

happiness

Before you start

What is most important to you:
to have lots of money; to be
healthy; to have a happy family;
or to have a lot of friends?

1 Listen to a conversation about money. What three reasons does Dr Zaher Ibrahim give to argue why money doesn't make us happy? Do you agree with him?

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

to borrow, to earn, to save,
to make (money), possessions

3 Listen again to Dr Zaher Ibrahim and complete the sentences using some of the key words from exercise 2.

1. Although people know that money won't make them happy, they keep working money they don't need.

to earn

greedy

2. People continue money from other people to buy new things.

3. People want and be richer than the people around them.

4. When we make money the centre of our lives, we end up with a lot of but feel unhappy.

4 The words in the box relate to money and the positive and negative values that can be associated with it. Find out the meanings for the words and then say whether they are positive or negative.

debt, wasteful, sensible,

bankrupt, stolen, thrifty, fraud, generous, charitable, greedy,

Assessment Tool 7

positive
sensible - thrifty -
generous charitable

Negative & debt - wasteful
- bankrupt - stolen

A miser's final wish

Reading

Before you start
Do you save some of the money your parents give you or do you spend it all? How do you save it? What do you spend it on?

- 1 Read this story. Do you agree with what Mrs Lin did? Why / Why not?
- 2 Listen to the words below in context. Try to guess their meanings.

miser, bank note, penny, coffin, to lead (a life), ceremony, bank account, cheque



Mr Lin was a really hard-working man. Every day, he worked for ten or twelve hours and he slept for just a few. Mr Lin had only one purpose in mind: to make a lot of money, and to spend as little of it as possible. He was a miser.

As he did not trust in banks, Mr Lin kept all of the bank notes that he saved inside shoe boxes. Every night, before going to sleep, Mr Lin sat and looked at his money. One night, he called his wife and said: "When I die, I want you to take all of my money and place it inside my coffin. I want to take all of my money with me, even the few pennies

I have saved."

Mrs Lin, who was a very good wife and loved him in spite of the miserly life he was leading, said: "I promise you that when you die I will put all the money in the coffin with you".

One day Mr Lin died.

Mrs Lin was sitting next to her closest friend during the ceremony. When the ceremony finished and before the coffin was closed, Mrs Lin said: "Wait just a minute!"

She had a large shoe box with her. She stood up, went to the coffin, and placed the shoe box inside it. Then, the coffin was closed and buried.

Her friend said: "I hope you weren't crazy enough to put all that money in the coffin!"

"I'm a good wife," said Mrs Lin. "I promised him that I was going to put his money in that coffin with him, and I did it." "You mean to tell me you put every penny of his money in the coffin with him?"

"Of course," said the wife. "I got it all together, put it into my bank account and then wrote him a cheque."

3 Read the story on page 50 again. Then, answer the following questions.

1. Do you agree with the statement 'to make a lot of money, and to spend as little of it as possible'? Why / Why not?
2. Do you think Mr Lin was wise enough to know how to use his money? Justify your answer.

4 Complete the sentences using one of the options.

1. Mr Lin wanted to have ... money.
a. a lot of b. a little c. a few
2. Mr Lin wanted to spend ... money as possible.
a. as much b. as little c. a little
3. Mr Lin also kept ... pennies inside the shoe boxes.
a. a few b. a little c. many
4. Mrs Lin didn't put ... bank notes inside the coffin.
a. a lot of b. a few c. any

2 Rewrite these sentences in your notebook using the words from the box.

any much a little a lot many

1. The market was very crowded.
There were a lot of people in the market.
2. The poor man had no money.
The poor man didn't have any money.
3. There were hundreds of delicious cooking smells.
There were many delicious cooking smells.
4. The poor man was hungry. He wanted a small amount of food.
The poor man didn't want much food.
He only wanted a little food.

Find five meaningful words in the crossword puzzle. Then say which quantifiers from the box can go with these words. Each word might work with more than one quantifier.

much many some any a few
a little a lot of

Grammar

Quantity words and expressions

1 Complete the table with the following words. Then, add more nouns to the table.

miser money bank note penny
cheque gold

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
miser	money
bank note	gold
penny	water
cheque	milk
book	tea-sugar
Doctor	coffee-meat
pencil	bread

A, B, C, D, G
A, B, C, D, E
E, G
B, C, E
C, E, F, G

e	t	s	c	h	e	q	u	e
h	t	f	s	s	y	o	i	e
b	a	n	k	n	o	t	e	k
y	x	i	o	i	r	t	m	m
g	t	f	n	v	f	i	i	s
r	i	l	p	q	f	o	o	d
c	h	o	c	o	l	a	t	e
g	m	o	n	e	y	y	s	
h	o	n	i	b	j	d	p	l

B, C, E, F
G, F

3 Read the story on page 50 again. Then, answer the following questions.

2 Rewrite these sentences in your notebook using the words from the box.

Subject: _____

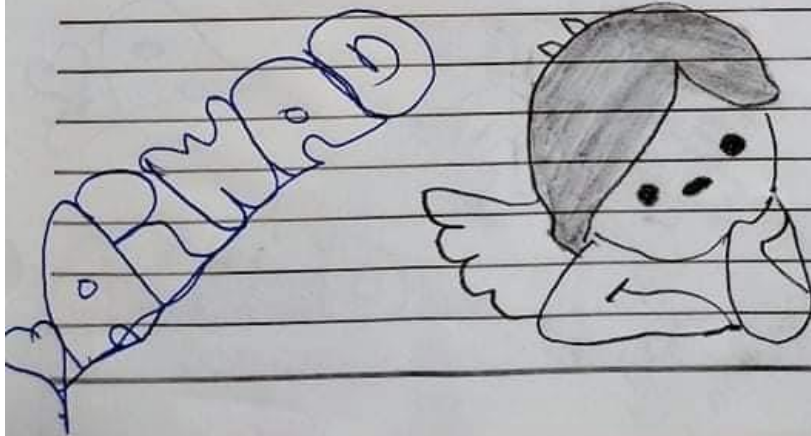
Date: / /

الموضوع:

التاريخ:

51 3 3
1 NO I don't. we should make enough money for our needs and we should also give the poor and charity

2 No I don't. Mr line was not wise when he saved most of the money. he managed to earn Instead of enjoying spending money with his family he kept saving it and he wanted his wife to burn all his money with him after his death



ABC

many

ed.
ple in the

ey.
any

icious

ous cooking

He wanted a

much food.
ood.

in the
which
n go with
ight work with

B A
any a few
t of

q	u	e
o	i	e
t	e	k
t	m	m
i	i	s
o	o	d
a	t	e
y	y	s
d	p	i

B, C, E
G

Doctor coffee-memo
pencil bread

51

4. ... time reading the Holy Qur'an each week (spend)?
 many
 5. ... books a year (read)?
 much
 6. ... fresh juice every day (drink)?

7 Now, write your own questions using *How much* and *How many*. Use the following

الموضوع:

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Subject:

Date:

الموضوع:

التاريخ:

52

الاجابة

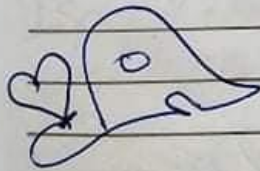
How much chocolate do you eat every day

* How many magazines do you read every week?

* How many books are there in your bedroom?

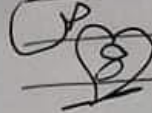
* How much water do you drink every day?

* How much trees are there in your garden?



AWAD

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How many books do you have?

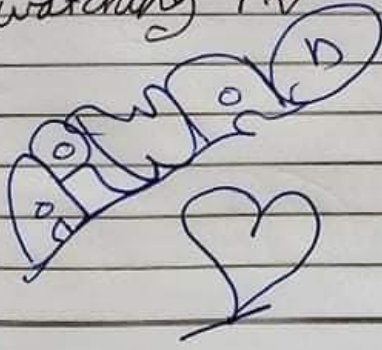
I have about 60 books.

*How much water do you drink every day?

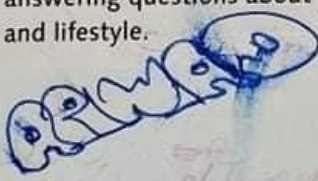
I drink about 2 liter of water every day

*How many hours do you spend watching T.v every day?

I spend about three hours watching T.v



In pairs, roleplay an interview about answering questions about possessions and lifestyle.



③ in the second picture

Before you start
Look at the pictures.
Who do you think the people are? What do you think the objects in the other pictures are used for?

- 4 Look at the first picture. Describe it using *some, any, a lot, a few, a little, many or much*.



- 5 Now, make notes on the differences between the two pictures in your notebook.

- ① in the second picture, there aren't any basket over the bookcase.
- ② in the second picture there are a lot of plates in the cupboard.
- ③ in the second picture there are a few picture frames on the shelves

52

there are some chairs at the table.

Over to you ...

- 6 Complete these questions using *How much* or *How many*.

1. ... TV programs a month (watch)? *many*
2. ... chocolate each week (eat)? *much*
3. ... to the theatre each year (go)? *many*
4. ... time reading the Holy Qur'an each week (spend)? *much*
5. ... books a year (read)? *many*
6. ... fresh juice every day (drink)? *much*

- 7 Now, write your own questions using *How much* and *How many*. Use the following words to help you.

carpets curtains films friends
TV pocket money DVDs chocolate
magazines beds water flowers

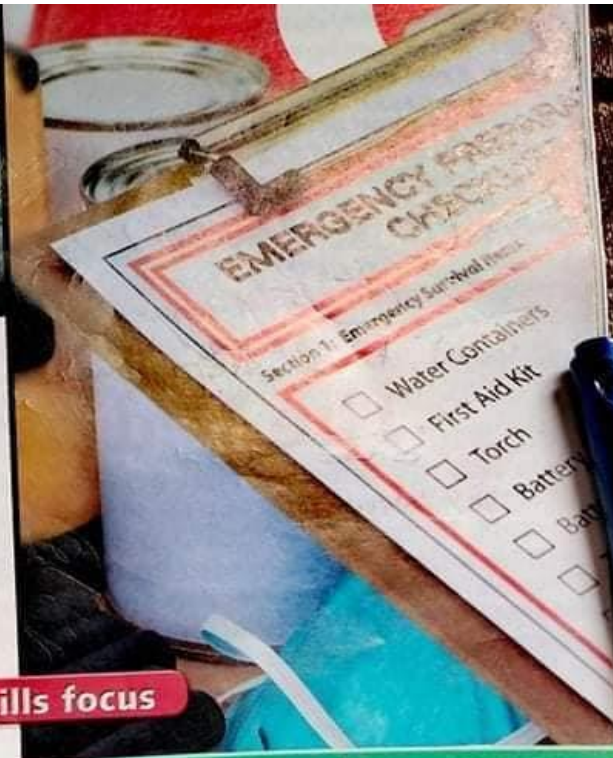
Example

How much water do you drink every day?
How many carpets are there in your bedroom?

- 8 In pairs, roleplay an interview asking and answering questions about possessions and lifestyle.

Handwritten signature

- ③ in the second picture there aren't any food on the table
- ④ in the second picture there are some chairs at the table.



Skills focus

Volunteer! Save lives!

الارواح
نوع

you start
the pictures.
o you think the
are? What do
ink the objects
other pictures
ed for?

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

كبح الانجاز مسعف اتحاد كارثة سيارة اعطى مساهمة
aid, ambulance, disaster, federation, medic, neutrality,
suffering, volunteer
مساندة
نوع

and the words

- ▶ A vehicle for carrying sick or injured people ambulance
- ▶ A sudden event that kills people or causes a lot of damage disaster
- ▶ A type of soldier who gives first aid during battles medic

crescent societies have developed guidelines include non-western tradition.

Reading Strategies: Predicting answers

- You probably know something about the topic of this article before reading it.
- Think carefully about the questions in exercise 2. Even if you don't know the answer, try to guess what it might be. Will the answer be a country, date, number or fact?
- If you have thought carefully about the questions in advance, finding the real answers becomes much easier.

READING

2 Following the Reading Strategies, answer these questions before reading the article.

1. How did the Red Crescent get its name?
2. Why is the Red Crescent important to the International Federation? It is important because the Red Crescent
3. What does the Red Crescent do to help people? The Red Crescent

respond to disasters such as earthquakes or fires

The Red Crescent

In 1877, the Ottoman Empire went to war with Russia. The medics who took care of the wounded soldiers on the Russian side marked their ambulances with a red cross. This was the symbol used by all countries to protect medics during battles. However, the cross reminded the Ottoman Empire of previous wars against soldiers carrying a similar flag. So the Ottoman officials used a red crescent to mark their ambulances instead. Some time later, other Muslim countries accepted this symbol, and it was formally adopted in 1929. So far, 33 Islamic countries have recognised the Red Crescent.

The Red Crescent Society is part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. This is a huge organisation that has 97 million members, volunteers and supporters in 187 National Societies. Red Crescent societies are important to the International Federation, as they have developed guidelines that include non-Western traditions.

Today, the Red Crescent is very important in responding to disasters such as earthquakes or fires, as well as providing aid to developing countries. A key principle of the organisation when providing this aid is neutrality. Red Crescent volunteers work to prevent suffering for everyone - regardless of nationality, race, religion or gender.

4 What do these relative pronouns refer to?

1. who (line 1)
 - a. soldiers
 - b. ambulances
 - c. medics
2. that (line 10)
 - a. members
 - b. organisation
 - c. 97 million
3. that (line 12)
 - a. traditions
 - b. organisation
 - c. guidelines



the most important objective is neutrally the Red Crescent has which organization works to prevent suffering for every one

5 Read the article on page 54 again and answer the questions.

The Jordan hashmite charity organization

1. What is the most important objective that the Red Crescent has which distinguishes it from other organisations?

2. Name other organisations that you know of in Jordan, which help people in need. What do they do?

3. What qualities do you think one should have to volunteer with the Red Crescent? volunteer with the Red Crescent should have some qualities such as being

LISTENING

6 Listen to this doctor talking about first aid. Identify his attitude, then complete the following table in your notebook.

First aid

Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Solution(s)
heat exhaustion	hot weather not enough water	nausea weakness headache stroke	give plenty of water put in shade

SPEAKING

7 Read the Speaking Strategies. Then, think of a project to help the people in need in your city. It could be in your neighbourhood, children in hospital or children in need. What do they need? What can you and your classmates do to help them? How can you convince your classmates to help them?

Speaking Strategies: Arguing persuasively

- Make your arguments simple and clear.
- If you need facts and examples.
- Think of reasons to back up your arguments. Use expressions like 'because' and 'the reason why'.
- Be practical. What can you and your classmates do to help? If your ideas are too complicated, people won't feel able to help.

WRITING

8 Write down your arguments from the previous exercise and practise saying them. Use linking words for coherence.

Language Development

- 1 Complete this dialogue with *some, any, a lot, a little, much or many*.

Jamil: Do you know an institution called Takaful?

Hakim: Yes, I know (1) a lot about this organisation.

Jamil: Can you give me (2) some information about it? Who works in it, and what do they do?

Hakim: So (3) many people joined the organisation since its foundation in 2011. Its main purpose is to encourage unity and team work in society. Volunteers establish a cultural and social bond to work together and help and support others. There are almost 15,000 volunteers helping out.

Jamil: Thank you so (4) much, Hakim. I didn't have (5) any idea about this organisation before.

Hakim: (6) a little help from friends is always useful!

- 2 Now, listen to the dialogue and check your answers.

What do you think?

Read the quotation. Translate it into Arabic.

"True charity is the desire to be useful to others without thought of recompense."

Emanuel Swedenborg

* How many concerts a year do you go to?
Not many.

- 3 In pairs, ask and answer questions using *How much...?, How many...?, a few, not many, not much, a little, or a lot of*.

Example

A: How many books do you read a month?
B: Only a few. / Not many.

- ... books a month (read)?
- ... chocolate a week (eat)?
- ... pizzas a month (have)?
- ... money on petrol a month (spend)?
- ... time learning English a week (spend)?
- ... concerts a year (go to)?
- ... tea every day (drink)?

- 4 The phrases in Column B are clues that help you guess the word in Column A. Can you guess all the words? The first letter of each word is given to you.

A	B
1. <u>chequ</u>	• a piece of paper • relating to money
2. <u>medic</u>	• a soldier in battle • first aid
3. <u>ambulance</u>	• relating to hospital • a kind of vehicle
4. <u>earn</u>	• relating to money • another word for 'to receive'
5. <u>volunteer</u>	• a person • relating to helping without being paid

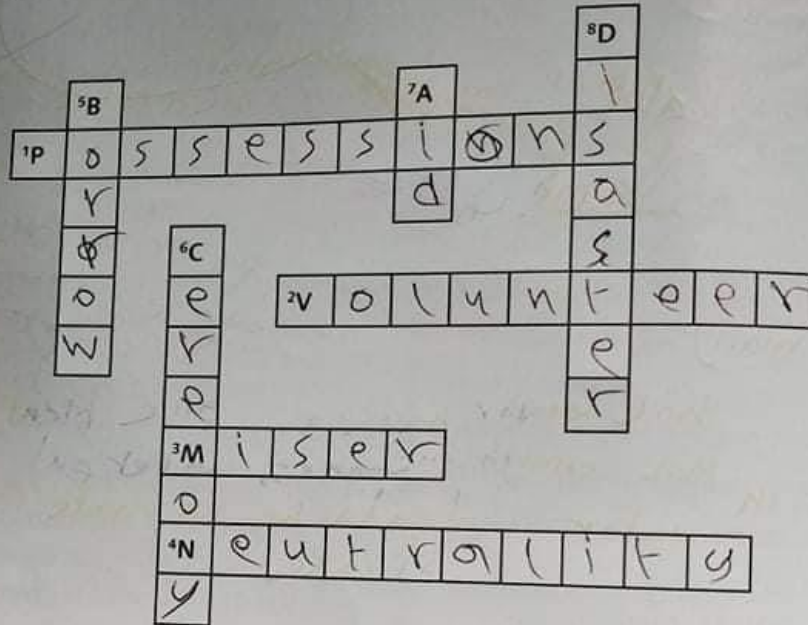
A * How many books do you read a month? only a few.

B * How much chocolate do you eat a week?
only a little

C * How many pizzas a month?
only a few

Crossword Puzzle

Read the clues and write the words in the puzzle.



ross

Things belonging to a person

A person who freely offers to take part in something or undertake a task

Someone who has a great desire to have money and hates to spend it

The state of not supporting either side in an argument or war

vn

to take something from someone and return it after having used it for a short time

formal celebration of a particular event

help, assistance or support

terrible event that causes great damage

Money doesn't bring happiness

First section

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the vocabulary from Module 5.

1. Huda is a miser. She is very rich, but she still refuses to spend any money on helping children in need.
2. Fadi is so excited about the promotion and raise. He wants to earn more money in order to buy a laptop for his mother.
3. Nadia took a sensible decision not to eat ice cream until she feels better.
4. Rami is so greedy. Although he got five gifts for his birthday, he still wanted more.
5. When economies collapse, many businesspeople lose all their money and become bankrupt.

Grammar

Quantity words and expressions

2 Complete the passage with the phrases from the box.

a lot of money a few pennies some bread and tea
many hours much money lots of bank notes a few

I know a man in my neighbourhood who used to be a miser. Every day, Mr Salameh spent (1) many hours after work counting his money, and (2) a few hours with his family. He didn't have (3) much money, but his only dream was to save (4) a lot of money.

One day, Mr Salameh saw a poor child selling flowers next to his house. The boy was feeling so cold that he couldn't speak. Mr Salameh felt so sad. He brought the child (5) some bread and tea, then went to his bedroom where he kept all the money under the bed. There were (6) lots of bank notes and (7) a few pennies. Mr Salameh realised then how bad he was and decided to become a different person. He didn't want to keep the money for himself anymore and started giving the money he had saved to charities and poor families. He also started spending more time with his family.

3 Look at the words in the box and answer the questions.

bank note penny cheque
bank account gold

1. Which two are cash?

bank note / penny

2. Which two are made of paper?

bank note / cheque

3. Which two are a deal between two sides?

cheque / bank account

4. Which two are made of metal?

penny / gold

4 Write these nouns in the correct column.

boat cheque traffic orange rain
money cheese orange juice
bank note oil city penny

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
boat	traffic
cheque	rain
bank note	orange juice
city	oil
penny	money
orange	cheese

5 Cross out the word that you cannot use in these expressions.

1. We have any / many / a few of the same interests.

2. Can you give me any / a few / a little advice?

3. Be careful when you cross the street. There's so much / so many / a lot of traffic on the roads.

4. I'm not losing a lot of / any / too much weight, so maybe I should do some / a few / any exercise.

5. He's very popular. He's got many / a lot of / a lot friends at school.

6 Complete the mini dialogue with any, some, little and much.

A: How (1) much fruit should we eat every day? I haven't had (2) any at all today. I'm sure that's not very healthy.

B: No, it isn't. You should eat five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. Have (3) some grapes. What would you like to drink? How about (4) some orange juice?

A: OK, just a (5) little juice, please; I don't usually drink a lot of juice.

Second section

Grammar

- 1 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

a. There weren't any people at the concert - the hall was full.

F

There were many people at the concert - the hall was full.

b. I've got a few coins in my pocket today. I can't buy that expensive laptop.

T

c. He hasn't got any money. He's very rich.

F

He has got a lot of money. He's very rich.

d. I've bought a lot of oranges. We can't make orange juice.

F

I haven't bought a lot of oranges. We can't make orange juice.

e. We haven't got much time for shopping. The bus is leaving in two hours; no need to hurry.

F

We have got a lot of time for shopping.

- 2 Look at the picture and complete the questions and answers using *much*, *many*, *any*, *a few*, *a lot of* or *some* with the verb *to be*.



1. How much glue is there?
There isn't any.

2. How many notebooks are there?
There is only one.

3. How many staplers are there?
There aren't any.

4. How many writing tools are there?
There are a lot of writing tools - one pencil, some crayons, and a colouring pencils.

5. Are there any scissors?
Yes, there's a pair of scissors.

6. Are there any paper clips?
Yes, but there aren't many.

Answer

3 Rearrange the words and add **much** or **many** to ask questions.

1. did / books / you / buy / yesterday / How _____ / ?

How many books did you buy yesterday?

2. brothers and sisters / have / you / do / How _____ / ?

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

3. times / you / brush / a day / How _____ / your teeth / do / ?

How many times a day do you brush your teeth?

4. your computer / How _____ / was / ?

How much was your computer?

5. water / she / drink / How _____ / did / ?

How much water did she drink?

6. people / invite / you / How _____ / did / ?

How many people did you invite?

7. mistakes / you / How _____ / make / did / ?

How many mistakes did you make?

Vocabulary Corner

4 Read the clues 1-6 and write the words in the puzzle. You are given the first letters.



1. a coin that has low value in a certain country **Penny**
2. a person who has a lot of money but is not generous **misser**
3. a group of people, or organisations joined together for a common purpose **FEDERATION**
4. showing a good sense of judgement **SENSIBLE**
5. a piece of paper money **BANK NOTE**
6. using more money, time or effort than one needs **WASTE**

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

Third section

Communication

Agreeing and disagreeing

- 1 Read the model text. In groups, talk about the person's skills and qualities.

I'm very good at art. I like drawing and designing things. However, I'm not very sociable. I'm shy, so I don't find it easy to talk to people. I'm good at working on my own. I'm very motivated and I don't need anyone else to tell me what to do. I'm hard-working and very creative. I've got good mathematical knowledge, and I am not bad at science. I don't mind working outdoors.

- 2 Complete the first two columns of each table on your own, based on the text above.

Best job	Why?	What is your opinion?
Architect	they like drawing and designing things	I think this job is good for the person's skills and

Worst job	Why?	What is your opinion?
science teacher	they're not very sociable	I think this job is not suitable for the person

- 3 Discuss your answers with a friend. Do you agree with your partner's answers? Write your opinion about your friend's answers in the third column of each table.

- 4 Use the model text to write about your own skills and qualities and what kind of jobs would / wouldn't suit you.

I am very active and I like challenging jobs. I am interested in social problems such as crimes, divorce, quarrels. I'm very sociable and I like meeting new people. I don't like to spend all the day in one place. I think the best job for me is to be a journalist or a lawyer. The worst job for me is to be a secretary.

In pairs, exchange your notes. Draw the two tables in your notebook. Then, complete them about your partner. Discuss your answers with them. Do you agree with the best / worst jobs for you?

Focus on writing

Punctuation: Short sentences

1 Add commas, capital letters and full stops to this text.

My favourite possessions are also the cheapest they cost very little they are my photo albums I make them myself from old notebooks that still have lots of blank pages in them I decorate the covers and paste my favourite photos in the notebooks under each photo I write something – about the day or people in the photo I have photos of my mum my dad my brother and my friends I love looking at the photos in my albums every now and then – they are like diaries the trouble is I've got so many albums now that I haven't got much more space left on my shelves

Spelling

ARMAD

2 Complete the words with the correct spelling.

After the war between the Ottoman Empire and Russia in the 19th century, the Ottoman officials started using a red crescent to mark their (1) ambulances as a symbol to protect (2) medics during battles.

Today, the Red Crescent Society is a huge worldwide organisation that has millions of members and (3) volunteers. It is a society that plays an important role in responding to (4) disasters and preventing (5) suffering for all people without exceptions. That is why, one of its main characteristics is (6) neutrality when providing (7) aid.

Linking words: Conjunctions

- 3 Complete this paragraph using the words from the box. One of the words is used more than once.

so and but although

Last week, I decided to donate some of the possessions that I no more needed to a charity organisation. (1) Although don't use most of them now, I never thought of giving them away. One of the unwanted items that I owned was my snowboard. I loved it when I was younger, (2) but I thought someone else could find it more useful (3) and more fun to own. It was quite expensive, (4) and I'm sure there are lots of children who can't afford to buy a new snowboard, (5) so I would like to give away my old one.



Guided writing

- 4 Write descriptions of some of your possessions that you don't need anymore using the linking words from exercise 3. When did you get these things? Why do you like them? Why don't you need them anymore?

I have a small bicycle my father gave it to me on my sixth birthday. I used to cycle inside our house, and I liked it so much. But as I grew older, I couldn't ride it any more because it was too small for me and I was no longer interested in riding a bicycle.

- 1 Salma is a salesperson in a flower shop. She is talking about her work. Complete the text with *some, any, many, much, a little, little, a few* or *a lot*. Two of the words are used more than once. (1 mark each)

"I arrive at work at 9 o'clock every morning. I take out onto the street just (1) a few of our green plants but (2) a lot of our flowers. We haven't got (3) many rare plants, just (4) a few of them. We haven't got (5) any orchids in our shop. They are too expensive. We have (6) some very nice bouquets that cost just (7) a little money. Those, for example, are not expensive at all. Dozens of customers come to the shop every day, so there's very (8) little time to talk to the other salespeople. I don't earn (9) much money, but (10) some months, like December and January, I sell more and then I earn more."

10

- 2 Complete the questions about Salma, and use the words in brackets to answer them. (2 marks each)

1. How / green plants / take out onto the street? (a few)

How many green plants does she take out

2. have / rare plants? (many)

Have they got many plants?

3. have / orchids? (any)

Have they got any orchids?

4. Why / not have / orchids? (any)

Why haven't they got any orchids?

5. earn / money? (much)

Does she earn much money?

10

- 3 Choose the correct answers. (2 marks each)

1. Have you got _____ pizzas with spinach?

☒ a. any

b. few

c. a little

2. I love chocolate. I usually eat _____.

a. few

b. much

☒ c. a lot

3. How _____ is that bag?

a. many

☒ b. much

c. any

4. I _____ any garlic on my pizza, please!

a. want

b. need

☒ c. don't want

5. Although the world is becoming too materialistic, there are still _____ compassionate people who donate things they don't need.

☒ a. many

b. much

c. a lot

10

Subject:

Unit 5

Countable And Uncountable Nouns

الاسماء المحددة والاسماء غير محدودة

Countable

* الاسماء المحددة

هي الاسماء التي نستطيع ان نعد بها بالواحد وفي اسماء لها مفرد وجمع
Car → Cars tree → trees
man → men child → children

Uncountable

* الاسماء الغير محدودة

هي الاسماء التي لا نعد بالواحد وليس لها مفرد وجمع وهناك
انواع مختلفة من الاسماء الغير محدودة

money - water - sugar
tea - rice - air

اسماء تدل على كمية

اسماء تدل على امكان وجودها في كل مكان

Knowledge - beauty - anger
Love - happiness - Fear



Subject:

هالاه كلمات وتعابير معينة تخدم في الاسم وبعض الكلمات مع الاسم المعدد والآخر مع غير المعدد

الكلمات

♥ Few / a few القليل * Salma has a few friends.

♥ many الكثير * we need many hours to finish.

♥ little / a little قليل * He only has a little money.

♥ much كثير * How much is that Computer.

♥ A lot of الكثير * She drank a lot of water.

♥ Any أي * Have you got any salt

♥ Some بعض * Sami drank some coffee.

LOVE

