حينما	Seal	فقمة	Penguin	بطريق
Observe	تلاحظ	Surface	سطح الماء	<u>Catch</u>	يلتقط
Original	أصلي	Spot	نقطة - بقعة	Mess	فوضى
Miss	يفتقد	Match	مباراة - يوصل -	Earn	يكسب
Area	منطقة	Guard	يحرس - حارس	<u>Quote</u>	يقتبس
A good sport	نور روح رياضية	Respect	الاحترام	<u>Teammate</u>	زميل الفريق
Opponent	الخصم	Accept	يقبل	Excuses	أعذار
Injury	إصابة	Train hard	يتدرب باجتهاد	Realise	يدرك
Dream	حلم - طموح	Participate	يشارك	Compete	ينافس
Championship	بطولة	Wait	ينتظر	Athlete	لاعب قوى
Take part in	يشارك	Olympic games	ألعاب الأولمبية	Athletics	ألعاب القوى
Fencing	المبارزة	Medal	ميدالية	Chariot racing	سباق العربات
Throwing	رمي	Runner	عداء	Sword	السيف
Gymnastic	الجمباز	Stretch	يمط - يمتط	<u>TOOK PLACE</u>	حدثت
Athens	أثينا (عاصمة اليونان)	<u>Modern</u>	الحديث	<u>Receive</u>	يتلقى
Crown	تاج	Olive leaves	أوراق الزيتون	<u>Lasted</u>	امتدت
Barely	بالكاد	Nowadays	في هذه الأيام	Rugby	كرة القدم الأمريكية
Chess	الشطرنج	Surfing	ركوب الأمواج - ركمجة	Flexible adj	مرن
Competitors	المنافسين	charity	إحسان	Event	حدث
Donation	التبرع	<u>Collect</u>	يجمع	Victory	النصر

[illegible]

Football and tennis are both very popular sports and people play them all over the world. What are the rules? Are they the same now as they were when people first played these sports?

Before 1863, not everyone played football with the same rules. Some people picked the ball up and ran with it. In 1863, there were new rules and these rules are used now. Each team has to have 11 players. You play football on a pitch. One player in each team, the goalkeeper, has to stand in the goal. The goalkeeper can pick the ball up and throw or kick it to the players in their team. The other players have to kick the ball to the other players. You can't touch the ball with your hands. The referee watches the game. He makes sure players follow the rules.

People began playing tennis a long time ago. First, they hit the ball with their hand. Then they used a glove. Finally, they used racquets. You have to play tennis on a court with a net. You have to hit the ball over the net with a racquet. You have to hit the ball inside the lines. You can't throw the ball. You have to have an umpire. The umpire decides if a player wins a point.

[illegible]

- How do you think players should behave when there is no referee watching the game?
- Find two differences between the rules of tennis and the rules of football.
- What are the other rules for playing football?
- Does this article contain mainly facts or opinions? Give two examples from the text to support your answer.

E. what are the underlined words refer to?

F. what are the meanings of the following words?

1. A judge decides for the game in tennis.
2. A judge decides for the game in football.
3. Playing area for tennis.
4. Playing area for football.
5. A player guards the goal.

g. Quote the sentence which talks about the number of players in football.

Endure	يصمد – يتحمل	Century	قرن	Prehistoric	ماقبل التاريخ
Complex	معقد – بناء – مجمع	Ditch	مصرف	Empire	امبراطورية
Heritage	ارث	Site	موقع	Carve	يحفر
Incorporate	يدمج	Monument	صرح حضاري – نُصب تذكاري	Religious adj	ديني
Religion n	ديانة	Archaeological	أثري	Archaeology	علم آثار
Archaeologist	عالم آثار	Rock	صخر	Seven wonders	العجائب السبعة
Peru	مدينة في أمريكا الجنوبية	Why don't you	لم لا	I'd love to	أود
These	هؤلاء	These	أولئك	Though	رغم ذلك
Ruins	آثار – الخراب	Incas	حضارة الانكا	Survived	نجت
Citadel	قلعة ذات أسوار	Castle	قلعة	Specialist	متخصص
Suggest	يقترح	Refuge	ملجأ	Military	عسكري – جيش
Fortification	حصن	Worried	قلق	Preserve	يحفظ – يحافظ
Definitely	بالتأكيد	Odd	غريب	Is Located	تقع
Among	بين	Conclude	يستنتج	Pre-industrial	ماقبل الصناعة
Renovate	يجدد	Tourism	سياحة	Increase	يزداد
Recent	حديث	Snow	تثلج – ثلج	Countryside	الريف
Mistake	خطأ	Correct	يصحح	Ever	على الاطلاق – شي مرة
For	لمدة	Just	للتو	Never	ولامرة
Since	منذ	Already	بالفعل – مسبقا	So far	حتى الآن
Until now	حتى الآن	Look for	يبحث	Chain	سلسلة
Conditions	ظروف – حالة	Prize	جائزة	Take care	يعتني
Track	مسار	Perform	يؤدي (عرض)	Route	طريق
Growth	التطور – النمو	Forum	سوق للنقاش	Civilisation	حضارة

Page 2

Ancient Jerash

The ancient city of Jerash is around 50km north of Amman, Jordan. People have lived there for over 5,000 years, and the growth of civilisation can be seen by comparing the ancient and modern parts of the city. In its first 100 years as a Roman city, Jerash became very rich because it was on important trade routes. By this time, Jerash had many great buildings, including a forum, two theatres, two baths and a chariot-racing track.

Modern Jerash

Modern Jerash is much bigger than the ancient city. In the last 100 years, it has grown to include many of the villages that used to be outside it. Today, Jerash is one of the most popular tourist sites. Tourists go to see the ruins of ancient Jerash, but they also go to enjoy the entertainments of modern Jerash. Theatre, music, poetry and dance groups perform at the Jerash Festival every year, and are seen by thousands of visitors. When we cross the bridge between ancient and modern Jerash, we move between different ages.

- 1) Find words from the texts that mean the following:
 - a) to go across.
 - b) Development
 - c) commerce
 - d) to present something on stage
 - e) a large outdoor public place.
- 2) What do the underlined words refer to?
- 3) What was the importance of old Jerash city?
- 4) What was the importance of modern Jerash city?
- 5) How does the writer express the travelling between the old the modern of the city?
- 6)

[illegible]

1. What is the building's name? What did people do in it?
2. When was it first used? Who used it?
3. What materials did the builders use (brick, concrete, steel, glass)? Draw a picture or find a photo.
4. When did people renovate it and why? What do people do in it nowadays?
5. What has changed and what has remained the same? Draw a picture or find a photo.

Correct the verbs between brackets in the suitable tense.

- 1) Peru _____ (locate) in south America, the archaeologists _____ (find) some ruins near it.
- 2) People _____ (leave) Peru in 1431.
- 3) Tourism _____ (increased) more in Jordan in recent years.
- 4) Tourism _____ (recently increase) more in Jordan.
- 5) _____ you _____ (live) in the countryside before?
- 6) _____ you _____ (ever live) in the countryside before?
- 7) A- What _____ he _____ (eat) ?
- 8) B- He has eaten bad pizza.
- 9) He _____ (not have) chocolate since he was 18.
- 10) There _____ (be) an increase in trade between the east and the west.
- 11) They haven't got chocolate since they _____ (be) children.
- 12) Recent theories have suggested that people _____ (not place) the first stone until 2400-2200bc.

Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 3 in their correct form. Some word forms might stay the same.

Growth/ trade/ perform/ cross

1. There has been an increase in _____ between the East and the West over the years.
2. A group of international singers will _____ live on stage in Beirut next Friday.
3. In the last 50 years, there has been a remarkable _____ in world population.
4. When he _____ the street, he saw the museum right in front of him.