Unit 1

***Life Stories***

car accident حادث سيارة

event حدث هام

forever للأبد

convert to يتحول الى

faith ايمان

decide يقرر

spend spent **يقضي وقت \ ينفق مال**

traditional تقليدي / قديم

institute معهد

method أسلوب

Photo = photograph **صورة ضوئية**

tale قصة – حكاية

profile موجز حياة شخص

relative أقارب

moved to انتقل الى

grow up يكبر

academic أكاديمي

ride rode يركب حيوان / دراجة

neighborhood حي

involve in يتعرض لـ / ينخرط في

***Early life***

Mark Hanson was born in Walla, Walla, Washington , in the USA but when he was

**عمل شمالي كبر انتقل عائلته**

young his family moved and he grew up in Northern California . His father worked as

**نفس أحب ولد صغير مملوء أكاديمي**

an academic and the house was full of books. As a young boy , Mark liked the same

**الحي حول ركب الرياضة الأطفال**

things that many children do. He played sports , rode around the neighborhood on

**الجامعة أراد**

his bike and wanted to go to university . But, when he was 17 years old, he was

**للأبد حياته غير حدث حادث حدث له**

involved in a car accident . This event was to change his life forever.

Later Life **غير الدين الاسلامي تحول الى الحادث**

After the accident in 1977, he converted to the Islamic faith and changed his

**قضى يدرس قرر بعد ذلك**

name to Hamza Yusuf . Then he decided he would study Islam and he spent four

**درس عاش السعــــــــــودية الامارات العربية المتحدة**

years in the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia . He also lived and studied in

**معهد الزيتونة افتتح افريقيا غرب**

West Africa . In 1996 , he started The Zaytuna Institute in California where they

**متزوج اساليب التدريس القديمة مستخدما**

teach Islamic studies using traditional teaching methods. He is married and has five children – all boys. **Lesson 1 :** **ANSWERS:**

**Mark Hanson**

**1- Walla Walla, Washington, US 2- Northern California**

**3- he was an academic 4- sports, riding his bike**

**5- He had a car accident.**

**Hamza Yusuf 1- converted to Islam 2- study Islam**

**3- UAE and Saudi Arabia 4 -started the Zaytuna Institute**

**5- He has five children.**

**Lesson 1 2b:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **/d/** | **/ t /** | **/ id /** |
| involved  lived  changed  moved  played  studied | worked  liked | decided  converted  wanted  started |

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**My Friend**

My friend Ali was born in Khulais . He grew up in Makkah . He went to Okaz elementary and intermediate school. When he was 14, his family moved to Jeddah. He studied at The Red Sea school. After that, he attended King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah. He studied medicine and now he is a doctor at King Fahd Hospital.

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**Lesson two**

**Unforgettable memories**

forget ينسى

unforgettable لا ينسى

alone بمفرده

tending يرعى

goats الماعز

narrow ضيق

stony صخري

path طريق جبلي ضيق

band عصابة

galloping يسرع بالخيول

fierce عنيف – قاس

cutlasses سيف صغير

thief لص

frightened خائف

shaking all over يرتجف كل جسمه

suddenly فجأة

**Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves**

**عبر يقودهم بهدوء الماعز يرعى وحيدا**

Ali Baba was alone. He was tending the goats quietly and was leading them across a

**فجأة التل الجانب الاخر الوادي طريق صخري ضيق**

narrow stony path into a new valley on the other side of the hill. Suddenly, Ali Baba

**الممر يسرعون عصابة كبيرة أمام**

saw in front of him a large band of men who were galloping up the path on their

**أدرك سيوف يحملون عنيفين بدوا**

horses. The men looked fierce and were carrying cutlasses. When Ali Baba realized

**يرتجف خائف شعر اللصوص**

that the men were thieves, he felt very frightened. He was shaking all over, but then

**بسرعة غطاء مورق**

he spotted a tall tree next to him which had a large leafy crown. Ali Baba quickly

**نزلوا من فوق الجياد الشجرة من تسلق**

climbed the tree. From the tree Ali Baba watched. The thieves all dismounted their

**جدار جبلي أمام وقف العصابة قائد**

horses. Then the leader of the band stoodin front of the mountain wall and

**الجدار دهشة سمسم كلمات قال**

proclaimed the words, ‘Open Sesame’. To Ali Baba’s amazement, a door in the wall

**الداخل اللصوص فتح**

of the mountain side opened and the thieves walked inside!

**1b- ANSWERS:**

**1- He was tending the goats. 2 They were carrying cutlasses.**

**3- He felt very frightened and he was shaking all over.**

**4- He climbed a tree.**

**5- They dismounted their horses and the leader stood in front of the mountainside and said, ‘Open Sesame’. Then they walked inside the mountain.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2- Grammar builder : The past simple Vs The past progressive**

**ANSWERS: 1-b 2-a sentence 2**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**ANSWERS2 b :**

**1- was 2- was tending 3- was leading 4- saw**

**5- were galloping 6- were carrying 7- realized 8- felt**

**9- was shaking 10 -spotted 11- climbed 12- watched**

**13 –stood 14 -opened 15- walked**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**1-The Past Simple Tense**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Last* السابق**  ***Yesterday* أمس**  ***ago* منذ**  **في الماضي**  ***in the past***  ***once ذات مرة***  ***one day* يوما ما** | ***I- He- She- It +مفرد was***  ***We- You – They + جمع were***  ***ed – V2*** | **اثبات** |
| ***Didn't +V1***  ***I- He- She- It +مفرد was not***  ***We- You – They + جمع were not*** | **نفي** |
| ***Was + الفاعل …………………………?***  ***Were + الفاعل …………………………?***  ***Did + الفاعل + V1 …………………………?*** | **سؤال** |

***Choose the right answer :-***

1-Last year , we …………….. at an elementary school .

**a- was b- were c- are d- is**

2-Khaled …………. at home yesterday .

**a- was b- were c- are d- is**

3-…………… you in Riyadh last month .

**a- was b- were c- are d- is**

4-……………. Your friend with you in Riyadh ?

**a- was b- were c- are d- is**

5-Where ………………. your brother last week ?

**a- was b- were c- are d- is**

6-A year ago , I ……………. in Egypt .

**a- was b- were c- are d- is**

7-Were you at school yesterday ? …………………………. .

**a- Yes, I was. b-Yes , I did. c-Yes , he was. d-Yes, I were.**

8-Were your friends in Jeddah last week ? …………………………. .

***a-Yes, they did. b- Yes, I was c- Yes, they were. d-Yes, they are.***

9- I ………………….my aunt a **week ago .**

**a-visited b-visit c-am visiting d-will visit**

10- The party ………………………at 8 o’clock last night .

**a-starts b- starting c- started d- start**

11- When …………………..you finish writing the report ? Only yesterday .

**a-do b- did c- does d- would**

12- They ……………………attend the school last month .

**a- didn’t b-don’t c-aren’t d-haven’t**

13-I ………………………..my friend Ahmad two days ago .

**a- sees b-saw c- seen d-see**

14- ………………………you finish your work on time yesterday?

**a-Was b-Were c-Did d-Have**

15-I ……………………..a new shirt last month .

**a-buy b- buying c-bought d-buys**

16-Last week , we …………………………Cairo .

**a-visited b-visit c-visiting d-visits**

17-Yesterday, Dina …………………….to school late

**a-goes b-go c-going d-went**

18**-…………………………………you watch last night's film .**

**a- Are b-Do c-Did d-Have**

19**-I …………………………………him two days ago .**

**a-met b- meeting c-meet d- meets**

20- She ……………………….yesterday .

**a-come b-doesn't come c-didn't come d-comes**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

***The Past Progressive Tense***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Form تكوينه*** | ***Negation النفي*** | ***Question السؤال*** | ***key words علاماته*** |
| **was**  **+ v. + ing**  **were** | **was not**  **+ v. + ing**  **were not** | **Was +**  **فاعل+ + v.+ ing?**  **were** | **While= as بينما**  **When عندما** |

**Form**: **was -were + verb + ing**

***I We***

***He***

***She was You were***

***It They***

***Singular* مفرد *plural جمع***

**يعبر ان حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر لفترة زمنية معينة وانتهى في الماضي .**

**Past future**

**now**

Yesterday , I ***was playing*** football from 3 to 5 .

Last night ,they ***were watching*** T.V. from 8 to 10.

**يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين أحدهما كان مستمرا في الماضي ولكن قطعه حدث آخر.**

***Past now future***

**was /were + v.+ ing** **when**  **ed- V2**

**When** **ed- V2** **was / were + v. + ing**

**While****was- were + v. +ing**  **ed- V2**

**ed- V2****While**  **was- were + v. + ing**

3-When hey ***found*** a treasure **,** they ***were digging*** a well .

4-When he ***came*** running ,we ***were waiting*** for the bus .

**عند النفي نضع كلمة not بعد was – were**

They ***were not studying*** .They ***were playing*** football .

She ***was not cooking*** . She ***was cleaning*** the room .

**عند السؤال نستخدم was- were كفعل مساعد نبدأ به الجملة أو بعد كلمة الاستفهام**

***Was*** he work***ing*** there ?

***Were*** you play**ing** tennis ?

***Were*** they study***ing*** English ?

What ***were*** they do***ing*** when he called ?

When ***were*** they mend***ing*** the bike ?

Why ***were*** you runn***ing*** so fast yesterday ?

**و عند الإجابة على السؤال : نقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد**

Were they watching the match ? ***Yes, they were . or No, they weren't .***

Was he studying at home ? ***Yes, he was . or No, he wasn't*** .

Were you doing your homework ? ***Yes, I was . or No , I wasn't .***

**Choose the right answer :**

1- My clothes became wet when it……………….**.**

**a-rained b- was raining c- has rained d- rains**

2-While we………………… television ,our father came home .

**a) were watching b-was watching c- watched d- watch**

3- He was travelling when he ………………….. ill.

**a-felt b- was feeling c-has felt d- feels**

4-While he was travelling , he ………………….. ill

**a-becomes b- became c- becoming d- become**

5- While we………….., a man knocked the door .

**a-were sleeping b-was sleeping c- are sleeping d- slept**

6- My brother …………. while I was working in the garage .

**a-phoned b- was phoning c- is phoning d- has phoned**

7- I …………………….home when I met a friend.

**a- went b-am going c-was going d- had gone**

8- When the teacher entered the class , pupils ……………….a lot of noise .

**a-made b- are making c- were making d- have made**

9- I ……………………when she opened the window .

**a-was sleeping b-slept c- had slept d-sleep**

10-I was having a shower when the phone ………………….. .

**a-ring b- rang c-was ringing d- rung**

11- I was doing homework , when the light …………………out .

**a- go b- went c-was going d- gone**

12- The drowning boy cried for help while I ……….. by the river.

**a- walked b- was walking c- walk d- were walking**

13-What was she ……………… in her letter ?

**a- writing b- wrote c- writes d- writing**

14- They ………….. playing football when I came back home .

**a- wasn't b- weren't c- didn't d- don't**

15-She ………….. herself while she was cooking lunch .

**a- cut b- cuts c- cutting d- to cut**

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**2b: Answers:**

**1- was washing 2- saw 3- thought 4- realized**

**5- felt 6- was shaking 7- went 8- shut**

**9 -called 10- arrived 11- was sleeping 12- was looking**

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**Word builder**

**Lesson 2**

**So too either neither**

**عند استخدام فعل مساعد**

**Present simple**  **do – does**

**Past simple**  **did**

**am – is – are**  **am – is – are حسب الفاعل**

**was - were**  **was - were حسب الفاعل**

**can- will- have**  **can – will - haveنفس الفعل المساعد**

**So + فعل مساعد + subject**

Ahmad **is** from Jeddah so **am** I .

She **works** at a school . so **does** her mother.

We **have** new books . so **do** they .

He **can** use a computer . so **can** I .

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**neither + فعل مساعد + subject**

**و عند استخدام neither تكون الجملتان معناهما بالنفي و لابد ان تكون الجملة الأولى منفية .**

Ahmad **is**n't from Jeddah neither **am** I .

She doesn't **works** at a school . neither **does** her mother.

We **don't have** new books . neither **do** they .

He **can't** use a computer . neither **can** I .

**subject + فعل مساعد + too.**

Ahmad **is** from Jeddah. I **am** , too.

She **works** at a school . Her mother **does** , too.

We **have** new books . They **do** , too.

He **can** use a computer . I **can** , too.

**subject + فعل مساعد + either**

Ahmad **is**n't from Jeddah I'm not either.

She doesn't **works** at a school . Her mother doesn't either.

We **don't have** new books . They don't either .

He **can't** use a computer . I **can**'t either .

**Choose the right word :-**

1- The drinking water was bad. It was scarce , ………… .

**a- too b- so c- neither d- either**

2-They could read about medicine in Greek. They could read about it in Persian,……..

**a- too b- so c- neither d- either**

3- There were no hospitals. There were no scientific cures,……………… .

**a- too b- so c- neither d- either**

4- He isn't tall . He isn't fat ………………………..

**a- too b- so c- neither d- either**

5- They have started work, ………………. have I.

**a- too b- so c- neither d- either**

6- The house wasn't new. It wasn't clean , …………………. .

**a- too b- so c- neither d- either**

7-My friends aren't careless . ……………… am I .

**a- too b- so c- neither d- either**

8-He doesn't smoke. I …………………. either.

**a- doesn't b- don't c- didn't d- haven't**

9-They have written homework, …………….. has he.

**a- doesn't b- don't c- hasn't d- has**

10-The teacher was absent last Friday. We ………….., too.

**a- were b- is c- are d- was**

11-I can't speak English. He …………………, either.

**a- were b- is c- can d- was**

12- we started work early. He …………….., too.

**a- was b- does c- do d- did**

13-My friend didn't come late and I ……………………. , either.

**a- did b- doesn't c- don't d- didn't**

14-They haven't bought a camera. My friend ………………., either.

**a- has b- haven't c- don't d- hasn't**

15- My father won't go to Jeddah. I ……………. either.

**a- won't b- haven't c- don't d- will**

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**4b: ANSWERS:**

1. **similarity**

2- **too / either :** subject + verb + too / either;

**so / neither:** so / neither + verb + subject

3- **affirmative:** too / so; **negative:** either / neither

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**4b: ANSWERS:**

**1- so 2- too 3- Neither 4 -either**

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**Lesson 3 Now and Then**

business عمل – مشروع

later لاحقا

couple زوجين – اثنان (اسم مثنى )

chain سلسلة

apart from بعيدا عن

successful ناجح

remember يتذكر

college كلية

fun متعة – استمتاع

cookery فن الطبخ

waiter نادل – عامل في مطعم

realize يدرك

earn يكسب مال

set up ينشئ عمل

**Speaking and reading : 1b :**

**ANSWERS: A-2 B-4 C-3 D-1**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*غير مهتمين

2- Broacher Jim and Johnny weren't good at school. They weren't interested in

**اعتادوا أن بشكل كاف علوم رياضيات**

maths, science or English and they didn't use to study enough. They used to play

**الطبخ التسوق يفضلون بالجوار**

around , and preferred going shopping ,eating good food and cooking.

**كلية يريدوا الثانوية أنهوا**

3-When Jim and Johnny finished high school, they didn't want to go to college.

**متعة مال يكونوا على الأغلب يعملون**

They wanted to work, but most of all , they wanted to make money and have fun.

**المطاعم للعمل كليهما الطبخ لأنهما**

Because they both loved cookery , they both got jobs working in restaurants- Jim as

**أدركوا شهور قليلة المطابخ نادل**

a waiter and Johnny in the kitchens . But after a few months , they realized they

**عملهم الخاص يبدؤا قرروا مال يكسبوا لم**

weren't earning very much money. They decided to set up their own business.

**نجحوا بشدة طعام رخيص بيع افتتحوا في البدء**

4-To start with , they opened a small café selling cheap food. They did so well that

**كاف بعد ذلك مطعم**

, in 1978, they opened their own restaurant and two years later, they had enough

**امتلكوا عامين 2 بعد ثاني**

money to open a second restaurant in Chicago .After a couple more years, they had

**برنامج خاص الدولة عبر سلسلة**

a chain of restaurants across the country and their own TV. Cookery show.

**منتجات الطبخ أصناف مطاعمهم عن بعيدا**

5-Now , apart from their restaurants , they have a range of cookery products ,

**غير ناجحين اعتادوا ناجحين**

and a successful TV. Show. The guys who used to be unsuccessful at school are now

**ما زالوا بدأوا يتذكرون**

millionaires. The broachers still remember how they got started and they still own

the small café where they started their business.

**1c: Answers:**

1- They weren’t interested in math, science or English and they didn’t use to study enough.

2- They loved cookery but realized they weren’t earning enough money working in restaurants.

3- Their first café was a great success and they did so well that they were able to open their own restaurant.

4- Today they have restaurants all over the States and a T.V. show. 5 They still own the small café where they started.

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**2- Grammar builder: Used to + infinitive**

**تعبر عن تعود فعل شيء في الماضي و لا يحدث الآن**

**الفعل بعدها دائما يأتي في المصدر ( التصريف الأول ).**

**تنفى بـ : did not use to + المصدر**

**عند تكوين سؤال به used to , نستخدم : did كفعل مساعد و الفعل في المصدر .**

When my father was young , he ***used to play*** tennis .

My grandfather ***didn’t use to play*** computer games .

What ***did*** you ***use to eat*** in Europe ?

***Choose the right answer :***

1-I used to ***……………….*** football .

**a-plays b-playing c-play d– played**

2- My father used**……………..**to work on foot .

**a-went b-goes c-go d– going**

3- When………………….. you use to go to bed .

**a-do b-did c-does d– are**

4-He used to ……………….. football matches in the stadium.

**a-watched b-watch c-watching d– watches**

5-Ahmad used***…………………..***early.

***a-*sleep b - sleeping c- slept d- to sleep**

6- She didn't……………………………………. smoke.

**a-used b- using c- use to d-use**

**و اذا طلب منك استخدام كلمة used to نضعها قبل الفعل مباشرة ثم نرده للتصريف الأول**

**be - had – has  have was – were**

1-They **fetched** water from wells .

……………………………………………………………………………………….……………………………………………………………….. .

2-He **bought** sandwiches from the cafeteria .

……………………………………………………………………………………….……………………………………………………………….. .

3-As a youth , Hamad **observed** his father .

……………………………………………………………………………………….……………………………………………………………….. .

4-Hamad **was** here on Monday .

……………………………………………………………………………………….……………………………………………………………….. .

5-They **were** students at an agricultural school .

……………………………………………………………………………………….……………………………………………………………….. .

6-We **lived**  in a traditional house .

……………………………………………………………………………………….……………………………………………………………….. .

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**2a: Answers: 1-b 2-a**

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**2b: ANSWERS:** 1- **Affirmative:** **subject + *used to* + verb**

**2- Negative: subject + *didn’t* + *use to* + verb  *They didn’t use to study much.***

**3- Interrogative: *What did* + subject + *use to* + verb? *What did Jim and Johnny use to do in high school?***

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**2c: ANSWERS:**

**Paragraph 4: The guys who used to be unsuccessful at school are now** **millionaires.**

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**2d: ANSWERS:**

**1- used to be 2- started 3- became 4- didn’t use to worry**

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**3- Listening and Speaking :**

**Man 1:** Is this a photo of you, Andy?

**مختلف تبدو كنت**

**Man 2:** Yeah. I used to look different, huh?

**تشبه تماما**

**Man 1:** You looked exactly like your father!

**مكتب عملت أسلوب حياة مختلف كنت**

**Man 2:** Yeah, well, I used to have a different lifestyle. I worked in an office. I’m an architect, you know.

**Man 1:** You didn’t like working in an office?**لا أحب العمل في المكاتب**

**Man 2:** No, no not much.

**للعمل دراجة نارية تركب كنت هل المكتب تعمل عندما**

**Man 1:** When you worked in the office, did you use to ride your motorcycle to work?

**أوراق كثير من تحمل دائما صورة قدت**

**Man 2:** No, I drove a car, the one in the photo. I always had to carry a lot of papers.

**Man 1:** And what do you do now?

**ساعة حوالي اعتدت عظيم اصلاح أملك**

**Man 2:** I own a motorcycle repair shop. It’s great. I used to work about ten hours a

day, but now I work about six or seven.

**Man 1:** And are you a motorcycle mechanic? **ميكانيكي**

**هواية امارس قررت دراجة هوائية العمل احببت**

**Man 2:** Yeah. I’ve always loved working on my bike, so I decided to make my hobby

my job. I didn’t use to like working, but now I love it!

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**3c: ANSWERS: 1, 4, 6, 7**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

Lesson 4:

The Oldest Man in the World

shepherd راعي اغنام

proud فخور

grandchildren احفاد

except ما عدا

reciting يتلو قرآن – يلقي شعر

poems قصائد

contact يتصل بـ

report تقرير

the world العالم

identity card بطاقة شخصية

discover يكتشف

amazing مدهش

healthy بصحة جيدة- صحي

bring up brought up يربي

ولد الذي رجل تقرير صحفي طبقا لـ

According to a newspaper report , a man who was born in Saudi Arabia but now

العالم أكبر يقال أنه

lives in the UAE, is claiming to be the oldest man in the world.

بطاقة شخصية عمر اكتشف توا عائلة

The family of Nasir Al-Hajiri recently discovered that the age on his UAE identity

مدهش يتخيل اعلى

card was much higher than anyone imagined – not 80 or 90 but an amazing 135.

حفيده خلال الجريدة صحة جيدة

He is in good health and told the newspaper , through his grandson Mohammad ,

طازجة دائما صحي يظل طويلا ينجح في

how he has managed to live so long and stay healthy . He always eats freshly cooked

حليب الابل مبكرا يصحو أسلوب الحياة البدوي يمارس

food and practices the Bedouin lifestyle . He wakes up early , drinks camel's milk and eats dates every day. اعتاد أن صغيرا عندما كبر

He was born and brought up in Saudi Arabia and when he was young, he used to be

أوائل معارك عدد من شارك في حتى جندي راعي

a shepherd . As a soldier , he even took part in a number of battles in the early 1900s . أي شخص لم يعتمد فخور كثيرا تغيرت

His life has changed a lot and he is proud that he is not dependent on anybody to

هذه الأيام أحفاد 8 بالرغم من

survive, although he does live in a house with his eight grandchildren . These days ,

يصلي المسجد ما عدا لا يخرج

he does not go out much except to go to the mosque five times a day to pray . But

قصص القائها قصائد نبطي

people often visit him to hear Nabati poems, which he loves reciting , and stories from a time long ago. كتاب جينيس للأرقام القياسية يتصلوا بـ

Mohammad says the family are going to contact the Guinness Book of World

العالم أكبر سجل

Records to record his grandfather as the oldest man in the world.

2a answers;

1. In the UAE. 2- He's 135 years old .

3-He eats freshly cooked food and practices the Bedouin lifestyle.

1. He was a shepherd . 5-He does not go out much.
2. He goes to the mosque. 6-To hear Nabati poems.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Asma:** How old is your grandfather, Dima? The one who lives with you?

**Dima:** He’s sixty five, Asma, but he looks much younger. How old is yours?

**Asma**: My father’s father? Well, he’s seventy and looks eighty. But he is quite healthy.

**Dima:** What does he do?

**Asma:** He goes to the mosque a lot and loves walking around the town. What does your grandfather do these days, Dima?

**Dima:** Like your grandfather he goes to the mosque and he

reads a lot – especially poetry and history books.

**Asma:** What job did your grandfather do, Dima?

**Dima:** He used to work in a bank. He was a manager **مدير**  when he retired. What about yours?

**Asma:** My grandfather used to be a maths teacher.

**Dima:** Oh, wasn’t he a history teacher? He loves history, right?

**Asma:** Yes, he does but he was much better at maths so he taught that. Does your grandfather talk to you about when he was younger, Dima?

**Dima:** Yes, his childhood was very difficult he says. You know, Asma, he had to study very hard but he used to play a lot of football, too.

**Asma:** Mine used to go horse riding **ركوب الخيل** sometimes, Dima. One of his relatives had horses.

**Dima:** I think your grandfather was luckier than mine, Asma.

Asma: Maybe, Dima.

**Asma’s grandfather**

**Age:** 70

**Childhood:** did horse riding

**Job:** maths teacher

**Daily Activities:** mosque, walking around town

**Dima’s grandfather**

**Age:** 65

**Childhood:** difficult/studied hard/played football

**Job:** bank worker / manager

**Daily Activities:** mosque, reads poetry and history books

Unit 2

**Work and Play**

far from بعيد عن

company شركة

retire يتقاعد عن العمل

enough كاف

herding يرعي الابل و الاغنام

take care of = look after يعتني بـ

join يلتحق بـ - يربط

Eventually في النهاية

region منطقة

nomadic بدوي ( صفة )

pastoralist = shepherd راعي أغنام

graduate يتخرج

give up يتخلى عن – يهجر

local محلي

storekeeper صاحب محل

grazing land مراعي خضراء

**Story of a Bedouin Family**

**منطقة كليهما زوجته ولد**

Khalid Saleem was born in 1915 and his wife Hilah in 1920, both in Al-Ahsa Region

**رعوي بدوي حياتاه طوال**

Like his father and grandfather , Khalid worked all his life as a nomadic pastoralist

**المنزل ترعى جمال أغنام**

herding sheep and camels. His wife Hilah worked taking care of the home , her parents , and the children.

**يهاجر يرافق البدو أبناء**

In those days , most sons of Bedouin families joined their fathers migrating with

**بحثا عن أراضي الرعي قطعان**

their herds of camels and sheep to new grazing lands and for access to water. Khalid

and Hilah had five sons and three daughters. Some of his sons started working taxi

**مجاور للرعي بناء**

drivers and builders when there was not much work herding and they were close to

**ابن أصغر**

a town. But the youngest son , Hamad , went to live with his aunt and uncle in Hofuf

**الكلية في النهاية**

in 1955 when he was six. There he went to school and eventually to college . He

graduated in 1971 , when he was 22, in Chemistry.

**محلى ابنة تزوج الحياة البدوية يهجر**

He gave up the Bedouin life , married Nourah in 1974, the daughter of a local

**عمل بعيدا عن استقر صاحب محل**

storekeeper and settled in Hofuf not far from his aunt and uncle. Hamad got a job

**يعيش الأسبوع أثناء قسم الحفر**

with Aramco in the drilling section in 1975 and during the week he would live in

**يعمل عند مازال عائلة مع العطلات**

Abqaiq, going on his days off to be with the family .Hamad was still working for the

**بالطبع في عمر تقاعد شركة بتروكيماويات نفس**

same petrochemical company when , in 2011 , he retired at the age of 62 of course,

**فعليا لم يتقاعد عندما بنفس عمر**

he was not as old as his father or grandfather when they retired as they never really

retired at all. **أطفال كل ابنة ابن**

Hamad and Nourah had two sons and one daughter. All of their children went

**يذهب الاتصالات درس ابن أكبر**

to school . The eldest son , Fahd , studied communications and went to Riyadh to

**يعمل حيث استقر درجة الماجستير**

get a Master's degree , then settled in Riyadh where he has worked since 1999. Her is now studying a part-time for doctorate.

**يتبع ما زال أعضاء حفنة**

Only a handful of members of Hamad and Norah's families still follow the

**قديم روابط ينسى أسلوب حياة بدوي**

Bedouin lifestyle but the family has not forgotten the ties of the traditional way of life.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1915** | **Khalid was born** | **1974** | **Hamad married Nourah** |
| **1920** | **Hilah was born** | **1975** | **Hamad got a job** |
| **1949** |  | **1999** | **Fahad moved to Riyadh** |
| **1955** | **Hamad went to Hofuf** | **2011** | **Hamad retired** |
| **1971** | **Hamad graduated** |  |  |

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2-Listening :**

**Fahad:** Hi, Dad. I’m calling to tell you some big news. It’s really exciting!

**Father:** What is it?

**Fahad:** You’ll be so happy – I’ve got a really good job offer in Jeddah. I finish my Ph.D in June, so I’m moving there in July.

**Father:** Oh, that’s wonderful. Well done, Fahad.

**Fahad:** Wait, Dad, more good news. I have asked Reema if she would like to get married. I have been to see her father

and he has agreed, but he would like to set a date when the two families can meet.

**Father:** Congratulations! We will meet as soon as possible. When did he suggest?

**Fahad:** In March. We can then hold our wedding in April.

**Father:** Ah, a spring wedding – that’s nice. And doesn’t Reema have family in Jeddah?

**Fahad:** Yes, she does. So, we can stay with her parents while we’re looking for somewhere permanent to live.

**Father:** I’m so happy for you both. Please give Reema my congratulations.

**Fahad:** Will do.

**Father:** And are you coming home to visit any time soon so we can discuss going to see Reema’s father and family to arrange the engagement and the wedding?

**Fahad:** Yes, next Friday if that’s OK. The plane arrives at 1500 hours so I’ll be home by four in the afternoon.

**Father:** Oh, wonderful. Don’t worry – I’ll come to the airport to meet you.

**2a : Answers :**

1- Fahad is talking to his father.

2- They’re talking about Fahad’s exciting news – that he wants to get married.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**2b : ANSWERS:**

**1- In March, Fahad and his father are going to meet Reema’s family to discuss the engagement and the wedding.**

**2- In April, Fahad and Reema hope to get married.**

**3- In June, Fahad finishes his Ph.D.**

**4- In July, Fahad moves to Jeddah.**

**5-On Friday, Fahad is coming home to see his father.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Lesson 2 : Do you study enough**

**عندما نصف شيئا ما نستخدم ing form و لكن عندما نصف الشخص نستخدم -ed form**

The journey was **tiring** . I feel very **tired .**

The match was very **exciting.**  The fans were very **excited .**

**Lesson 2b answers**

1- interested 2- interesting 3- interesting, interested 4- interested

**Lesson 2 c :**

I think football is exciting.

I’m irritated by clothes shopping. I think shopping is irritating.

Dark nights are frightening. I’m frightened by dark nights.

Having a vacation is exciting. Vacations are interesting at all.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**3-Grammar builder: The Future**

**Next القادم am- is - are + going to + المصدر**

**Tomorrow غدا**

**Soon: قريبا am- is - are + ing ( present progressive)**

**Later لاحقا**

**In the future: will + المصدر**

**In + مدة زمنية**

1. **Am - is -are + going to + infinitive المصدر**

**تستخدم للتعبير عن يحدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل القريب و تعني أن هناك ترتيبات قد اتخذت لضمان حدوث الفعل في المستقبل القريب و لا يشترط معها وجود كلمة تدل على المستقبل .**

I ***am going to* buy** new thobe.  **( I have the money )**

I ***am going to*** **build** a house next month . **( plan )**

I think people **will live** on the moon in the future. **( prediction )**

**تنفى بوضع كلمة not بعد am – is – are**

I am ***not*** going to fly to London .

They ***aren't*** going to study English .

**و عند السؤال نقدم Am – Is – Are لنبدأ بها السؤال**

***Are*** you ***going to*** visit your friend ?

***Is*** he ***going to*** buy a car ?

Where ***are*** you ***going to*** buy the car ?

When ***are*** you ***going to*** leave ?

***\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\****

**2- will + infinitive المصدر**

**تستخدم will للتعبير عن النية intention** I **will fly** to London next summer.

**أو إقرار حقيقة مستقبلية** I **will be** 45 years old next month . **(Future fact )**

**و تستخدم ايضا للتنبؤ** I think people **will live** on the moon in the future. **(prediction)**

**تختصر كما يلي I'll – we'll - و عند النفي will not = won't**

**يأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر مجردا من أي إضافات ( s - ed - ing )**

**Present progressive**

**يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن خطة أو ترتيبات مستقبلية**

We**'re going** out with Ali tonight .

I**'m having** my hair cut tomorrow .

What **are** we **having** for lunch?

Ali **is buying** a car next week. He prefers Corolla.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Choose the right answer :-**

1-Why will he ………………… to the market tomorrow ?

**a-go b-went c-going d- goes**

2--Ali …………………abroad next summer .

**a-travelled b-is going to travel c-travels d-travelling**

3-He …………………….for London tomorrow .

**a-will leave b-leaves c- leaving d- left**

4- We ……………………..a holiday next week .

**a-will have b- had c-has d- is having**

5-My father …………………….. to London next week .

**a-fly b-flying c-is going to fly d- flew**

6- My family ……………………. in Dammam for the next week .

**a-will stay b-stayed c-staying d-stays**

7- Later on , Khaled ………………………..in the sea .

**a- swam b- swim c- swims d-is swimming**

8-It is very cloudy . It ………………….. rain .

**a-going b-going to c-is going to d-going**

9-The grocer ……………………..us the goods next week.

**a-sent b- will send c-sends d- sending**

10-I ……………………these letters tonight.

**a- post b- will post c- posted d- have posted**

11-I am …..........................homework soon .

**a-will write b-going to write c-write d d-wrote**

12- …………………..they go fishing next Thursday ?

**a-Will b- Did c-Do d-Are**

13- ……………………. we go for a walk tomorrow ?

**a-Will b- Did c- Do d-Are**

14- Ali will ………………………..lunch at two o’clock .

**a-have b-has c-had d- having**

15-What are you …………………..next Friday ?

**a-go b-going to c-go to d- goes to**

16-Noura will ………………….at school soon .

**a-arrived b-arrives c-arriving d-arrive**

17-………………..It going to rain tomorrow . ?

**a-Will b-Did c- Do d- Is**

18- My sister is going to …………………….……………next month .

**a-marry b- married c- marries d- marrying**

19-I ……………. Write the letter tomorrow .

**a- don’t b- won’t c- didn’t d-haven’t**

20- Tomorrow , our first lesson …………………English .

**a-will be b-was c-were d-is**

**lesson 2 , 3a**

**ANSWERS: 1B 2D 3C 4E 5A**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**lesson 2 , 3b**

**ANSWERS: 1A 2C**

**lesson 2 , 3c**

**ANSWERS:** 1- are having 2- might take 3- ’ll get

4- starts 5 -’ll rain

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**lesson 2 , 4a**

**ANSWERS: 1a 2a 3b**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Lesson 3**

**Leisure and Relaxation**

exciting مثير

enjoyableممتع

dangerous خطير

important هام

beach شاطئ

pretty جميلة

natural طبيعي

personal شخصي

leisure time وقت الفراغ

relaxation استرخاء

activityنشاط

gardening تنسيق الحدائق

skydiving السباحة في الفضاء

boringممل

running الجري

interesting شيق – مثير

**Comparison of adjectivesمقارنة الصفات**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| tall **طويل** **X** short **قصير**  long**طويل**  **X** short **قصير**  big **كبير**  **X**  small **صغير**  Old **كبير السن** **X**  new **جديد**  hot **حار** **X** cold **بارد** | wide **واسع** **X** narrow  **ضيق**  high **عالي** **X** low **منخفض**  far **بعيد** **X**  near **قريب**  good**جيد** **X**  bad **سيء**  easy **سهل**   **X**  hard **صعب** | Rich غني **X** poor **فقير**  fast سريع **X** slow **بطيء**  heavy  **ثقيل X** light **خفيف**  young **صغير السنX** old **كبير**  Healthy**صحي** **X** ill **مريض** |

**عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين : نضيف*er* إلى نهاية الصفة ونتبعها بكلمة *than***

***adjective* + *er* + than**

Ali is ***taller******than*** Sami . A plane is ***faster than*** a train

Sami is ***shorter******than*** Ali . A train is ***slower******than*** a plane .

**عند المقارنة بين شخص و مجموعة : نضع the قبل الصفة و نضيف est لاخر الصفة .**

Sami is **the tallest** boy in class . my car is **the cheapest** one .

It is one of **the nicest** films . water is **the cheapest** thing .

**عند إضافة est - er إلى الصفة :**

**إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف Y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها و نضيف  *ier***

easy  eas**ier** than ***the*** eas***iest***

**إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن مسبوق يسبقه حرف متحرك نضعف الحرف الساكن**

*hot* *ho****tter*** *than the ho****tt****est*

*big bi****gger*** *than the bi****gg****est*

*thin thi****nner*** *than the thi****nn****est*

**صفات شاذة**

**Good**  **better than**  **the best**  **الأفضل**

**bad**  **worse than**  **the worst الأسوأ**

**Far**  **farther than**   **the farthest الأبعد**

**Little**  **less ..than**   **the least** **الأقل**

**Many**   **more … than**  **the most الأكثر**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

***More than one*** ***syllable adjectives*** الصفات الطويلة**:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **popular شعبي**  **common شائع**  **well-known مشهور**  **generous كريم**  **correct صحيح**  **difficult صعب**  **important هام** | **dangerous خطير carefulحريص**  **beautiful جميل handsome وسيم**  **carelessمهمل**  **useful مفيد**  **fluent طليق اللسان** |

**عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين :**

**نضع كلمة more قبل الصفة و than بعدها**

**more /less + adj. + than**

Maths is ***more*** difficult ***than*** geography .

Gold is ***more*** expensive **than** silver .

Football is ***more*** popular ***than*** basketball.

**عند المقارنة بين شخص و مجموعة :**

نضع كلمة **the most** قبل الصفة

**The most/ least + adjective**

Water is ***the most*** useful thing in life .

Football is ***the most***popular game .

Moths is ***the most*** difficult subject.

**الخلاصة**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Short adjectives** | **Long adjectives** |
| **1….1 بين شخص و شخص**  **Adj.+ er + than** | **1….1 بين شخص و شخص**  **more / less + adj. + than** |
| **1….5 بين شخص و مجموعة**  **The + Adj.+ est**  **و من علاماتها :-**  **in + مكان / of the three / of all / at all**  **النوع metal – car – student – boy – girl ..**  **……… + one بعد الفراغ مباشرة**  **One of ……………… + اسم جمع** | **1….5 بين شخص و مجموعة**  **The most / least + adj.**  **و من علاماتها**  **in + مكان / of the three / of all / at all**  **النوع metal – car – student – boy – girl ..**  **……… + one بعد الفراغ مباشرة**  **One of ……………… + اسم جمع** |

***Choose the right word(s) : -***

1-That car is …………… the other one .

**a- safer than b- the safest c- as safe d- safe**

2- This is …………………..company in the world .

**a-big b-bigger c-the biggest d-biggest**

3-This exercise is ……….. than the last one .

**a- easier b- easiest c- easy d- as easy**

4- Khalid is ………….. student in class.

**a-clever b- cleverer than c- the cleverest d- as clever**

5- This Summer is …………….the last .

**a- hotter than b-the hottest c- as hot d- hot**

6-This is the ……………….. picture I have ever seen .

**a-nice b-nicer c-the nicest d-as nice**

7-Arabic is ……………….. than English to learn.

**a- as difficult b- more difficult c- the most difficult d- difficult**

8-Muhammad Nour is the ………………. player in the team.

**a-as good b-better c-best d- good**

9-Ali is better than Ahmed at school, Ahmed is not as ..... as All.

**a-better b- best c- good d- better than**

10-Which is………………football team in Saudi Arabia ?

**a- good b- as good c- the best d- better**

11-The car is ......... than a train.

**a- slow b- slowly c- slowest d- slower**

12-This is ………………. winter for ten years .

**a-bad b-worse than c-the worst d- as worse**

13-Nadia is ……………. than Soha .

**a-tall b-taller c-tallest d- as tall**

14- My father is …………… man in the family .

**a-old b-oldest c-older d-the oldest**

15- Sara is ……………. girl in the class.

**a-good b-better c-best d-the best**

16- Heba is………………girl in our class.

**a-young b-younger c-youngest d-the youngest**

17-The cheetah is the ............ animal.

**a-fast b- fastest c- faster d- as fast**

18-My car is the ………………… one .

**a-expensive b-more expensive c-as expensive d-most expensive**

19-This book is the ……………… one in the library .

**a-old b-oldest c-older d-as old**

20-What is the……………… river in the world ?

**a-longer b-longest c-long d- as long**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Lesson 3, 2b Answers:**

**-er than:** **bigger than, hotter than, prettier than, cheaper than, nicer than,** **funnier** **than, dirtier than**

**the -est:** **the biggest, the hottest, the prettiest, the cheapest, the nicest, the funniest, the dirtiest**

**more … than:** **more stressful than, more interesting than, more**

**relaxing than**

**the most …:** **the most stressful, the most interesting, the most relaxing**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Lesson 3, 2c**

**Good better than the best**

**Bad worse than the worst**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**esson 3, 2d**

**ANSWERS: 1B 2A**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Lesson 3, 2e ANSWERS:**

**1 -the most exciting 2- more dangerous 3 -safer**

**4- the cheapest 5- as cheap 6 -as crazy**

**Listening 3:**

**Carl:** So, what do you want to do this weekend?

**Tom:** Well, there's an exhibit of antique cars at City Park. Do you want to go, Carl?

**Carl:** Antique cars? Come on, Tom. Who wants to look at a lot of old cars?

**Tom:** OK, OK. So what about going to the beach?

**Dennis:** No thanks. I think lying on the beach is boring. Anyway, there’s a big baseball game on Sunday.

**Carl:** OK, Dennis, no beach. I'd like to go to the game too. It's the biggest game of the year.

**Dennis:** OK, let’s go out to dinner on Saturday night and go to the baseball game on Sunday.

**Carl:** Yeah, that’s a good idea. Where do you want to go?

**Dennis:** Well, there’s that new Lebanese restaurant near the park.We could try that.

**Tom:** Great! I love Lebanese food!

**Lesson 3, 3a ANSWERS:**

**1-F** Carl doesn’t want to look at old cars

**2T** Dennis doesn’t want to go to the beach.

**3F** He says that lying on the beach is boring.

**4T** Dennis refers to the game as “big” and Carl says it’s “the biggest game of the year.”

**5T** Dennis proposed going out to dinner and Carl said it was a good idea. Tom didn’t disagree.

**6F** Dennis said that they could try the restaurant.

Lesson 4

After School

difficult صعب

tiring متعب – مرهق

as usual كالمعتاد

prepare يستخدم

meeting اجتماع

parents الوالدين

delicious لذيذ

intelligent ذكي

wonderful رائع

terrible مخيف – مرعب

great عظيم

late متأخر

التدريس منذ أصعب مرهق

What a tiring day today was ! One of my most difficult days since I started teaching.

دروسي للعمل جاهز أصلي بعد كالمعتاد مبكرا

I got up early as usual and after I prayed , I got ready for work. My lessons were

دروس اجهز عادة الليلة الماضية لأنني أعددت بالفعل

already prepared because I did that last night . I usually prepare my lessons in the

هناك عمل مرتاح أشعر

evening at home. I feel more relaxed doing it there .

When I got to work , we had to have a short meeting with the head teacher . This

حتى اجتماع اخر يحدث

doesn't happen every day so we won't have another early morning meeting until

وقت الغذاء حتى أدرس الاجتماع

next month. Then after the meeting I had to teach until lunchtime as I do every day

الأطفال صححت مكتبة

and after lunch . I went to the school library where I marked some of the children's

كالمعتاد وقت انتهي واجب

homework. I didn't finish it so if I have time , I'll do it tomorrow as usual .

أجبت مباشرة ذهبت من وصلت

When I arrived home from school, I went straight to my computer and answered

my e-mails. Most of them were from my friends but there were some from work,

يغادرون والدي وجبة المساء خرجت

too. I went out in the evening for a meal with my parents. They are leaving for

رأيت وصلت رحلة قبل

Makkah tomorrow and wanted to see me before their trip. When I got home , I saw

أنام أولا أكتب قررت متأخرا

that it was very late and decided to write this first then go to sleep. As I say , What a

صعب آخر غدا مرهق

tiring day! And tomorrow is going to be another difficult day.

Lesson 4 b- answers :

1-prayed 2- prepare 3- meeting

4- school library 5-his friends

### Grammar builder

### Exclamationالتعجب

عند ابداء التعجب من شيء ما نستخدم صيغتين للتعجب

What + a/an + adj+ noun ! How + + adj+ noun+ verb !

What an expensive car! How expensive the car is!

What a tiring day ! How tired he looks !

What an interesting teacher !

How delicious the food is !

What an exciting match !

How exciting the match was!

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Narrator:** Amjad

**Male voice:** When I fi nish work, I’m usually very tired and don’t feel like doing very much. So when I get home I just relax most of the time and spend time with my wife. I quite like reading but the most exciting thing I do is go horse racing with my friends. We don’t do that very often but when we do, it’s always fun. That’s definitely better than other things I do.

**Narrator:** Kamal

**Male voice:** As a student I don’t get much free time. I’m always on the computer studying. After my studies I sometimes go out with my friends but I prefer staying at home and spending time with my family. For me that’s the most important thing and I think it always will be.

**Narrator:** Dunya

**Female voice:** I am a student and study IT at the university of Riyadh. I really love working with the computers at the college. But when I go home, I relax. I’ve got a lovely hobby, which helps me to be more creative. I make clothes. I do it at

home. Perhaps I’ll be a clothes designer in the future.

**Narrator:** Hiba

**Female voice:** As a student I am not at home all day so when I return, it’s always great to see my family. Most evenings after studying I help my little sister to do her homework, which I really love doing. I would rather do that than anything else because I want my sister to get a great job when she’s older. She’s much cleverer than me.

**ANSWERS:**

**Top left : Amjad Top right :** Dunya

Bottom left: Hiba Bottom right: Kamal

Unit 3

**Toward the Future**

steam البخار

atom ذرّة

create ينتج – يبدخ – يحلق

convert يحول

solar panel لوحة شمسية

cells خلية

surface سطح

windmills طواحين الهواء

wind الرياح

blow تهب

operate يشغل

generator مولد كهربائي

energy الطاقة

geothermal حرارية

solar شمسية nuclear نووية

fossil fuels النفط و الوقود الحفري

coal الفحم الحجري

waste النفايات

natural gas الغاز الطبيعي

sunlight ضوء الشمس

heat الحرارة

pollution التلوث

pressure الضغط

**Lesson 1**

**عندما الجبال التلال عادة يتم تركيبها طواحين الهواء العملية**

In this process , giant windmills are installed .Usually on hills or mountains .When

**تصنع مولدات كهربية يشغل تدور شفرات تهب الرياح**

the wind blows, the blades of windmills turn . This operates generators that make electricity. **الكهرباء**

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**أسطح جدران تركّب خلايا ضوئية تسمى لوحات**

2 Large panels , called photo-voltic cells (PV cells )are installed on walls or roofs

**الكهرباء الى ضوء الشمس تحول خلايا تشرق الشمس عندما الأبنية**

of buildings .When the sun shines on cells , they convert sunlight into electricity.

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**الأرض سطح تهب المياه مخزونات توجد حيثما**

3- where there are reserves of hot water below the surface of the earth , the water

**أحيانا المخزونات تدفئة السطح تضخ**

can be pumped to the surface to heat buildings . These reserves sometimes have

**الكهرباء تولّد توربينات تدير تستخدم بخار كميات**

large amounts of steam , which is used to turn turbines to create electricity .

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**تهب بقايا الحيوان النبات المتحلل مصدر طاقة**

4- This energy source comes from decayed plant and animal matter below the

**الأرض ضغط الحرارة منذ ملايين الأرض سطح**

surface of the earth. Millions of years ago, the heat and the pressure of the earth

**فحم غاز طبيعي البقايا العضوية تغير**

changed the organic matter into oil , natural gas and coal .

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**توربينات عملاقة تدير تستخدم الأنهار**

5- Where there are fast flowing rivers , the water is used to turn giant turbines . The

**طاقة نوع كهرباء تنتج مولدات متصلة توربينات**

Turbines are attached to generators that produce electricity . This type of energy also come from ocean waves and tides. موجات المد و الجزر بالمحيطات

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**الحرارة انشطار تسمى العملية تنقسم الذرات تنتج حرارة كبيرة**

6-Great heat is produced when atoms are split in a process called fission . The heat

**المستقبل الكهرباء تنتج توربينات بخار تشغل غلي**

is used to boil water to operate steam turbines and produce electricity.In the future,

**انصهار عملية عكسية من الحرارة تنتج ربما**

We will probably be able to produce heat from the opposite process , the fusion of

**النشاط الاشعاعي خطيرة بدون ذرات**

atoms , without dangerous radioactivity

**lesson 1 a ANSWERS:**

**1- wind 2- solar 3- geo-thermal**

**4- fossil fuels 5- hydro-electric 6- nuclear**

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**lesson 1, 2 ANSWERS:**

**Types of renewable energy**: **solar/geo-thermal / hydro-electric / nuclear/ Fossil** **fuels (non-renewable):** **oil / coal**

**Electricity-producing machinery:** **generator/ turbine**

**Problems:** **environmental / waste**

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**lesson 1, 2b: ANSWERS:**

**1- types 2- renewable 3- waste**

**4- fossil fuel 5- non-renewable 6- environmental**

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**lesson 3a: Listening**

**Audio script track 9**

**Interviewer:** Welcome to Ideas and Issues. On our show today, we have Dr. Robert

**جامعة العلوم البيئية أستاذ**

Allen, professor of environmental sciences at Stanford University. Good afternoon, Dr. Allen.

**Dr. Allen:** Good afternoon. **موضوع** **طاقة مصادر رأي**

**Interviewer:** Dr. Allen, our topic today is energy sources. In your opinion, which are the best energy source options today? **أفضل خيارات مصادر الطاقة**

**الرياح المتجددة نظيفة آمنة طاقة أنواع يوجد**

**Dr. Allen:** There are four types of energy that are safe, clean, and renewable: wind,

**الطاقة الشمسية الحرارية الكهرباء الهيدروليكية**

hydro-electric, geo-thermal and solar power.

**Interviewer:** So the advantages**مميزات**  are that all four are clean and safe, and they’re renewable. **متجددة**

**Dr. Allen:** That’s right. **مصادر الطاقة المتجددة**

**Interviewer:** So why don’t we all use these renewable energy sources?

**دول كثيرة غاليا ما زال استخدامهم**

**Dr. Allen:** Well, the installations for them are still expensive, and many countries

**وقود حفري شيئا فشيئا التقنية مال**

don’t have the money or technology. But little by little, we’ll have to replace fossil

**بيئة عالمية خيارات بيئية**

fuels with ecological options. If we don’t, there will be a global environmental disaster. **كارثة**

**lesson 1, 3b: ANSWERS:**

**1 Fossil-fuel energy is dirty, and it isn’t renewable.**

**2 Nuclear energy is expensive, and it can be dangerous**

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**Audio script track 10**

**فحم وقد حفري ما زال طاقة مصادر الكثر شيوعا**

**Interviewer:** The most common source of energy is still fossil fuels – oil, coal, etc., right? **وقود حفري عيوب نعرف**

**Dr. Allen:** Yes. And we all know the disadvantages of fossil fuels. First, they are

**وقود حفري ثانيا تلوث كليهما تسببان قذرة جدا**

extremely dirty. They cause both air and water pollution. Second, fossil fuels are not

**الأرض احتياطيات نستهلك متجددة**

renewable. When we use up the oil reserves in the earth, there won’t be any more petroleum products.**منتجات النفط**

**Interviewer:** And what about nuclear power? **الطاقة النووية**

**لأنها معظم غبر متاحة الطاقة النووية في الوقت الحالي**

**Dr. Allen:** At the moment, nuclear power is not available to most people because it’s very expensive to build nuclear power plants. **محطات الطاقة النووية**

**Interviewer:** So it’s expensive. And it can be dangerous.**خطير**

**نفايات مشعة خطيرة تنتج عملية الانشطار**

**Dr. Allen:** Yes. The fission process produces dangerous radioactive waste, and

**حوادث نذكر مشاكل أمنية محطات الطاقة النووية**

nuclear power plants can present safety problems. Remember the accidents at

**الطاقة النووية لا أفضل فعليا تشيرنوبل جزيرة أميال**

Three Mile Island and Chernobyl? I’m really not in favor of nuclear power. But I

**تجاريا اندماج نووي قادرين أعتقد**

believe we’ll soon be able to use nuclear fusion commercially, which is not as

dangerous as nuclear fission. **الانشطار النووي**

**Interviewer:** Thank you, Dr. Allen. Now, what do you think? Phone us …

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Lesson 2

predicting the future

deliver to يسلم لـ

inventor مخترع

space فضاء – فراغ

travel يسافر

public عام

private خاص

Probablyمن المحتمل

the country الريف

predict يتنبأ

exist يعيش – يوجد

fuel cell خلايا الوقود

robot انسان الي

transportation المواصلات

goods البضائع

financial مالي

communications المواصلات

**Lesson 2 , 3a ANSWERS:**

1- going to 2- will

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**Present Simple**

**I -We - You - They - plural المصدر / have/ do not /**

**He - She - It - singular s فعل به / has / does not /**

**الحالة الأولى:**

**can- may- might- going to- will + inf إذا كان فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط** **,فان جواب الشرط يكون**

**If  present simple can- may- might- going to - will +inf.**

**can- may- might- going to - will +inf.  If  Present simple**

**Correct the following verbs:**

1- If it rains tomorrow ,we **( stay )** at home . ……………………..…………….

2-He will be very pleased if you **(meeting )** him . ……………………..…………….

3- If you write to him , he **( be )** happy . ……………………..…………….

4-If he **( come )** earlier, he will meet the doctor. ……………………..…………….

5-If she **(wear )** the new dress, she will go to the doctor . ……………………..…………….

6- If I get better tomorrow , I **( leave )** the hospital . ……………………..…………….

7- If I hear any news , I **( phone )** you . ……………………..…………….

8- If I have a lot of homework , I **( not watch )** TV. ……………………..…………….

9-If the office **( be )** closed I won’t be able to enter . ……………………..…………….

10-They won’t won the match if they **( not do )** their best  ……………………..…………….

**Choose the right word(s)**

1- If you don’t run , you …………….. catch the bus .

**a-want b- won't c-would d-could**

2- If you go to bed early , you ……………. be able to get up early .

**a-will be able to b-can c-would d- could**

3- If I have enough money , I …………………… that car .

**a-will buy b- buys c-bought d- to buy**

4-I will scream if you ………….. stop that noise .

**a- don't b-doesn't c- won't d- didn't**

5-If she ………………….time , she will visit us .

**a- has b-have c- had d- may have**

6-If you run fast , you……………… the race .

**a-will win b- would win c– won d-could win**

7- If you go to bed early , you …………………….. be able to get up early .

**a-want b- won't c-would d-could**

8- If I have enough money , I …………………that car .

**a-will buy b- buys c-bought d- to buy**

9- They will take good photos if they ………………. a good camera .

**a-has b- have c- had d- will have**

10-If she ……………… time , she will visit us .

**a-has b- have c- had d- will have**

11- If they…………………..come early , they won’t enter the class

**a- don't b-doesn't c- won't d- didn't**

12- I will punish him if he**……………….**studied his lessons .

**a- don't b-doesn't c- won't d- didn't**

13- We will arrive early if we……………. a taxi .

**a- take b- took c- takes d- taking**

14- My friends will get high marks if they ………………… hard

**a-studies b-study c- studied d-will study**

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**Lesson 2 , 3b ANSWERS:**

**1- will 2- won’t be able to 3- will**

**4-will 5- won’t 6- is going to**

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Lesson 3

Calories and Exercise

digestion الهضم

physical activity نشاط بدني

body functions وظائف الجسم

aerobics التمارين الراقصة

running الجري

burn يحرق

vary يختلف

slightly بشكل طفيف

intensity شدة – حدة

amounts كمية

calories سعرات حرارية

housework عمل منزلي

impact = effect أثر

per hour لكل ساعة

percentage نسبة مئوية

nutritionist أخصائي التغذية

**Calories and exercises**

**سعرات حرارية تحرق تمارس تدريبات تعرف**

We all know that if you exercise , you'll burn calories, but the number of calories

**شدة تركيب وزن يعتمد على تختلف تحترق**

burned will vary slightly based on your weight, body composition , and the intensity of exercise. **التمارين البدنية**

**لكل المعدل كميات مختلفة تحتاج**

Men and women need different amounts of calories ; the average per day for men is

2,500 and for women 2,000.

**الرياضات الجماعية تمارس تمارين عندما كل تحترق**

Your body burns calories all day, even when you aren't exercising . Team sports

**سعرات حرارية تقريبا تحرق مباراة كرة السلة طاقة كثير من**

often use a lot of energy: in basketball game you burn approximately 576 calories an

**مرتفع عن تحرق وقت الفراغ السباحة فقط ساعة**

hour, but in football it's only 504. Swimming for leisure burns about 460. High-

**حوالي تحرق العمل المنزلي ساعة لكل كثير من تستخدم تمارين راقصة مؤثر**

impact aerobics uses a lot of calories per hour: 720.Housework burns around 190

**مشاهدة تحرق ألعاب لعب**

calories an hour. Playing computer games can burn 150 calories an hour. Watching

**نشاط أفضل يحرق النوم ساعة فقط**

TV. burns only 81 calories an hour . Sleeping burns 45 . What are the best activity for

**ساعة تحرق بسرعة ركوب الدراجة الجري**

burning calories? Running and cycling very fast (1,188 calories burned per hour).

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**يستخدمها أجسامنا الطاقة عن يخبرنا**

**Interviewer:** Dr. Baker, can you tell us about the energy our bodies use?

**طاقة الجسم معظم يدرك ناس كثير بالتأكيد**

**Dr. Baker:** Sure. Many people don’t realize that most of the body’s energy – 60 to 70

**يحافظ على التنفس نبضات القلب وظائف لـ فقط يستخدم %**

percent – is used just for body functions like heartbeat, respiration, and maintaining body temperature.**درجة حرارة الجسم**

**Interviewer:** Really? Almost three quarters of our energy is used just to keep the body working? **بالطبع**  **أكثر أنشطة جسدي نوع**

**Dr. Baker:** That’s right. Of course, if we do any kind of physical activity, we use more

**عمل منزلي عمل يدوي الرياضة أشياء أفكر الطاقة**

energy. I’m thinking of things like sports, manual work, or housework. This

**مخرجات الطاقة الكلية % آخر يمثل**

represents another 20 to 30 percent of the total energy output of the body.

**Interviewer:** That leaves about 10 to 20 percent. How do we use that?

**Dr. Baker:** That last 10 to 20 percent of energy is used to digest food. **هضم الطعام**

**Interviewer:** So, we use energy to eat?

**Dr. Baker:** Yes, to eat and to digest our food.

**Interviewer:** Right. Where does our energy come from?من أين تأتي الطاقة

**طعام أنواع مختلفة من سعرات أساسا**

**Dr. Baker:** Mainly from calories, which we get from different types of food.

**Interviewer:** That’s very interesting. What …

**Lesson 3, 1c: ANSWERS:**

**1 a) Body functions take up 60 to 70%. b) Physical activity takes up 20 to 30%. c) Eating and digestion take up about 10 to 20%. 2 Our energy comes mainly from calories, which we get from different types of food.**

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**Lesson 3,2b: ANSWERS:**

**1- running (1,188) 2 - doing aerobics (720) 3- playing basketball (576)**

**4- playing football (504) 5- swimming (460) 6- doing housework (190) 7 - playing computer games (150)**

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**Lesson 3, 1c: ANSWERS:**

**8- watching TV (81)**

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**3a Answers :**

**1- The *if* clause refers to a cause.**

**2- The other clause refers to an effect**

**3- The *if* clause uses the present simple.**

**4 The other clause uses *will* + verb.**

**5 We use a comma when the *if* clause is first.**

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**3a Answers :**

**1 - If we don’t buy tickets, we’ll miss the concert.**

**2- If you eat that cake, you won’t be able to eat lunch.**

**3 James will be unhappy if he does not pass his exam.**

**4 We won’t go to the game if it rains.**

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**Lesson 3, 3c Answers :**

**1- If I earn a lot of money, I’ll give some to charity / I’ll buy a house.**

**2- I’ll be sad if I don’t go on vacation this year.**

**3 -The world will become a better place if we take better care of the environment / more people save water.**

**4- If the price of air travel goes** **down, I’ll take a trip around the world / a lot of people will travel abroad.**

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**Lesson 3, 3d Answers :**

**1- If you don’t get up early, you’ll be late for work.**

**2- You’ll be fit if you exercise.**

**3 -I’ll call you if I can go to the football game.**

**4 -We won’t arrive on time if we don’t leave now.**

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Lesson 4

**Answers and Explanations about Health and Fitness**

Fitnessلياقة

snack وجبة خفيفة

overweight وزن زائد

underweight وزن قليل جدا

heart القلب

brain المخ

source مصدر

essential = necessarضروري

body organs أعضاء الجسم

growth نمو

repair of tissues اصلاح الانسجة

starve to death **يتضور جوعا حتى الموت**

risk مخاطرة

death الموت

disease مرض

affected by يتأثر بـ

**يبرر ينبغي ان طاقة مصدر أساسي الكربوهيدرات**

1 Carbohydrates are the body's main source of energy, and they should account

**بطاطس مثل أطعمة يومي نصف على الأقل**

for at least half of your daily calories. Try to eat six servings of foods like potatoes ,

**كل يوم عظام مكرونة حبوب خبز**

bread , cereals , pasta, rice, and beans every day.

**أعضاء الجسم يبرد يزيت الحياة ضروري**

2 water is essential for life. It lubricates and hydrates the body's organs and

**شاق اكثر لكل زجاجات على الأقل الفضلات تنقل**

transports waste. Drink at least six glasses of water per day, and more if you do hard

physical exercise.

**الدهون قليل الدسم ينبغي وزن تفقد**

3 if you want to lose weight , you should eat a low-fat diet , but some fat is

**الأنسجة اصلاح نمو تساعد الطاقة توفر الدهون ضروري**

necessary . Fat provides energy , helps in the growth and repair of tissues , and

**خلال أملاح معدنية فيتامينات تنقل**

transports vitamins and minerals through the body.

**اوقات الوجبات قبل جائع جدا تحصل على وزن يفقد تحاول**

4 if you're trying to lose weight and you get very hungry before meal times , eat a

**جائع جدا زبادي قليل الدسم تفاحة وجبة خفيفة صحية منخفض السعرات**

low-calorie, healthy snack like an apple or a low-fat yogurt. If you're too hungry at

**كثير جدا ربما أوقات الوجبات**

mealtimes, you'll probably eat too much!

**جائع تشعر لا يجب خطأ صح وزن يفقد بقدر المستطاع قليلا**

5 Eat as little as possible to lose weight , right? Wrong! You shouldn't feel hungry

**حتى الموت يتضور جوعا يعتقد قليل**

all the time . If you eat too little , your body thinks you're going to starve to death

**وزن يفقد يأكل يوفر**

and it conserves fat. You have to eat to lose weight.

**يمارس تمارين ربما شكل يبقى شخص العادي**

6 For the average person to stay in a good shape , he probably needs to exercise

**الحد الأدنى بالطبع مرات نصف ساعة على الأقل**

for at least half an hour, three times a week. Of course , this is the minimum , and

**زائدة ضروري أهداف لياقة يعتمد على برنامج التمارين**

your exercise program depends on your fitness goals, but it isn't necessary to over-

**أن تكون وزن زائد يقلق معظم يحافظ على اللياقة**

exercise to keep fit. Most people worry about being overweight . But being

**مشاكل صحية شديدة تسبب نفص الوزن**

underweight can cause severe health problems, too.

**أمراض القلب الموت مخاطر عالية الناس نقص الوزن**

7-8 Very underweight people have a higher risk of death from heart disease than

**تحت يتأثر أيضا وظائف المخ وزن زائد العادي**

average or overweight people . Brain functions can also be affected by being under

**العادي تمزق العظام من يعاني وزن ناقص أخيرا**

weight. Finally , underweight people suffer from more bone fractures than average or overweight people .

**Lesson4, 2, Answers :**

**1-T 2-T 3-F 4-F 5-T 6-F 7-T 8-F**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Lesson4, 3b, Answers :**

**1 Half of your daily calories should come from carbohydrates because they are the base of a good diet and they give you energy.**

**2- Eat a small amount of fat every day, because it gives you energy, helps repair tissues, and transports vitamins and minerals through the body.**

**3- Eat more, in general. Increase your carbohydrates and add a little more fat**

**to your diet. Finally, exercise a little every day to help you build muscle tissue.**

**4 -Eat lots of carbohydrates and high phosphorus foods like bananas. Drink a lot of water and don’t over-train.**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Interviewer:** Today on The Good Health Program, we have Dr. Alex Reed to answer

**متصل هنا لياقة الصحة أسئلة دائما**

some frequently asked questions about health and fitness. Here’s our first caller with a question. Go ahead. **استمر**

**Caller 1:** I have a question about my diet. Some people say I should eat a lot of

**أغذية الاخرين خبز بطاطس نشويات**

carbohydrates like potatoes and bread. Others say I shouldn’t – that those foods

make you fat. Which is correct?

**يحاول وزن يكتسب عن قلق بالطبع**

**Dr. Hassan:**Well, of course, if you’re worried about gaining weight, you should try to

**اساس فعليا النشويات الدهون خصوصا أقل**

eat less, especially fats and carbohydrates. But carbohydrates are actually the base

**حوالي يكون طاقة بطاطس أرز مثل أطعمة طعام**

of a good diet. Foods like rice and potatoes give you energy. They should form about

half of your daily calories.

**Interviewer:** And now a question from our second caller.

**طعامي من احذف وزن بفقد**

**Caller 2:** I want to lose weight. Should I eliminate fat from my diet?

**كليا ابدا دهون أقل بالتأكيد ينبغي**

Dr. Reed: You should definitely eat less fat. But don’t ever eliminate fat totally. Fat

**خلال أملاح معدنية فيتامينات تنقل أنسجة اصلاح الطاقة تمدنا بـ**

gives us energy, helps repair tissues and transports vitamins and minerals through

**يوميا دهون كمية صغيرة**

the body. Eat a small amount of fat every day.

**Interviewer:** Hello, caller number three. What’s your question?

**حوالي يكتسب يحتاج قليل الوزن**

**Caller 3:** I’m underweight. I’m 30 years old, and I need to gain about 15 kilograms. What should I do?

**اطعمة كثير من يزيد بصفة عامة أكثر**

**Dr. Hassan:**Eat more, in general. Increase your carbohydrates. Eat a lot of foods like

**أخيرا طعامك دهون قليل أضف مكرونة فول بطاطس**

potatoes, beans, bread, and pasta. Add a little more fat to your diet, too. Finally,

**تبني تساعد يوميا تمارين قليلة يتمرن بشكل زائد**

exercise, but don’t over-exercise. A little exercise every day will help you build

**سعرات حرارية تحرق تمارين انسجة العضلات**

muscle tissue, but a lot of exercise will burn too many calories.

**Interviewer:** OK, time for one more call. Here it is …

**تزيد الماراثون يجري زوجي**

**Caller 4:** My husband wants to run in a marathon next year. He wants to increase his

**نصيحة الطاقة أنسجة العضلات**

muscle tissue and his energy. What is your advice to him?

**كثير من الأخير نصيحة مشابهة**

**Dr. Hassan:**Well, similar advice as for the last question. Eat lots of carbohydrates.

**تحتاج كثير من اشرب موز مثل أطعمة الفوسفور**

Also eat high phosphorus foods like bananas. And drink a lot of water. You need to

**تمارين قليلة يتمرن بشكل زائد أخيرا كثيرا سوائل تستبدل**

replace fluids when you exercise a lot. Finally, don’t over-train. Do a little exercise every day, but not too much.

**اليوم للاتصال المستمعين بفضل**

**Interviewer:** Thank you Dr. Reed, and thanks to our listeners for calling in today.

Unit 4

**a place to live**

excessive مبالغ فيه – زائد عن الحد

noisy مزعج

crowded مزدحم

peaceful مسالم

isolated منفصل

dull كسول – بليد

scheduled مجدول – محدد المواعيد

industrial صناعي

hectic محموم – قلق

polluting ملوّث

bustling نشيط في العمل

spoiled يفسد

inhospitable غير مضياف

article مقالة صحفية

island جزيرة

expedition رحلة استكشافية

persuade يقنع

coast ساحل

coral reefs الشعاب المرجانية

species فصيلة

license رخصة

paradise الجنة

shrimps روبيان – جمبري

attract يجذب

migratory مهاجرة

sufficient كاف

**The Farasan Islands – a paradise**

**على الساحل تماما تقع جزر مرجانية مجموعة من**

The Farasan islands are a group of coral islands that lie just off the coast of

**أرض أقرب غرب جنوب**

south west Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea. The closest mainland town is Jizan.

**بسبب أساسا وضع محمية**

The Farasan islands now have protected status mainly because of their

**ضحلة مناطق ممتدة جزر شعاب مرجانية**

beautiful coral reefs . The islands have extensive areas of very shallow water

**تمارس جزر تجعل يزدهر ينمو مرجان مثالية**

which are ideal for corals to grow and thrives and make the islands practice

**أسد البحر اسماك الانقليس الدلافين تجذب الشعاب المرجانية غواص**

for divers. The coral reefs also attract dolphins , Manta rays, eels , gobies, lion

**الطيور المهاجرة تجذب على روبيان أنشوقة**

fish , anchovies , and shrimp. Above water, the land attracts migratory birds on their way to and from Europe.

**2b : ANSWERS:** 1- the second part of the text under the words ‘Fact Box’ (teach the students that a ‘Fact Box’ will have basic information on a topic)

2- Best Ten Diving Holidays award from Travel Magazine and Best in Outdoor Pursuits Travel awards in 2013

3- A diving licence

4- You would photograph and make videos of the coral reefs and animals the reefs support around the Farasan Islands.

5- They protect the coral reefs which surround the islands.

6- To join the expedition and pay the $2,000 donation to the foundation 7 Students’ own answers.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Lesson 1, 3: word builder : Answers** :

**positive:** **3, 6, 9, 10, 15 neutral: 12, 14, 17**

**negative: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Lesson 1, 4: listening:**

1- My name’s Bassam. I’m from Kuwait. I came to Saudi Arabia because I won a scholarship to study information technology at KAUST. I’ve lived here for two years. I really like it here. It’s bustling and busy, and there’s lots to see and do.

2- I’m Mo. I’m from a small village outside Tabuk. I came to Riyadh because I got a job for a finance company. I’ve lived here since 2010 and I haven’t managed to go home to Tabuk for two years. I found Riyadh too busy and crowded when I first came but now I’m used to it.

3- Hello, I’m Rayyan. I’m from Jeddah but I live in Medina now. I got married two years ago and my wife’s family is from Medina, so we came to live here in the old town which is historic. It’s also cheaper to live here than Jeddah.

4- Hello, I’m Faisal. I am from Jizan and now I have a small house on the Farasan Islands. I work for a conservation group which is helping to monitor and preserve the coral reefs. The Farasan Islands are very beautiful but it’s too quiet and isolated to live here all the time. There’s no entertainment or restaurants.

5- Hello, I’m Deema. I’m originally from Riyadh but I moved to Jubail with my husband when he got work at the port here. Jubail is well planned with lots of facilities and my children can go to the school nearby. I also find it friendly – lots of

other young families live here.

**Answers: 1e 2c 3b 4a 5d**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Reasons for moving** | **Words used to describe town / area** |
| **Bassam** | won a scholarship to KAUST | Bustling- busy |
| **Mo** | got a job with a finance company | Busy - crowded |
| **Rayyan** | to be near to wife’s family | Historic- cheap |
| **Faisal** | to monitor and preserve the coral  reefs/to work for a conservation group | beautiful- quiet - isolated |
| **Deema** | to accompany her husband who moved  to get a job | well-planned- lots of facilities - friendly |

**Lesson 2 :- Cultural differences**

close to مجاور لـ

appointment موعد

acceptable مقبول

normal عادي – طبيعي – مألوف

gift هدية

host مضيف

guest ضيف

boredom ملل- ضجر – سأم

respect يحترم

queue طابور

anger غضب

complaints شكوى

social اجتماعي

interest اهتمام – فائدة – مصلحة

lack of نقص

Periodفترة زمنية – حصة مدرسية

**شيء ما ينتظر عندما طابور يكون تحترم عموما**

1- people generally respect lines and will form lines when waiting for something. To

**شكوى لفظية غضب تولد ربما طابور**

push into a line will probably generate both anger and verbal complaints.

**هام مواقف العمل اجتماعية اتصال بصري مباشر**

2- Direct eye contacts in both social and business situations is important . No eye

**الاهتمام نقص الضجر يفرض**

contact implies boredom or lack of interest.

**يملأهم الصمت فترات غير مريح يصبح الناس**

3- Many people become uncomfortable with periods of silence and will try to fill them with conversation.

**محادثة تبادل عند شخص آخر مجاور يقف لا يجلس**

4- You don't sit or stand very close to another person when having a conversation.

**متأخرا الوصول مواعيد العمل الاجتماعية في الموعد تصل**

5- You must arrive on time for social and business appointments . Arriving late is normally unacceptable.

**مدعو عندما مضيف عادة هدية يحضر من الطبيعي**

6- It is normal to bring small gift ( usually for your host ) when you are invited to dinner.

**Answers: 1B** – A man is trying to cut into the queue, upsetting the people who are standing in the queue.

**2E** – The man on the right is speaking but not making eye contact with the other man.

**3C** – The man on the right is thinking and has probably not finished expressing his idea. The man on the left is probably so uncomfortable with the silence that he has to talk.

**4A** – The man behind the man on the left is too close to him, invading his space and making him uncomfortable.

**5F** – The visitors are very late. We can tell because the host is holding up his wristwatch and he’s probably in the process of having dinner, since he’s holding a

napkin.

**6D** – The man has unnecessarily brought a very expensive gift.

**2: listening and speaking :-**

**Claudia:** Hi, my name’s Claudia Lَpez. I’m from Maracaibo, Venezuela. My husband and I have been in Vancouver for six months. There’s a Venezuelan community in

Vancouver, so I can eat Venezuelan food! My biggest problem is the climate. It gets so cold here in the winter.

**Sammi:** My name’s Sammi Haddad. I was born in the Lebanon, but now I’m an American citizen. I’m 42. I came to San Francisco with my wife and two children 18 years ago. In the Lebanon I was a teacher, but I’ve worked as a pharmacist since 1999. We are very happy in this city: it’s a very friendly place with people from many

different countries. When I arrived, the most difficult thing for me was the language – Americans speak so fast.

**Boris:** Hello. I’m Boris Tereschenko. I live in New York with my family, although I was born in Russia in Volgograd. My parents emigrated to the States when I was 15 years

old. Now I’m 19 and I’ve studied computer science for a year. New York is a great city. There are quite a lot of Russians here so we still speak Russian sometimes. I had culture shock when I arrived, as people here are much more open than in my country!

**2a: Answers: 1b 2c 3a**

**2b: Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Country of origin** | **Present activity** | **Time doing this activity** | **Biggest cultural differences** |
| **Claudia Lopez** | **Venezuela** | **possibly a housewife,** | **six months** | **In Canada. it gets very cold in the winter.** |
| **Sammi Haddad** | **The Lebanon** | **pharmacist** | **since 1999** | **The language because Americans talk too fast.** |
| **Boris Tereschenko** | **Russia** | **Student** | **One year** | **people are much more open** |

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Grammar builder : present perfect Vs past simple**

**Have - has + P.P.**

**I He**

**We She has**

**You have It**

**They singular**

**plural**

**Meaning :حدث بدأ في الماضي و اكتمل الآن**

**To express an action began in the past is completed now** .

**Past now future**

I **have packed** my suites .

He **has written** the letter .

My friends **have already prepared** lunch .

**2- فعل حدث منذ وقت قصير جدا جدا**

**Past now future**

**I have just eaten** my lunch **.**

He **has just arrived** home .

**Key words :**

**already بالطبع - just توا**  **- yet حتى الآن - up to nowحتى الآن = so far بالفعل**

**since منذ**  **-for** **لمدة – everهل سبق أن – never أبدا**

**1- already**

**تأتي في نهاية الجملة أو بين have …… p.p.**

They have **already** painted the room .

They have painted the room **already** .

**2- just**

**تأتي في الوسط بين have + just + written**

He has **just** gone out .

We have **just** written homework.

She has **just** cooked the food .

**4-yet**

**تأتي في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المنفية و السؤال**

Has he written homework **yet** ?

I haven’t studied the lesson **yet** .

We haven’t seen the new car **yet** .

**5-ever & never**

**تستخدم ever في السؤال قبل V3 وللإجابة المنفية نحذف ever ونضع never بدلا منها**

Have you ever been to America?

**No. I haven't. or No, I've never been to America.**

Have you ever flown in a plane ?

**Yes, I have. Yes, I have flown several times.**

Have you ever eaten Chinese food ?

**No. I haven't. or No, I've never eaten Chinese food**

**تستخدم كلمة How long للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية في المضارع التام و تكون الإجابة since – for**

**اليوم  Saturday – since Monday ….**

**last  last week- last month – last year**

**Since الشهر last month – since Ramadan- since March**

**السنة since 1420 H – since 1990**

**since three o'clock - الساعة**

**thirty minutes**

**لمدة مدة زمنية two hours**

**For + period of time five days**

**six weeks – months – years…..**

**B- choose : since or for :**

1- He has studied Physics ……………. Three month .

2-She has been a nurse …………………. 1980 .

3- Mr. Al-Badr has been building roads ………………twenty years .

4- I have been working here ………………….last year .

5-Ali has been abroad ………………..Ramadan .

**Choose the right word(s) :-**

1-Has he ……………………….. a big fish ?

**a- catch b- caught - c-catching - d-catches**

2- The boy …………………… his bike already .

**a-mends b-has mended c-mend d- is mending**

3- They ……………………. started work already .

**a-are b-have c- is d- has**

4- The farmers ……………………. all the rice yet.

**a- aren't planted b- haven't planted c- plant d- planted**

5- Has she …………………… a picture?

**a-drew b- draws c- drawing d-drawn**

6- ………………………. they bought any new books ?

**a-Has b-Are c-Have d- Is**

7- He ……………………………. the homework already .

**a- has written b-writing c- write d-is writing**

8- She hasn't finished it ……………………… .

**a-since b- for c-yet d- just**

9- Have they………………………. the flowers?

**a-pick b- picking c- picks d- picked**

10- A woman ………..................... collected some eggs .

**a- has b-is c-have d- are**

11 - Have they ……………………….. the homework ?

**a-write b- wrote c- written d-writing**

12- Hassan and Ali………………….. played a good game

**a-am b-has c-are d-have**

13- Has he …………………………….. the car yet ?

**a-washing b-wash c-washed d-washes**

14- She ………………………… her room already .

**a- clean b-has cleaned c- cleaned d-cleans**

14-Mona has ……………… 5 thobes .

**a-washed b-washing c-wash d-washes**

15-He has ………………. 550 kilometres .

**a-drives b- driven c- driving d- drive**

16-We have ………………. five books .

**a-studying b-studied c-studies d-study**

17-he has ……………… one hundred elephants .

**a- shot b- shoot c- shooting d- shoots**

18-She ………………… five stories since nine o'clock.

**a-has read b-have read c- is reading c- read**

19-They …………………. Computer games for three hours.

**a-has played b- was playing c- have played d- are playing**

20- They ………………… six games .

**a-has played b- were playing c- have played d- was playing**

**ملحوظة :**

**Have – has gone ذهب الى مكان و لم يعد منه – أو انه ما زال في الطريق لهناك ( ليس هنا )**

**Have – has been  ذهب الى مكان و عاد منه ( ليس هناك الآن بل هنا )**

**3a: ANSWERS:** 1- moved 2 have lived 3- applied 4- have worked

5- did not learn 6- has taken 7- have made

**ANSWERS:** 1- the past simple 2- the present perfect

3- **ago:**past simple, **since:** present perfect,

**last:** past simple, **for:** present perfect

**3b: ANSWERS:** 1- already 2- yet 3 -*Yet* isn’t used in affirmative sentences. ***Already***isn’t used in negative sentences.

4- In statements, ***yet*** goes at the end of the sentence, ***already***goes after the auxiliary *have*` . In questions, we put them bothat the end of the sentence.

5 – already بالفعل / yet حتى الان

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3c: Answers: 1- have you lived 2- For 3 -moved 4- haven’t paid**

**5 - yet 6 paid 7 -ago 8- have / ’ve painted**

**9- have / ’ve already painted 10- Has … arrived 11- yet**

**12- has been 13- since**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Lesson 3 :- City versus country**

**Reporter:** You live in a small town, Omar. Why do you prefer small towns to big cities?

**Omar:** Well, in my opinion, living in a small town or in the country is much better than life in a big city for several reasons. It’s peaceful, and it’s a clean, safe environment, especially for children. People are very friendly and we don’t have many problems with pollution. Uh, I’m also sure it’s less expensive in a small place than a big city.

**Reporter:** Are there any disadvantages to living in a small town?

**Omar:** Disadvantages? Well, um, there’s less public transportation than in a city. There aren’t enough activities for young people, and of course there aren’t many stores and shops. Public facilities aren’t great. Our school isn’t big enough and there isn’t a hospital. But I like living in a small town. I’m too old to move anyway!

**Reporter:** Adel, you obviously prefer city life to life in a small town. Why is that?

**Adel:** Well, you have the best facilities: schools and colleges, hospitals and things like that, and of course you have incredible shopping malls and department stores.

Culturally it’s great as there are really good museums and art galleries. And there are lots of fantastic restaurants. There’s also plenty of transportation: buses, subways and taxis. The airport’s near here, too. That’s very convenient.

**Reporter:** What about the disadvantages?

**Adel:** Well, yes, there are problems in a big city. The traffic, of course, and it’s definitely more expensive than a small town. There’s more pollution, and it isn’t as

clean as the country. But I’m a city boy – big cities are wonderful!

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**1a: ANSWERS:** 1 Omar prefers small towns. 2 Adel prefers big cities.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**1c: ANSWERS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Omar** | **Adel** |
| preference | Small town | Big city |
| environment | **p** | **N** |
| Pollution | **P** | **N** |
| Cost | **p** | **N** |
| Transport | **N** | **P** |
| Culture | **N** | **P** |
| Shopping | **N** | **P** |
| facilities | **N** | **P** |

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Lifestyle**

worldwide في كل أنحاء العالم

opportunity فرصة

rapid = quick سريع

infrastructure البنية التحتية

enormous ضخم – هائل

combat معركة – قتال – كفاح

urbanization الانتقال للعيش في المدن

report تقرير

project مشروع

traffic كثافة المرور

entertaining مسلي – ممتع

complaint شكوى

situation موقف

social اجتماعي

lifestyle أسلوب حياة

view = opinion وجهة نظر – رأي

facilities تسهيلات – أدوات

wonderful رائع

excellent ممتاز

transportations وسائل المواصلات

pollution التلوث

population عدد السكان

agriculture الزراعة

revolution ثورة

spread ينتشر – انتشار

**مقارنة بـ حياة المدينة آراء مختلفة جدا أسلوب حياة**

This week in " Lifestyle" we have two very different views- on city life compared

**جودة يعتقد مدينة يعيش**

to life in a small town. Omar Saleh lives in a small town , and he thinks the quality of

**هادئة رأي مدينة أفضل يوجد**

life there is much better than a big city. In Omar's opinion, a small town is peaceful ,

**طيبون الأطفال خصوصا بيئة آمنة نظيفة**

and it's clean , safe environment, especially for children. People are very friendly ,

**مدينة صغيرة بالفعل التلوث مشاكل عديدة**

and there aren't too many problems with pollution. And of course, a small town is

less expensive than a big city. **عيوب** **العيش**

But Omar says there are some disadvantages to living in a small town .There

**محلات متاجر الشـــــــــــــباب أنشطة**

aren't enough activities for young people , and there aren't many stores and shops.

**بشكل كاف مدينة صغيرة أيضا خدمات عامة**

Public facilities aren't very good either. The school in his town isn't big enough to

**يقول يحتاج كل شيء توفر**

provide everything the children need , and there's no hospital. But Omar says" I like

living in a small town – and I'm too old to move anyway" **على أي حال**

**مكان مناسب من الناحية الاخرى**

Adel Mohammad , on the other hand says the city is the place for him. The city

**ممتاز أيضا كليات مدارس خدمات**

has the best facilities: schools and colleges , hospitals , etc. It also has excellent

**لأن رائعة ثقافيا محلات متنوعة مراكز التسوق**

shopping malls and department stores . Culturally , the city is wonderful because

**كثير من مطاعم معارض فنية متاحف**

there are many good museums art galleries and restaurants. There's also plenty of

**قريب المطار المترو المواصلات**

transportation: buses , subways, and taxis, and the airport is near the city.

Adel says that ,of course, there are problems in a big city . There's too much

**تلوث أكثر أغلى بالتأكيد**

traffic , and it's definitely more expensive than a small town. There's more pollution

**مدن رجل المدينة الدولة نظيفة**

, and it isn't as clean as the country. But he says he's a city guy and big cities are wonderful!!

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

1. **A: pronunciation :**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **oOo** | **Oo** | **Ooo** |
| department, | Children | Big city |
| museum | Peaceful | Wonderful |
|  | airport | Restaurant |
|  |  | Gallery |
|  |  | cultural |

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Grammar builder *:***

**enough - too - too many - too much**

1. **enough**

**تستخدم كلمة enough بمعنى sufficient أي بدرجة كافية**

**توضع قبل الاسماء و بعد الصفات في الجملة**

The tea is **hot** **enough**. I can drink it .

The car is **cheap** **enough** . I can buy it .

The room is **wide** **enough** for 20 persons.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

I have **enough** **money** to buy the car.

We have **enough** **food** for the week.

I don't have **enough** **bread** for all of us.

**Too**

**تستخدم too بمعنى excessive أي زائد عن الحد**

The car is **too** **expensive**. I can't buy it.

The tea is **too** **hot**. I can't drink it .

The box is **too** **heavy**. I can't carry it.

**تستخدم too many- too much بمعنى excessive أي زائد عن الحد**

**تستخدم too many مع الأسماء المعدودة**

**تستخدم too much مع الأسماء غير المعدودة**

There are too many **cars** on the street.

There is too much **sugar** in my tea.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**3a: Answers:**

**1c- sufficient 2a- excessive 3- after an adjective and before a noun**

**4- *too*  directly before an adjective;**

***too many*  with countable nouns; *too much* with uncountable nouns**

5 - ----------------------------- .

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3-b Answers : 1- too many 2 -enough 3- too 4- enough 5- too much**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**3c ANswers:**

**2 -old enough 3- too big 4-have enough 5- too much**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Lesson 4**

**Looking for a new home**

apartment= flat شقة

consist of يتكون من

without بدون

household عادي – مألوف

furniture أثاث

brand new جديد – حديث الطراز

price = cost تكلفة

quiet هادئ

details تفاصيل

facilities تجهيزات

location الموقع

rent الايجار

furnished مفروش

available متاح –متوافر lift مصعد

single مفرد

connection اتصال بالنت

heater سخان

**1-listening and speaking :**

**Narrator:** Samer

**Male voice:** I live in a big house really. There are two main parts and there’s a wall outside, which meets the road. As is usual in Saudi Arabia, the colour is very light – a kind of pink – to protect against the sun. You can see my room easily from the street outside. The window is like a semi-circle.

**Narrator:** Mousa

**Male voice:** I used to live in a big villa with a big wall around it but now that I’m a student, I live in an apartment with a friend. It’s on the second floor and there are some shops below it. My room is bigger than my friend’s but his is better. It’s got

nicer furniture.

**Narrator:** Rasha

**Female voice:** Before we moved, we lived in an apartment, which I didn’t like very much. It was in a noisy part of town. Now we live in a more secluded and peaceful area and I like my house very much. It’s very private. Nobody can see what we are doing because there’s a really high wall around it.

**Narrator:** Maryam

**Female voice:** There are three generations in our house so it needs to be big. It’s painted white and pale orange. And there are lots of plants outside. There’s even a tree in our small garden. You can see it from the street above the wall. We’ve been

here for ten years.

**Answers 1b:** **Top: Mousa Second down: Maryam**

**Third down: Samer Bottom: Rasha**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

pronouns الضمائر

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subject pronouns **ضمائر الفاعل** | ***Possessive adjectives***  **صفات الملكية** | **Possessive pronouns**  **ضمائر الملكية** |
| **I** | **my ملكي** | **mine** |
| **He** | **his ملكه** | **his** |
| **She** | **her ملكها** | **hers** |
| **It** | **its ملكه – ملكها** | **…..** |
| **We** | **our ملكنا** | **ours** |
| **You** | **your ملكك- ملككم** | **yours** |
| **They** | **their ملكهم** | **theirs** |

**ضمائر الفاعل : تستخدم في أول الجملة او قبل الفعل .**

**صفات الملكية :- يأتي بعدها دائما اسم الشيء المملوك .**

**ضمائر الملكية :- يأتي اسم الشيء المملوك قبلها أو تأتي هي في آخر الجملة**

**Choose the right word :-**

1- We are going to visit ………………… uncle .

**a-we b-us c-our d-ours**

2-This book is…………………. **.**

**a-me b-my c- mine d- I**

3-These books are ……………………….. .

**a-we b-us c-our d-ours**

4- I took my pen and she took …………………………… .

**a--She b-her c-hers d-they**

5- His bag is more expensive than ***………………….*** .

**a-we b-us c-our d-ours**

6-These books are …………………… .

**a-their b- theirs c- them d-they-**

7-They gave us……………………..books

**a-their b- theirs c- them d-they-**

8-She is shortening her dress . It is ***……………………….*** .

**a-She b-her c-hers d-they**

9- They are washing their scarves . They’re ***……………………….***

**a-their b- theirs c- them d-they-**

10- You are carrying a nice bag . Is it ***…………………………..*** .

**a-your b- yours c- you d-they-**

11- **A:** ………………..pencil is broken.

**a-me b-my c- mine d- I**

**B:** Can I borrow …………………… .

**a-your b- yours c- you d-they**

12- Professor Smith is ……………….. biology teacher.

**a-we b-us c-our d-ours**

13-…………………..books are here.

**a-we b-us c-our d-ours**

14-Where are *……………………* ?

**a-your b- yours c- you d-they-**

16-We work on …………………. project every Monday.

**a-we b-us c-our d-ours**

17-- She has …………. coffee with cream.

**a-She b-her c-hers d-them**

18-I spend two hours a night on …………….homework. How long do you spend on.

**a-me b-my c- mine d- I**

19-Your house is closer to school than ……………….

**a-me b-my c- mine d- I**

20-……………..brother is on the debating team with me .

**a-me b-my c- mine d- I**

**Progress test units 1-4**

**Read the passage and answer the questions:-**

Majed Abdullah was born in Jeddah on 29th Rabi"al-Thani 1379 A.H When he was six, his father got a job as a coach of the Al-Nasr youth team and the family moved to Riyadh. As a boy, Majed loved football and spent all his time playing at school and for the neighborhood team.

From his early childhood, Majed wanted Majed to play or his father's club, AlNasr. Majed played his first game for the first team in 1976 and scored a goal. During 22 years at Al-Nasr, Majed scored 323 more goals for the team- the most goals by any player .With Majed as a striker , Al-Nasr were very strong , and in 1981 they became the first team to win the double- both the national league and the King's Cup. Majid played his first game for the Saudi National against the Portuguese team, Benfica in 1977 and he scored two goals .He for the Saudi national team until 1994.The national team won the Asian Cup in 1984, and 1988, and even qualified for the World Cup in 1984 with Majed as a captain. He was called " The diamond of Arabia".

1-Majed Abdullah was born in Jeddah.

1. **True b-False**

2- Majed's father was a doctor in Ryadh.

1. **True b-False**

3- Majed loved football and spent all his time playing at school

1. **True b-False**

4- Majed didn't want to play or his father's club.

1. **True b-False**

5-Majed played for Al-Nasr for 24 years .

1. **True b-False**

6- Majed played his first game for the first team in 1980 and scored a goal.

1. **True b-False**

7- With Majed as a striker , Al-Nasr were very strong team .

1. **True b-False**

8- Al-Nasr was the won both the national league and the King's Cup in 1981.

1. **True b-False**

9- Majid played his first game for the Saudi National against Benfica 1n 1981.

1. **True b-False**

10- Majed was called was " The diamond of Arabia".

1. **True b-False**

**شديدة تسقط جبل الباقي تقع في**

**situated on the rest mountain fall extreme**

**منطقة قمح غابات كثيف ضبابي**

**foggy thick forests wheat region**

Asir region is situated on high land that has more rain than the rest of the country. Sawdah mountain near Abha is the highest in the Kingdom . It is about 3000 metres high. Rain falls in March and April. Temperatures are very extreme. In the afternoon , it's about 30°C.But in the morning, it's very cold and foggy. Because of the rain , There are many more trees , plants and even thick forests in Asir . However many parts of Asir are very dry. Asir is the home to many farmers who mainly grow wheat and fruit.

1-It rains more in Asir than in other parts of the country.

1. **True b- False**

2-Asir is in situated on low lands than the other parts.

1. **True b- False**

3-Most of the rain falls in two months.

1. **True b- False**

4-Afternoon temperatures can be so low.

1. **True b- False**

5-Asir used to be one of the greenest areas in Saudi Arabia but it isn't now.

1. **True b- False**

6-One way of making a living in Asir is to be a farmer.

1. **True b- False**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Grammar:**

1- Tariq …………………………..………… a large family home in Riyadh .

**a-has b- had c- is having d- have**

2-Tariq…………………………..………… in an apartment but when he and his wife had children they decided that they needed a larger house.

**a-used to live b- lived c- lives d- live**

3- It …………………………..………… Tariq a long time to find the perfect home but he found it .

**a-takes b- took c-takes d- taking**

4-He and his family …………………………..………… there for ten years.

**a-were b- has been c- was d-will be**

6-Next year, he …………………………..………… to go to university.

**a-were b- has been c- was d-will be**

7-They …………………………..………… there for a very long time.

**a-stay b- has stay c- stayed d-will stay**

8- Fahd has been to the USA and …………………………..………… has his brother.

**a-so b- neither c-either d-too**

9-Nuha didn't go out last weekend and…………………………..………… did her brother.

**a-so b- neither c-either d-too**

10-My brother is a good student and I am …………………………..………… .

**a-so b- neither c-either d-too**

11- If they don't study, they won't pass the exam and we won't …………………………..………… .

**a-so b- neither c-either d-too**

12-Riyadh is so crowded . There are …………………………..…………people there.

**a-too many b- too much c-much d-many**

13-The house is in a very busy area and there is …………………………..………… traffic.

**a-too many b- too much c-enough d-many**

14-Sami hasn't got …………………………..………… money to buy the car.

**a-too many b- too much c-enough d-many**

15- Last night , Rana was …………………………..………… tired to write homework.

**a-too many b- too much c-enough d-too**

16- That is the …………………………..………… interesting museum I have ever been to.

**a- many b- more c-most d-much**

17-Yaser is …………………………..………… than Salim.

**a-cleverest b- cleverer c- clever d- a clever**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**Vocabulary**

**يتحول الى مثير خطير شمسي منفعل**

excited solar crucial exciting convert

**بيئي ملوث يتورط في منعزلة**

secluded involved polluted environmental

1-Because of the traffic , it is one of the most …………………………..………….

**a-polluted b- excluded c- environmental d- involved**

2-He made the decision to …………………………..………… to the Islamic faith.

**a-solar b-crucial c-exciting d-convert**

3-Cars and other vehicles cause a lot of …………………………..………… problems.

**a-polluted b- excluded c- environmental d- involved**

4- The energy from the sun is called …………………………..………… energy.

**a-solar b-crucial c-exciting d-convert**

5-Hashim is so …………………………..………… about his trip to Europe. He hasn't been there before.

**a-solar b-crucial c-exciting d-excited**

6-Nadia has been …………………………..………… in a terrible accident .

**a-polluted b- excluded c- environmental d- involved**

7-It's a beautiful house in a …………………………..………… village with no traffic or noise.

**a-polluted b- excluded c- environmental d- involved**

8- It's …………………………..………… that we don't use more energy than necessary.

**a-solar b-crucial c-exciting d-scheduled**

9- It was really …………………………..………… match. I'm glad I watched it.

**a-excited b-crucial c-exciting d-convert**

10-Some people believe …………………………..………… energy is the most dangerous.

**a-solar b-crucial c-exciting d-convert**

Unit 5

***The World of Money***

drug

analyze

s

elf-esteem

encourage

salary

coin

bill

pay

to be worth

mint

ancient

gold

silver

fur

a pair of

purpose = reason

economics

inflation

price

product

consumer = customer

influence = effect

brand

elite

special

save money يدخر مال

manage يدير

resist يقاوم

temptation اغراء- اغواء

washing powder

quantity

value

obvious

pocket money

member

instead of

earn

gain

miss

account

ex-president

famous for

addiction

silly

behavior

psychological

psychiatrist

indicate

recognize = understand

recommend

**10 Easy Ways to Save Money**

Here is a list of easy ways to save money. If you take on board these tips, it would not surprises me if you saved thousands of riyals in just one year. It might take time to get used to the new habits, but savings will help you to manage your money.

1- Cook at home often : eating out is much more expensive.

2- Take sandwiches for lunch to work or to school.

3- Make a list before going shopping: if you have a list , you will resist the temptation of buying extras.

4- Buy in bulk whenever possible: if you have enough space at home , then buy your rice , pasta, cereals, tins, beans, soap, washing powder, etc.in bulk. Buy anything that will not go off in large quantities because you will get much better value for your money.

5- Only buy the things you need: This one is obvious!

6-instead of buying books , borrow books from the library.

7- Price check before buying anything expensive: Find out the price of an item from at least two stores / internet sites.

8- Filter your own water; it avoids buying bottled water all the time.

9- Avoid vending machines : Almost everything that is sold through a vending machine has a huge mark up . Take a bottle of water or a snack with you from home instead.

10- Carpool whenever it is possible ; it's better for the environment and it's better for your pocket also.

**Shopping – necessity , hobby, …or illness ?**

**A** For most people , the name Imelda Marcos probably brings one image to mind-shoes. The wife of Philippine ex-president Ferdinand Marcos was famous for her shoes collection .She owned 3,000 pairs of shoes. An advertisement in the window of a New York shoe store said, " There is a little Imelda in all of us"

**B** But is there ?Does anyone need 3,000pairs of shoes? Of course not , but many people do not buy things because they need them , buy impulsively , so that they can become an addiction , and compulsive shoppers can't stop themselves from buying things. It isn't just silly behavior ; it is a psychological illness.

**C** Compulsive shopping isn't a new phenomenon . A German psychiatrist identified it nearly 100 years ago, and called it oniomania ( buying mania ). Today , we often refer to people who keep shopping as " shopaholics ". Estimates indicate that 2- 8 % of Americans are compulsive shoppers.

**D** Many psychiatrists are now working to help compulsive shoppers recognize their problem and understand what makes them spend money. Some psychiatrists recommend anti-depressant drugs like Prozac , but most prefer non-drug therapies. They first tell people to analyze why they shop – a feeling of power , low-self-esteem, etc.Then they advise them to keep a daily record of all the money they spend. Finally, they encourage people to look for alternate forms of entertainment; reading , exercising, etc.

**The Story of Money**

There hasn't been always coins and bills – Money as we know it . In ancient times, people used objects to trade for things they needed. For example , 5,000 years ago , the Chinese were using knives and rice as money because these things were very valuable .

Then, about nearly 3,000 years ago , people started making coins of out gold, silver and other metals. That was in the area of Asia we now call Turkey and also in China. About 2,500 years ago , the Romans built a mint for making coins.

For hundreds of years, people only used coins , but coins were heavy , and it was dangerous to travel with a lot of gold and silver, so money was invented . The first paper money was used in China , around the year 810. Europeans started using it in about 1,000 . Of course not everyone had paper money or coins at that time.

In 1,600, Native Americans were still using beads and furs as money . In 1624, , they traded the island of Manhattan to the Dutch for goods worth $24 at today's value!

Prices can vary a lot , even for the same product. For example , you pay 1,50 SAR cents for a cola in the supermarket, 2 SAR for the same cola from a soda machine, and as much as 6 SAR for a cola in a hotel. Why are the prices so different ?! In the case of the cola prices are affected by volume . Supermarkets for example , buy large amounts of a product , so they can sell it more cheaply than small stores.

But pricing is also affected but what we're prepared to pay. Consumers won't pay a lot for certain things , like detergent or paper towels. They often choose these products only on the basis of price . Would you pay 100 SAR for a kebab? Probably not . But would you pay 300 SAR for a pair of sports shoes? It depends! If the shoes are much. If they were shoes in the discount store, you probably wouldn't . In this case , price is influenced by the consumer's perception of the brand. People pay more for certain expensive brands like Rolex watches, Gucci bags , and Calvin Klein jeans, because the perceive more value in them.

Finally, people buy certain brands , even for ( or because ) they are much more expensive because they give a feeling of prestige and of being different . For example , buying a Rolls Royce makes people feel special and a part of an elite group.