

Judo	رياضة الجودو	Tennis	_{oni} .	Bossaball	كرة لطائرة مع القفز
Table tennis	نس لطاولة (بينج بونج)	Ice diving	لغوص حت الجليد	Volley ball	كرة لطائرة
Hockey	هوكي – نزلج مع عصا	Golf	جولف	Practise	يمارس
Boring	ممل	Indoors	<i>داخل لمنزل و مب</i> خ	<u>Kick</u>	يركل
Metal	معدن	<u>Competition</u>	منافسة	Use	
<u>Hit</u>	يضرب	Head	لواس	Feet	لأرجل
Both	كليهما	<u>Popular</u>	مشهور-	<u>Rules</u>	لقواعد
Same	غسهم – ناتهم – کماهم	<u>Pick</u>	لتقط	Ran	ركض
<u>Pitch</u>	ملعب	<u>Goalkeeper</u>	באנות אמנים	<u>Goal</u>	مرمی – لهدف
<u>Throw</u>	, s.	<u>Team</u>	فريق	<u>Touch</u>	يلمس
<u>Referee</u>	الحكم	<u>Game</u>	للعبة	<u>Make sure</u>	يؤكَد- يَحقق
<u>Follow</u>	يتبعون	Glove	كڤ- نَفَازُ	<u>Racquet</u>	مضرب التنس
<u>Court</u>	ملعب صغب لتننس والسلة	Net	شبكة	Over	فوق
Inside	ناخل	Lines	لخطوط	<u>Umpire</u>	حكم لتنس
<u>Decide</u>	يتقور	<u>Points</u>	بقاط الربح	<u>Win</u>	يربح - فوز- يكسب
<u>Behave</u>	يتصرف	Differences	فروقات - ختلافات	<u>Facts</u>	حقائق
<u>Opinions</u>	أواء	Mainly _{adv}	بشكل رئيسم	Main _{adj}	رئيسم
<u>Support</u>	يدعم	Have to + V₁	يضطر – مضطر	Don't have to	ىيس مضطرا
Can	يستطيع – بامكانه	Can't	(يستطيع – (يم <i>كنك</i>	<u>Judge</u>	بحكم
Middle	פועש.	<u>Well-trained</u>	محكم لتدريب	<u>Diver</u>	غواص



Once	حينما	Seal	فقمة	Penguin	بطريق
Observe	تلاحظ	Surface	سطح الماء	<u>Catch</u>	لتقط
Original	صلح	Spot	قطة – بقعة	Mess	فوة
Miss	بقتقد	Match	ىباراة- يوصل -	Earn	يكسب
Area	منطقة	Guard	يحرس – حارس	<u>Quote</u>	يقتبس
A good sport	نو روح رياضية	Respect	الاحترام	<u>Teammate</u>	رميل لفريق
Opponent	الخصم	Accept	يقبل	Excuses	عذار
Injury	صابة	Train hard	يتدرب باجتهاد	Realise	يدرك
Dream	ځلم – طموح	Participate	ي <i>شارك</i>	Compete	ينافس
Championship	بطولة	Wait	ينتظر	Athlete	(عب يُوي
Take part in	يشارك	Olympic games	لعاب لأولومبية	Athletics	لعاب لقوى
Fencing	المبارزة	Medal	عياليه	Chariot racing	سباق لعربات
Throwing	8	Runner	Size	Sword	السيف
Gymnastic	لجمباز	Stretch	bba – bia	TOOK PLACE	حلثت
Athens	ثينًا (عاكمية ليونان)	<u>Modern</u>	الحابث	<u>Receive</u>	يتلقى
Crown	21	Olive leaves	وراق لزيتون	<u>Lasted</u>	متدت.
Barely	الكاد	Nowadays	في هذه الأيام	Rugby	كرة القدم لأمريكية
Chess	لشطرنج	Surfing	ركوب الأمواج – ركمجة	Flexible _{adj}	مون
Competitors	لمنافسين	charity	حسان	Event	حيث
Donation	التبرع	<u>Collect</u>	يجمع	Victory	التصر

Decisions:	Blame		Violence	
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	22	/ //		
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	1 1	///	11	1 1
	8/		// /	
	125	23	/ /	11
		E >	1 1	1 1
		1 SE		J.
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		19	/ /	
	1 /			
	1-1-1			
E E E	1 1	2		



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 <u>it</u>. 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, <u>they</u> 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.

- a. How do you think players should behave when there is no referee watching the game?
- b. Find two differences between the rules of tennis and the rules of football.
- c. What are the other rules for playing football?
- d. 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.



The Olympic Games are a tradition from Ancient Greece. <u>They</u> took place in Athens over 2,700 years ago. The modern Olympic Games began in 1896. Many of the sports we see today were at the original games.

The modern Olympic Games happen every four years just as they did in Ancient Greece.

In Ancient Greece, winners received a crown of olive leaves to put on their heads. The modern Olympic Games started to give medals – gold, silver and bronze – in 1908. In Ancient Greece, the games lasted Five days. Now **they** last for about 16 days.

Four sports were at the first modern Olympic Games and are still there now. **They** are athletics, swimming, fencing and gymnastics. Some sports that were played in the ancient games, like chariot racing, are barely even known nowadays. Some sports, like volleyball and basketball, were not in the Olympic Games until the 1900s. In 2016, there will be two new sports – golf and rugby. Some sports, such as chess and surfing, are not Olympic sports.

- 1) If you were participating in the Olympic Games and you came second,
- 2) Which medal would you receive a silver, bronze or gold medal?
- 3) What are the similarities between the modern Olympic Games and the ancient Greek games?
- 4) Do you think chess and surfing should be Olympic sports? Why/Why not?
- 5) What sports would you like to see included in the Olympic Games? Explain your choices.
- 6) When did the modern Olympics begin? And where did it take place before?
- 7) How often do the Olympic Games happen?
- 8) What are the differences between the modern Olympic Games and the ancient Greek games?
- 9) What are the underlined words referring to?
- 10) Quote the phrase which shows the sports in the first modern Olympics?
- 11) What are the meanings of the following words:
- **a)** A round flat piece given to someone who won a competition. **b)** A modern sports events held every four years.

Revolve _v	10.11	Planet		Solar system	
Revolve v	يدور	riallet		Solal System	
24				_	
Galaxy		Universe	1-1	Satellite	
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Spaceship		Milky way	$\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$	Astronaut	
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Float	يطوف	Fall apart	يتجزأ	Space shuttle	مركبة فضائية
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_/	////				
Scrap		Scrapyard		Orbital debris	1 6
	1		1.1		
£			17		2"
Screwdriver		Solution	1 /	Serious	- خطیر
Rubbish		Clear	/-	Although	2.7
Rocket	1 1	Weigh _v	يزن	Return	يعود
Tidy up	یرتب	Dangerous _{adj}	خطي	Danger _n	
Holes		Task	مهمة	<u>Specialists</u>	المتخصصين
Education	تعليم	Space training center	مركز تدريب الفضاء	<u>Astronaut</u>	
<u>Crew</u>		spacesuit		<u>Flight</u>	طيران

Attendants	الحاضري	Tourism _n	سياحة	<u>Tourist</u> _n	
Passengers		Spend	يمضىي — يقضىي	Atmosphere	
<u>Gravity</u>	جاذبية	<u>Prediction</u>	_	<u>Cause</u> _v	يسبب
<u>Traffic</u>	_	Chance		<u>Holiday</u>	
<u>Miss</u>	ï	We Both	كلينا	<u>Compass</u>	1/1
Zero gravity	انعدام الجاذبية	navigate	يوجّه الملاحة	<u>Launch</u>	يطلق
<u>catapult</u>	- منجنیق	Destination	الوجهة	<u>Astronomer</u>	/ /
<u>Map</u>	خريطة	Force	1 1	<u>Trip</u>	1 /
<u>Imagine</u>	يتخيل	Offer	يعرض	<u>journey</u>	نز هة
<u>Afford</u>	يتحمل	<u>Expensive</u>	غالية الثم	<u>Fuel</u>	1.1
<u>Huge amount</u>	كمية ضخمة	Survive	يبقون على قيد الحياة – ينجون	<u>Undo</u>	7-/
<u>Seatbelt</u>	t 19	Carry	يحمل	<u>Method</u>	طريقة –
<u>Protection</u>	حماية	Accident	7	<u>Covering</u>	تغطية
Indicating	مشيرا ألى	Speed	1 1	<u>New</u> <u>condition</u>	الظروف الجديدة
Become used to	يعتاد – يألف – يتأقلم	Enough	مايكفي	<u>Pay</u>	يدفع
Break of	يفصل	Separate	يفصل	Turn into peaces	يمزق
<u>Wonder</u>	يتساءل – يتعجب	Reach	يصل	<u>Invent</u> _v	يخترع
<u>sundial</u>	ساعة الشمسية	Allow	يسمح	Invention n	
<u>Prayer</u>		Ships		Message	
<u>State</u>		Cure		Description	
<u>Sample</u>	عينة	Climate change	تغير المناخ	Global warming	

Do you ever wonder how aeroplanes and ships reach their **destinations** without getting lost? The history of science shows us that it's more than just luck! **Astronomers** studied the universe for a long time and found ways to map the Earth by looking at the stars. Muslim astronomers, like Al Fazari and Al Khawarizmi, changed the way we understand our planet, and others, like Ibn Al Shatir, showed us how to **navigate** <u>it</u>. Ibn Al Shatir invented both the magnetic **compass** and the **sundial**. These inventions allowed people to find their way to Mecca more easily, and even to know the times for **prayer** throughout the day. Today, aeroplanes and ships use the compass for navigation.

- 1. What will people be able to do in zero gravity?
- 2. Did Newton think that space travel would be possible one day? Explain your answer.
- 3. Do you think space travel will become more popular for tourists in the future? Why/Why not?
- 4. Quote the sentence that expresses how scientists change the methods of our lives.
- 5. Find words from the text which mean: an instrument that shows direction, place where one is going, scientists who study stars and planets.
- 6. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

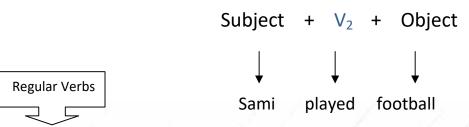
Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense.

1) In t	the 25th century, spaceships	_ (travel) to Mars. The crew and the		
pa	ssengers (no	t need) spacesuits.		
2) If p	eople buy more cars in the	near future, there _	(be) a lot of traffic.	
3)	tourists	(spend) their holid	days on another planet?	
4) No	, they won't. 25th-century sp	paceships(have) a normal atmosphere and	
gra	avity.			

Brave _{adj} Honest _{adj} Clever _{adj}	شريف ــ ــ	Moral _n Focused _{adj} Creative _{adj} Frightening _{adj}	-	Moral _{adj} Dedicated _{adj} Great _{adj}	– نفسه عظیم –
Theft _n		Threaten _v	يهدد	Attack	يهجم
Grab _v	يمسك	Injure _v	يصيب – يتأذى	Save	ينقذ – يحفظ
<u>Attackers</u>	مهاجمین	<u>While</u>	بينما	<u>Conversation</u>	
Tape	شريط تسجيل	Locked		Luck	
Experience n	-	<u>Report</u>	تقریر - یرسل تقریر	<u>Reporter</u>	مذيع –
Going on	يحدث	Usually _{adv}		Usual _n	
<u>Unusual</u> _n	غير عادي	<u>Strange</u>	غريب	Point _v	يشير
Guns		Run _v	یرکض – پهرب	Escape	يهرب
Property	ملكية	Conference		<u>Helmet</u>	
Courageous adj		Courage n		Intelligent	
Crashed _{v2}		Sky		Driver	
Dialogue		Share	يتشارك	Kind	لطيف
<u>Recognize</u>	يتعرّف - يميز	Cousins		Gift	هدية
WALLET		Jog _v	يهرول – ينكت	<u>Terrible _{adi}</u>	فظيع-
Horrible _{adj}	فظیع -	<u>Headache</u>		<u>Headmaster</u>	مدير المدرسة
<u>Journalist</u>		<u>Interview</u>	- يقابل	Steal	يسرق
Blood		Arm		<u>Wound</u>	
<u>Army</u>	جيش	Fought _{v2_fight}		<u>Battle</u>	
ایجب :Should	view: ينظر	in order to: c	hase: يطارد		

		ll .			
<u>Care</u>	يعتني – يهتم- عناية	Caring	العناية	<u>Nurse</u>	
<u>Patient</u>	مريض	Compassion 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
Event _n		Compassionate		<u>Caring</u>	
<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 _{v3}</u>	مصابين
At once		<u>Train</u>	یدرّب	<u>Possible</u>	
Was noticed	1	Was Set up	– جُهزت	<u>Mosque</u>	
<u>Voluntary</u>		<u>Sick</u>	مريض	<u>Own</u>	خاصته - يمتلك
<u>Healthier</u>	-	<u>Comfortable</u>	مريح	Importance n	أهمية
Important _{adj}	مهم	<u>Differ</u> √	يختلف	<u>Different</u> adj	
<u>Support</u>	يدعم	<u>ls 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>	ت	<u>Pilot</u>	طيار	<u>Fly</u>	يطير
<u>Jump</u>	يقفز	<u>Joy</u>		<u>Enjoy</u>	يستمتع
<u>Join</u>	ينضم	Interested in	مهتم ب	<u>Attend</u>	يحضر
<u>Solo</u>	انفراديا –	<u>Display</u>		<u>Championship</u>	
<u>Award</u>		<u>Talent</u>	مو هبة	<u>Violent</u>	
Weapon:		trouble:		confidence:	
Cheat:	يغش	cause:	يسبب		1 المبني للمجهول be V3

Past simple



Verb 1 : base form	Verb 2: past
Play	Play ed
Stay	Stay ed
Study	Stud ied
Walk	walk ed

V₁ V₂ V₁ V₂

Do Did Go Went

- عد إضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي المنتهي ب y قبلها حرف صامت (ساكن غير علّة) تُقلب y إلى (i) ثم نصيف ed
 - travelled : عند إضافة (ed) للفعل travelled نضاعف الحرف -
 - بوجود الفعل المساعد (did) في أي جملة (نفي أو السؤال) يكون الفعل الأساسي بالتصريف الأول V1 (مصدر أو مضارع مجرّد من أحرف الزيادة: ed, ing, s)

1	What		When	<u> </u>
	Where	أين	Who	
.9	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)..... 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:

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

- J 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)

حداث متز امنه في الماضم

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:

	•••••				
- He trained at	t the sport c	enter			
The trained at	. the sport c	Zireci.			
lot					
		1	7		
Oid			2./	,	
			3	~.)	
B- He was in Aq	aha last wa	ok	K	1,5	
- ne was iii Aq	ana iasi we	ek.	1	E. (/	\
				1	. \
Vas					
				10	7.7
Where		7			1.1
/ /	7 7	7	7	1	
lot					
- We were you	ing.			10	
			·····	•••••••	
•••••					
Wo wore lets	hocausa of	thatraff:	•		
- We were late	e 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.
ĺ	Where you (visit) last holiday?
_	When I(be) asleep last night, Sami(play) computer games.
-	Rami and Malek (be) late.
Νe	egate the sentences below (make into negative form):
	I helped my mum yesterday
	He made nice dinner.
<u>Ch</u>	nange 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

Worksheet: 8th module 3 What's a hero
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 \underline{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.

- 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:	7
1. During times of war, Rufaida helped soldiers wounded in battle. During times of peace	e, she
helped the sick from the area near the Prophet's mosque, Peace Be Upon Him.	
2. Your own answers:	
3. Your own answers:	- 72

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.

Crop	محصول ح	wheat	_ <u>></u>
inspire	ألهم	Poverty	
Hardworking	مجتهد	Remain	يبقى
Tent	خيمة	C attle	ماشية ح
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 (ئْزُل)	Life Life	Lives
Land	أرض	Dry	جاف
Hard (n)	صعب ــ صلب	Hard (adv)	باجتهاد – بجد
Desert	صحراء	Dessert	حلوی
Little	قليل	Take care	يعتني
Make sure	يتأكد – يؤكد	Enough	مايكفي
Survive	يبقى على قيد الحياه	Medicine	طب ــ دواء
Patient _n	مريض	Patient (adj)	صبور
Strong	قوي	Bring	يحضر
Traditional _{adj}	تقليدي	Treatment	علاج
Treat (v)	يعالج	Neighbor	جار
A lot	الكثير	<u>Depend</u>	يعتمد
How long	إلى متى ـ كم من الوقت	Move	ينحرك

Anas Al-Marris

Understand		Dlan	خطة _ يخطط
Understand	يفهم	Plan	
Whole	کامل	Language	لغة
challenging	مثير للتحدي	Chef	طباخ
Meal	وجبة	Crew	طاقم
<u>Trip</u>	رحلة	Abroad	خارج البلد
Medical _{adj}	طبي	Information	معلومات
Nearby	فريب	<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	كِلية	<u>Heart</u>	قاب
Almost	تقريبا	<u>Most</u>	معظم – الأكثر
Alert	منتبه – ينبه	<u>Hurt</u>	يؤذ <i>ي</i>
Thyme	ز عتر	<u>Mind</u>	دماغ ــ يمانع
Check	يتأكد ــ يفحص	<u>wait</u>	ينتظر
Wear	يلبس	Record	سجل — يسجل
Storytelling	القاء القصص	Skill	مهاره
Achievemnt	انجاز	Impressive	مثبر للاعجاب
Distenctive	مميز – محدد	Classical	تقليدي ــ أصلي
Exeptional	استثنائي	Compete v	يباري- ينافس
Competiton n	منافسة	Patriotism	وطنية
Local	محلي	<u>Trade</u>	تجارة
Kind	نوع ـ لطيف	<u>Entertaining</u>	ممتع

Anas Al- Marri

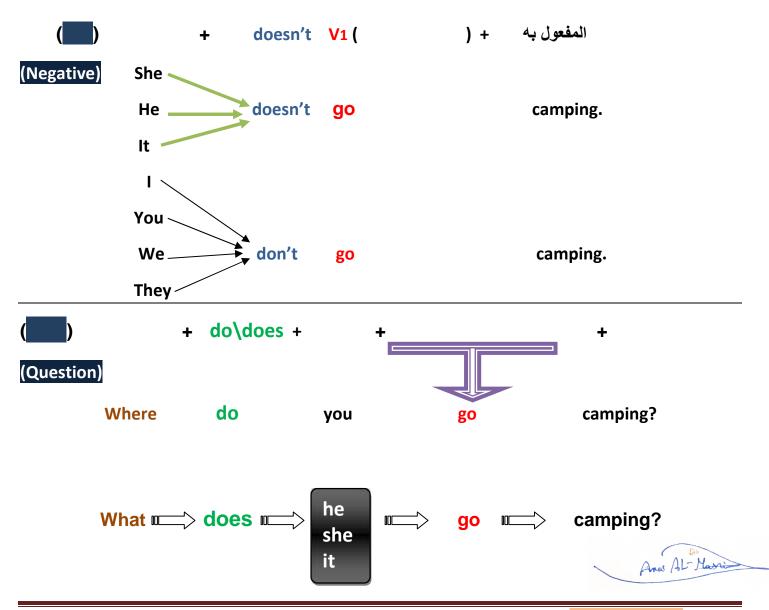
		•	
<u>Audience</u>	جمهور	Way	طريقة
<u>Poem</u>	قصيدة	Tell	Told
<u>Entertainment</u>	تسلية	Exist _v	يتواجد
<u>Intelligence</u> n	نكاء	Against	ضد
Сору	ينسخ – نسخة	ارعها Was, were	من Is, am, are
<u>Piece</u>	قطعة	Literature	أدب
<u>Skill</u>		Impressive	
<u>Develop</u>	يطوّر	<u>Century</u>	قرن = 100 سنة
Decade	عقد = 10 سنوات	Believe	يعتقد – يؤمن
<u>Apprecite</u>	يبجل – يحترم	<u>Variety</u>	تنوع
Cleverness	ذكاء	Fun	مرح
Physical	بدني — جسماني	Speed	السرعة
Old-fashioned _{adj}	قديم الطراز	Fashion	موضة
Improve	يحسّن	<u>Prove</u>	يثبت
<u>Fact</u>	حقيقة	<u>Opinion</u>	رأ <i>ي</i>
<u>Famous</u>	مشهور	Intelligent _{adj}	نکي
Poem n	قصيدة	Poetry _n	شعر
Poet n	شاعر	Admired adj	قدير
Was Be born	ۇلِد	Exceptional	استثنائي
Were Express	يعبّر	Patriotism	وطنية
Distinctive _{adj}	مميز	Discuss	يناقش
<u>Concerns</u>	هموم ــ شؤون ـ	Include	يتضمن – يضمّن
Sayings	أمثال	Among	يتضمن – يضمّن بيـن (للجمع)
Achievemnt n	انجاز	<u>Achieve</u> _v	ينجز

And Al Mari

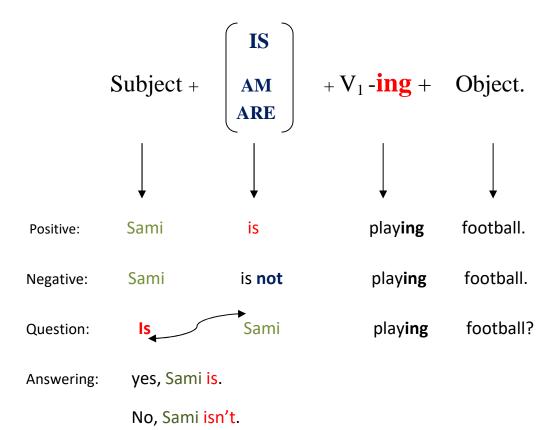
الشباب
المتمني
يمارس
يدعم – دعم
يبقى في الذاكرة – يكون
مهرجان
يسمي نسبة ل
يتنافسون
قضية - مسأله



بعض الأفعال بدل أن نضيف S **Present simple** كما تنص القاعدة ، نضيف es المفعول به V1 الأفعال تشمل ماينتهي ب O, ch, sh, x, ss He goes camping. Pass → passes She Watch → watches lt Wash→wash**es** We camping. Do → do**es** He You they She I It



Present Continuous



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.
حقائق عامة أو علمية : Facts	أحداث مؤقته :Temporal Action
The sun rises from the east.	He is working late.
People like coffee in the morning.	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.

be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want, understand.

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 move₉

Suggested answers

- In the past, writing was first used to keep records of local trade.
- 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.
- Answers may include: reading stories can improve your vocabulary, feed your imagination and provide entertainment.
- 4. Students' own answers

Ana Al- Marie

Answer the question. (9 marks)

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".

- 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.

Anas Al- Marris

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

Treatment, admi	re, hard-w	orking, lifes	style, t	traditional
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1.	This man is a person; he always goes to work and does the best he
	could.
2.	Imy 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\	
1)	People (tell) stories and poems for entertainment around the world before writing
٥١	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?
J	In what way is your life different? Invite your friend to stay
J	Do you miss your old friends?