

أ. إسماعيل أبو خضرة

اللغة الإنجليزية

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Objectives

- 1.To read the words correctly.
- 2.To use the words in new contexts.



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Word	Meaning
Calm down (v.) = relax x angry	يهدأ x يغضب
Collapse (v.) = fall down / break down	ينهار/ يسقط
Cover (v.) x discover	يغطي
First aid kit (n.)	حقيبة الاسعافات الاولى
Ground (n.) earth	سطح الأرض
Lie (v.) = exist	يقع يستلقي
Pulse (n.)	النبض
Right (adj.) = correct/true x wrong/false	صحيح
Sweat(v.)	يتعرق
(thermal)blanket (n.)	بطانية حرارية

الأنشطة والتدريبات :

Activity:1

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Complete the sentences with words from the list:

calm down – collapsed – cover – first aid kit– sweat

1. Stop working under the sun. You're ----**sweating**-----
2. Don't be afraid. Everything will be fine. Just----**calm down**---
3. A lot of buildings ----**collapsed**----- during the war.
4. Could you -----**cover**-----the baby. It's getting cold.
5. Ali has cut his finger. Get the -**first aid kit**---soon.

Homework:

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Put these words in sentences:

1. lie: -**It's unhealthy to lie down after eating**..-----
2. ground: **Put the heavy box on the ground please**....
3. first aid kit: **Ahmed has cut his finger .. Get the first aid kit quickly.**

Objectives 1.To compare things by using adjectives and adverbs .

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عزيزي الطالب اقرأ القاعدة والأمثلة جيدا لتتمكن من حل التمارين التالية:

Structure: comparison of adjectives and adverbs مقارنة الصفات والأحوال

Including the form (not) as as

Important rules:

١. عند المقارنة بين الأشياء بالصفات القصيرة (من مقطع واحد) نضيف (er/est) .
٢. عند المقارنة بين الأشياء بالصفات الطويلة (أكثر من مقطع) نضيف (more/the most) .
٣. عند مقارنة الأفعال باستخدام الأحوال المنتظمة المنتهية بـ y نضيف (more/the most) .
٤. نستطيع أن نستخدم (not) as as مع الصفات والأحوال.

Comparative and superlative adjectives:

مقارنة وتفضيل الصفات

Adjectives	Examplesمثال	Comparativeمقارنة	Superlativeتفضيل
Short adjectives صفات قصيرة	small	smaller than	the smallest
Long adjectives صفات طويلة	useful	more useful than	the most useful
Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة	good	better than	the best
	bad	worse than	the worst

Examples : أمثلة :

1. The yellow car is **big**.
The red car is **bigger than** the yellow one.
The black car is **the biggest** one.
2. The yellow car is **expensive** .
The red car is **more expensive** than the yellow one
The black car is **the most expensive** one

Comparative and superlative

مقارنة الأحوال

adverbs	Example	Comparative	Superlative
Ending in - ly	Quickly	More quickly than	The most quickly
Irregular adverbs	early/ fast/hard/late	Earlier/faster/harder	The earliest / fastest/hardest
	well badly	Better than Worse than	The best The worst

***Examples:**

1. The bicycle moves **quickly**.
2. The bicycle moves **fast**

الأنشطة والتدريبات :

Activity:1

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1-Choose the correct answer :

1. Farah walks (slow – **more slowly** – slowly) than Sally.
2. Flu is (bad – **worse than** – the worst) cold.
3. You are not as (**strong**- stronger -the strongest) as you think.
4. Science is as (**difficult** – more difficult – most difficult) as Technology

Activity:2

2-Use as ... as : كما في المثال

The lion is **big** . The tiger is **big** .Zaina sings **beautifully**. Jana sings **beautifully**.

The lion is as big as the tiger . (adjective)

Zaina sings as beautifully as Jana. (adverb)

1. Dania writes **carefully** . Ameer writes **carefully** .Dania **writes as carefully as** Ameer.2. History is **difficult**. Geography is **difficult**.**History is as difficult as Geography**.....

Homework :

1. Correct the mistakes :

1. We are the more excellent students **most**.....
2. Ahmed is gooder than Omer **better**.....
3. He is the bad boy in the class **worst**.....
4. They were very best students **good**.....
5. Waleed is more fit than student. **the fittest**.....
6. The exercise was the more difficult. **most**.....



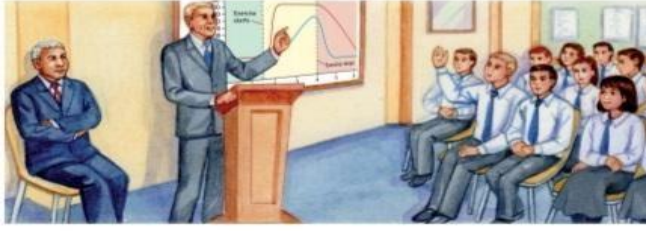
Objectives

1. To read the text correctly.
2. To identify new vocabulary through context.



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* عزيزي الطالب / هذه الصور الموجودة في الدرس، انظر إليها جيدا حتى تستطيع الإجابة عن التدريبات في البطاقة



الأنشطة والتدريبات

Activity 1:

عزيزي الطالب/ة انظر إلى الصور وحاول إجابة النشاط رقم (١)

Look at the pictures and answer the questions :

a. Why do you think all the boys and girls are wearing a uniform?

Because they are at school

b. Do you think the man on the disk is a visitor or a teacher?

He is a visitor

c. What is the girl in the picture doing?

She is doing Rock Climbing

d. How does she feel

She feels pleased and excited



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Activity 2:

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* عزيزي الطالب / هذه بعض معاني الكلمات التي ستساعدك في فهم الفقرة

Word	Meaning
Rock climbing	تسلق الصخور
Safest activity	النشاط الآمن
Old injuries	إصابات قديمة
Warm up	يحمي / يتجهز
Gentle exercises	تمارين لطيفة

عزيزي الطالب/ة اقرأ الفقرة الأولى من الكتاب ص ٣٢ وحاول إجابة النشاط رقم (٢)

a. Read the passage and answer the questions:

a. What happened to Julie Nixon?

She fell down while doing Rock climbing and broke her leg .

b. What does she want to try?

She wants to try something safer like swimming....

c. What does Dr. Blake advise her?

To warm up first., do gentle exercises and try swimming .

b. Put (T) or (F) :

× ضع إشارة √ أو

a. Julie Nixon has done a lot of rock climbing in her life. (**x**)

b. Swimming is the safest sport . (**✓**)

c. Find from the passage:

a. The meaning of 1. Smashed ... **broke** 2. different... **various** ..

b. The opposite of 1. forget **remember** 2. Lazy ... **active**

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Homework:

عزيزي الطالب/ة اقرأ الفقرة الثانية من الكتاب ص ٣٢ وحاول إجابة النشاط رقم (٢)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Sweating badly	يتعرق بشكل سيء	Hard training	التمرين الصعب
Out of breath	يلهث	Rule	قانون / قاعدة
Beating very fast	ينبض بسرعة	Be sensible	كن منطقيا
Collapsed	انهيار / فقد الوعي	Better safe than sorry	الوقاية خير من قنطار علاج

a. Read the passage and answer the questions:

a. Where did Jamie go recently?

He went to a football training

b. What is the rule that Dr. Blake gave to Jamie?

Be sensible . don't push yourself too hard or too soon and take things slowly

b. Put (T) or (F) :

× ضع إشارة √ أو

a. Jamie was fit when he started football training. (**x**).

b. Hard training after you've been sick is dangerous. (**✓**)

c. Find from the passage:

a. The meaning of 1. Average **rate** 2. Ill **sick**

b. The opposite of 1. Solution **problem** . 2. pull .. **push**



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Objectives

1. To compare things by using too / not enough



عزيزي الطالب/ يمكنك مشاهدة الفيديو عبر ايقونة الماسح الضوئي باستخدام تطبيق
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***Structure (too and (not) enough)**

1. We use **too ... and (not) ... enough** when we compare things with the right quantity or standard.
2. We use **too + adjective or adverb** when something is more than the right quantity or standard .
3. We use **not + adjective or adverb + enough** when something is less than the right quantity or standard .

١. نستخدم **not + adjective + enough / too + adjective** عندما نقارن الأشياء الموجودة فعلياً مع ما هو مطلوب أو لازم .
٢. نستخدم **too + adjective** للدلالة على وجود الصفة / الحال بدرجة كبيرة أكثر من اللازم.
٣. نستخدم **not + adjective + enough** للدلالة على عدم وجود الصفة / الحال بصورة كافية .

Note

We use **for + nouns or pronouns / to + verbs** at the end of the sentences

ملاحظة

Examples :

أمثلة

1. The dress is **too expensive** to buy .
The dress is **not cheap enough** . (expensive عكس cheap)
2. The test is **too difficult** .
The test is **not easy enough** . (difficult عكس easy)

الأنشطة والتدريبات :**Activity 1:**

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1. Rewrite the sentences using not ... enough :

1. The bridge is too low for the lorry .
The bridge isn't high enough for the lorry .
2. The road is too narrow for the bus .
The road isn't wide enough for the bus .
3. The dress is too expensive for me.
The dress isn't cheap enough for me .
4. The question is too difficult .
The questions isn't easy enough.
5. The class is too clean for the students.
The class isn't dirty enough for the student



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Activity 2

2. Complete the sentences using for/ to :

1. The exam was too simple ...**for**... the students .
2. The tea isn't hot enough**to**... drink.

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Homework:

a. Write sentences using too _ and not enough :

1. The weights / heavy / for him .
The weights are too heavy for him .
2. They / not light / for him .
They aren't light enough for him .
3. He / weak / to carry them .
He is too weak to carry them .
4. He / not strong / to carry them .
He isn't strong enough to carry them .
5. The trousers / short / for him .
The trousers are too short for him .
6. They / not long / for him .
They aren't long enough for him .



Objectives

1. To read the words correctly.
2. To use the words in sentences



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Word	Meaning	P.s	Meaning /E
Anyway	على أي حال	Con.	However
as well as	اضافة الى	Con.	In addition
behave	يتصرف	v.	Act
Certainly	بالتأكيد	Adv.	Surely
enemy	عدو	N.	Isn't friend

Word	Meaning	P.s	Meaning /E
fair	عادل	Adj.	Just
get on	يصعد	V.	Enter the bus
leader	قائد	N.	Ruler
remind	يذكر	V.	Make someone remember
ruler	حاكم	N.	Leader

الأنشطة والتدريبات :**Activity:**

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Complete the sentences with words from the list:

enemies –leader –ruler – remind – get on

1. Ahmed ----**get on**----- the coming bus.
2. We should be friends not --**enemies**---
3. Yasser Arafat was a great --**leader**-----
4. Oh! I've forgot your name. Could you --**remind**-----me of it ?
5. The king Abdullah Hussein is the ----**ruler**-----of Jordan.

Homework:

Put these words in sentences:

1. anyway : **I was too tired , but anyway , I continued.**
2. fair : **Our leaders should be fair with everyone.**
3. behave : **That child behaves badly .**



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Objectives

- 1.To make statements using the past continuous
- 2.To use the verbs in the past simple



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عزيزي الطالب : اقرأ القواعد والأمثلة جيدا لتتمكن من حل التمارين :

Past simple and past continuous

- 1.The past simple shows that something happened and finished in the Past .
- 2.The past continuous can show that something was going on for a long time in the past .
- 3.We often use the past simple and the past continuous together.
- 4.We can use the past continuous for the long action first , and then the past simple for the short action second.

يبين زمن الماضي البسيط أن شيئاً ما حدث وانتهى بالماضي .
يبين زمن الماضي المستمر أن شيئاً ما حدث وما زال يحدث ولكن في الماضي .
غالبا نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط وزمن الماضي المستمر سويا .
نستطيع أن نستخدم الماضي المستمر كحدث طويل حدث أولا وزمن الماضي البسيط كحدث قصير حدث ثانيا .

Past simpleالماضي البسيط

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن أحداث حدثت وانتهت تماما في الماضي ويكون الفعل في التصريف الثاني .

Examples:

Hala **visited** Ghada last week . (regular verb) فعل منتظم

He **went** to the market yesterday . (irregular verb) فعل غير منتظم

هناك بعض الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط

Keywords : (yesterday / last/ ago / in the past / in the old days)

Past continuous tenseالماضي المستمر

١. نستعمل هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال استمر حدوثها لفترة زمنية في الماضي .
٢. يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر معا للدلالة على حدوث فعلين في الماضي بينما كان الفعل الأول مستمرا (الماضي المستمر) قطعه الفعل الآخر (الماضي البسيط) .

يتكون الزمن الماضي المستمر من : **past continuous tense** = was / were + v + ing

- I was watching T.V at 7 pm yesterday
- The children were reading stories

كلمات تستخدم مع هذا الزمن :

While ➡ past continuous / past simple

When ➡ past simple / past continuous

Examples :

1. **While I was reading** , the lights **went out** .
2. They **were playing when** their father **came** .
3. **When** they **were playing** , their father **came**

Activity:

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*Choose the correct answer :

1. I tried to call you yesterday evening , but you (was – **were** – are) out .
2. In the old days women were (cook- **cooking**- cooked) on fire .
3. Mona and I (was-**were**-is) helping mum yesterday morning .
4. Life (**was**-is-been) hard in the past .
5. What (was-**were**-are) you doing when the accident happened



Homework:

*Correct the mistake :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. While I <u>was wash</u> the dishes , the water stopped . | (was . washing) |
| 2. The teacher <u>come</u> while the students were shouting and singing . | (..... came) |
| 3. The guests <u>arrive</u> while mum was cooking lunch . | (..... arrived) |
| 4. I was looking for my keys when I <u>find</u> a ring . | (..... found) |
| 5.Sama fell down while she <u>is run</u> . | (was . running) |

Objectives

1. To read the text correctly.
2. To identify new vocabulary through context.

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الأنشطة والتدريبات :**Activity:**

* عزيزي الطالب / هذه بعض معاني الكلمات التي ستساعدك في فهم الفقرة

Word	Meaning
Muslims world	العالم الإسلامي
Crusaders hands	أيدي الصليبيين
Strong believer	مؤمن قوي
Defeated	هزم
Battle of Hittin	معركة حطين

Word	Meaning
Mediterranean	البحر الأبيض المتوسط
Famous story	قصة مشهورة
Personal doctor	دكتور خاص
Behaved fairly and generously	تصرف بعدل وبكرم
brave and intelligent	شجاع وذكي
ahead of his time	قائد في وقته وزمانه

ملاحظة / افتح عزيزي الطالب / افتح الكتاب المدرسي صءء ؛ لنقرأ الفقرة :

a. Read the passage and answer the questions:

1. Why did Salah Al Din want to free Jerusalem?

Because it had been in crusader hand all his life., and as a strong believer he believed he must do.

2. Did he win the battle of Hittin ?

Yes..he did......

b. Put (T) or (F) :

a. Salah Al din had prepared to free Jerusalem for 6 years . (x) 5

b. Salah Al Din attack Richard when he became sick . (x)

c. Salah Al Din was a leader ahead of his time . (✓)



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c. Find from the passage:

a. The meaning of : 1. Powerful ...**strong**...

2. Acted ...**behaved**....

b. The opposite of : 1. Defend ...**attack**....

2. Alone ...**together**

Homework:

١. افتح الكتاب المدرسي ص ٤٤
٢. التدرب على قراءة الدرس أكثر من مرة ليتسنى لك فهمها.

* عزيزي الطالب / هذه بعض معاني الكلمات التي ستساعدك في فهم الفقرة :



Word	Meaning
Respected each other	احترموا بعضهم البعض
Made peace	صنعوا سلام
could travel there freely.	يستطيعوا السفر بحرية
Important act	حدث مهم

عزيزي الطالب/ة اقرأ الفقرة وحاول حل الواجب البيتي :

Salah Al Din and Richard never met ,but they respected each other greatly , and they made peace in 1192 . Jerusalem remained in Muslims hands , but people of both religions could travel there freely This was almost Salah Al Din's last act . He died in Damascus in 1193 Today , in another dangerous age , we must hope that there will soon be peace again , and that Jerusalem will again be open to all.

a. Read the passage and answer the questions:

a. When did Salah Al Din and Richard made peace?

In 1192

b. What was the result of this peace?

Jerusalem remained in Muslims hands , but people of both religions could travel there freely

b. Put (T) or (F) :

a. Salah Al Din died after 2 years of the peace which he made with Richard (x)

b. Salah Al Din died in Damascus. (✓)

c. Find from the passage:

: استخرج من الفقرة

a. The meaning of : 1. Stayed **remained**. 2. Wish ...**hope**.....

b. The opposite of : 1. War ...**peace**.... 2. Close ...**open**....

c. The underlined pronoun (they) refer to **Salah Al Din and Richard**

- Objectives**
1. To use past simple correctly.
 2. To use past perfect correctly.



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Past simple and past perfect .

الماضي البسيط والماضي التام

عزيزي الطالب : اقرأ القواعد والأمثلة جيدا لتتمكن من حل التمارين :

To emphasize that an action happened before a time in the past, we use the past perfect.

To emphasize that an action happened before another action in the past, we use the past perfect plus the past simple.

We connect the two actions in one sentence with words like after and before.

Past perfect tense

زمن الماضي التام

نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن الماضي البعيد ويتكون هذا الزمن من had + v3 ونستخدمه عند حدوث فعلين في الزمن الماضي سبق أحدهما الآخر ويكون الماضي التام هو الفعل الذي حدث أولا أي أنه سبق الماضي البسيط .

أمثلة على زمن الماضي التام :

I had eaten an apple .

We had cleaned our room .

كلمات تستخدم مع هذا الزمن :

After / As soon as → past perfect / past simple

before / by the time / when → past simple / past perfect

أمثلة: Examples :

After she had studied her lessons , she watched a film .

I had eaten my breakfast before I went to school .

الأنشطة والتدريبات :

Activity 1:

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*Correct the mistakes :

1. Layan played computer games after she cleaned the windows **had cleaned**
2. After I had got excellent marks , Dad give me 50 sheqles. **.gave...**
3. The family had prepared a big meal before the guests come **came**.
4. Raida washed the vegetables before she made salad . **had.washed**



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Homework :

****Put the verb in the past perfect :**

ضع الأفعال في زمن الماضي التام

1. Seraj and Ahmed (build) a new house .
2. Dad (buy) me a nice watch .
3. Mum (cook) me a wonderful meal.
4. The teacher (explain) the lesson very well.
5. The children (eat) all the sweet.

.had built..
had bought
had cooked
had explained
had eaten..

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Objectives To expand notes into a story .
To write a story about something happened .



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الضوئي باستخدام تطبيق قارئ رمز QR على جوالك

عزيزي الطالب: سنقوم بالتدرج في الخطوات حتى تستطيع كتابة قصتك بمفردك.

Write notes about yourself :

Think of something that recently happened to you . ^١ (or someone you know)	الخطوة الأولى، فكر في شيء حصل معك مؤخراً (أو مع شخص تعرفه)
--	---

e.g. an accident, something lost, a visit to special place....etc

Write notes about the story. You can . ^٢ :answer the following questions	الخطوة الثانية، اكتب ملاحظات كالخاصة بالقصة، يمكن أن تكون بالإجابة عن هذه الاسئلة...
--	---

***When? Where? What happened? What did you do? Who were with you? How
did you feel then? etc.**

الآن، بإمكانك كتابة ملاحظاتك

Notes
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Turn the notes into full sentences using . ^٣ past simple and past continuous. Don't forget (..to use connectors: (While- When	الخطوة الثالثة، قم بتحويل هذه الملاحظات إلى جمل باستخدام زمن الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر. لا تنسى استخدام الروابط بين الجمل مثل (While- When)
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e.g. While I was walking to school, I saw a terrible accident

الآن، بإمكانك الكتابة على نفس النمط

4. Choose suitable title. Start with a topic sentence :	الخطوة الرابعة، اختر عنواناً مناسباً لقصتك، ولا تنسى أن تبدأ بجملة تحمل الفكرة الرئيسية،
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Homework:

Write a story about something that recently happened to you

Write your story in no more than **eight** sentences

Note:

Use past simple and past continuous

Check and correct the spelling and punctuation

Three days ago , I was coming back home from school when I suddenly ...
saw a horrible accident . Two cars were going very fast when they crashed
into each other . A few minutes after the accident . A police car and
an ambulance came to the place of the accident . While the paramedics
were giving first aid to both of the drivers , a huge explosion happened
Luckily , no one was killed , but there were some injuries ,

أ. إسماعيل أبو خضرة



ENGLISH for ALL

- Objectives**
- 1- To classify the given words into countable and uncountable nouns.
 - 2- To use countable and uncountable nouns in sentences



عزيزي الطالب/ يمكنك مشاهدة الفيديو عبر ايقونة الماسح الضوئي باستخدام تطبيق قارئ

مز QR على جوالك

عزيزي الطالب اقرأ القواعد والأمثلة جيدا لتتمكن من حل التمارين

الاسماء المعدودة Countable	الاسماء الغير معدودة Uncountable
a lot of There are a lot of mosques in Gaza.	a lot of There is a lot of water

نستخدم a lot of قبل الاسم المعدود وغير المعدود على أن تكون الجملة مثبتة .

كثير many	كثير much
Are there many parks in Gaza ? There aren't many parks in Gaza . مع الاسم المعدود فقط	Is there much sugar in your tea ? There isn't much sugar in my tea . مع الاسم الغير معدود فقط

نستخدم many قبل الاسم المعدود على أن تكون الجملة منفية أو على هيئة سؤال .
ونستخدم much مع الاسم غير المعدود على أن تكون الجملة منفية أو على هيئة سؤال .

قليل a few	قليل a little
I have only a few friends , not many. مع الاسم المعدود فقط not many = only a few	I have only a little money, not much. مع الاسم الغير معدود فقط Not much = only a little

الأنشطة والتدريبات :

Activity 1:

أ. إسماعيل أبو خضرة

Classify the following nouns into countable and uncountable :

(money – book – water – juice – orange – customer)

غير معدودة Uncountable	معدودة Countable
juice	olive
money	book
water	orange
juice	customer



Activity 2:

Choose the correct answer :

1. It was a big party, (a few – not many – **a lot**) of people came .
2. Ali was very thirsty, he drank (little – **lots** – many) of water .
3. I need just (a lot – few – **a little**) sugar in my tea .
4. I haven't read (lots – **many** – much) stories during the last holiday .
5. How (many – **much** – long) salt do you like in your food ?

Homework:

Correct the mistake:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Are there much apples in the box ? | (..... Is) |
| 2. There isn't many oil in the bottle . | (.... much) |
| 3. Is there many oranges in the fridge . | (..... Are) |
| 4. I can see a little people in the street , not many . | (.... a few) |
| 5. How much students answered the questions correctly . | (.... many) |

أ. إسماعيل أبو خضرة



Exam1. Reading1. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Salah Al-Din was born in modern Iraq but grew up in Damascus. At that time, the Muslim World had started to divide, and Salah Al-Din tried and stopped that. After he had brought the Muslims world together, he turned to Jerusalem. He had defeated the crusaders in 1187 in the battle of Hittin . A new crusade began in 1189 , but things went badly for the crusaders : by summer 1192 most of them had died or left Palestine . Only 2000 men under king Richard of England tried to attack Jerusalem. Then Richard became sick , but Salah Al Din didn't attack him ,instead he sent Richard fruit , snow and his personal doctor.

a. Answer the following questions :

1. Did Salah Al Din Attack Richard when he became sick?

.....

2. What happened to the crusaders in 1192?

.....

b. Put (T) or (F):

1. The new crusade began immediately after the battle of Hittin.()

2. Richard was the King of the crusaders .()

c. Find from the passage :

1. The meaning of : a. started : ----- b. ill : -----

2. The opposite of : a. defend : ----- b. well : -----

3. The underlined pronoun (his) refer to : -----

2. Vocabulary2.Fill in the sentences using words from the list:

(get on – ground – right – cover – behave – enemies)

1. We sat on the and ate our lunch as a family.

2. In winter we ourselves with thermal blanket

3. Your answers werein the English Exam.

4.Salah Al Din was generous to his friends ----- his enemies.

5.You should ----- politely in the class.

6.Every morning I ----- the bus and go to school.

3 . language3-Choose the correct answer:

1.I (had studied – studied) after I had eaten my food.

2.I read (a – an – the) book , the book was interesting.

3. We are hungry (**too** – enough)

4. It was raining (when – while) I went out.

5. (How much – How many) letters did Mona write?

6. I am much (better than – good – the beat) I was.

4-Correct the mistakes:

1. They didn't have some sugar
2. I buy the umbrella , the umbrella was red and white.
3. They is studying, when the power went off.
4. I had finish my homework
5. He is the bad boy in the class

5- Do as shown between brackets :

1. She closed the door , the visitors had left
..... (before)
2. She was too ill.
..... (not-----enough)
- 3.The class is too clean for students.
..... (to)
4. The teacher explained , the students were writing.
..... (while)
5. Salwa is 37 hot . Heba is 39 hot
.....(as as)

4 . Writing

6- Write a short Story about something you (lost and found)

Start like this :

This is what happened when.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

answers

1. Reading

a/1.No he didn't
2Most of them had died or left Palestine
b/1 (F)
2(T)
c/1a began b sick
2 a attack b badly
3 Salah Al Din

2. Vocabulary

1. ground
2. cover
3- right
4. as well as
5. behave
6. get on

3 . language

1. studied
2. a
3. enough اجابة غير صحيحة too
4. when.
5. How many
6. better than

1. any
2. an
3. were
4. finished
5. Too
5. worst

1.Before she closed the door the visitors had left
2.She wasn't healthy enough
3.The class is too clean to study
4.The teacher explained while the students were writing
5.Salwa isn't as hot as Heba

4 . Writing

<p>This is what happened while I was coming home from school , I wanted to open the door , but I didn't find the key and all the family were out . I went back to school to look for it , While I was looking for it , the assistant smiled and showed me the key . He found it after he had cleaned the school. I thanked him and went home happily</p>
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