

المراجعة النهائية في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

للتصف الساب

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Unit 10

Listening

Listen to the dialogue and answer the question:

A. Listen and put (✓) or (x):

1. Today large thin laptops hang on walls. ()
2. In cars, a box can speak to the driver to tell him where to go. ()
3. We can only use our mobile phones to take photos and send text messages. ()

B. Choose:

1. (Schools - People - Technology) has changed how we live.
2. Computers sit on (walls - desks - chairs) at home.

Speaking

Complete the dialogue:

Sure - what's - machine - use - pump - have - is - water

Hiba: Look dad, What's this?

Dad: I think it's a pump

Hiba: Oh! What is a pump?

Dad: It's a simple machine people use to move water

Hiba: Do we _____ pumps today?

Dad: Sure, we still use pumps to do the same job.

Reading

Technology has changed how we live. Today large thin TVs hang on walls. Computers sit on desks at home, school, work and many other places. In cars, a box can speak to the driver to tell him where to go. We can use our mobile phones to listen to music, take photos, watch films, use the internet and to send text messages to each other - oh, yes, and talk to people! So, what about the future? How will technology change the life of children?

- One thing we can be sure about - there will be many more computers. Schools use computers now but in the next decades they will use them more and more. Some people say all children will have one on their desk. Or perhaps they will take a small laptop with them all day.
- And what about next century? Some scientists say there will be no schools. Children will stay at home and have their lessons on computers. Teachers will not teach - they will only program the computers.

A. Read and answer:

1. Why do we use our mobile phones?

To listen to music, to take photos, watch films.

2. What will the teachers do in the future?

They will program the computers.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. Today large thin TVs hang on (cars - walls) - desks).

2. Some (teachers - students - scientists) say there will be no schools.

C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: house = home huge = large

10 years = decades tell = say

2. The opposite of: die × live come × go

give × take stand × sit

3. The underlined word them refers to computers

4. A word rhymes with sang hang

External Reading

Nowadays technology has done a lot of changes to our life, especially in learning and communication. Mobile phones, laptops and computers are all great examples of easy communication. You simply can make a mobile call or use the internet connection to make a video chat. In learning, students can do their homework faster using the internet. Teachers also can use technology to prepare worksheets and learning material that include videos and photos in class to make learning more exciting. Technology makes our life much easier.

A. Read and answer:

1. What are examples of communication?

Mobile phones, laptop and computers.

2. How can technology help students?

Students can do their homework faster using the internet.

B. Put (✓) or (×):

1. You can use a mobile phone to make a call. (✓)

2. Technology makes our life so difficult. (X)

3. Teachers can not use computers in the classroom. (X)

C. Get from the passage:

The opposite of: boring × exciting

death × life

slower × faster

D. Complete:

1. Technology has changed our life especially in learning and communication.

2. The best title for the passage is Technology is exciting.

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

Word and Structure

A. Finish the following sentences with words from the list:

Children - examples - history - century - life

1. We should enjoy our life.
2. Children always play and jump.
3. Laptops, computers and mobile phone are examples of technology.
4. Palestinian history is my favourite subject.
5. The twenty first century begins in 2001.

B. Finish the following sentences with words from the list:

pump - radio - civilization - program

1. My grandfather always listens to the radio.
2. People still use the pump to move water.
3. In the future, teachers will only program the computers.
4. The Egyptian civilization is very great.

C. Odd one out:

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| 1. | scientists | teachers | <u>children</u> | drivers |
| 2. | <u>men</u> | pumps | schools | schools |
| 3. | easy | ancient | <u>example</u> | simple |

D. Choose the correct answer:

1. Sally (has - have - am) a new bag.
2. The children (says - say - is saying) they like dancing.
3. A century is (ten - one - twenty) decades.
4. We will find (back - out - with) there are people on other planets.

5. Let's (thinks - thought - think) back to ancient civilization.

E. Report the following sentences:

1. "I can fly a kite." Ali says.

Ali says he can fly a kite.

2. "I'm so busy". The teacher says.

The teacher says he is so busy.

3. "We have done our homework." The pupils say.

The pupils say they have done our homework.

Writing

A. Answer these questions:

1. Do you have a laptop?

No, I don't / Yes, I have.

2. Can you use a mobile phone?

Yes, I can.

B. Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1. communication - TV - are - for - important - and - radio.

TV and radio are important for communication.

2. stay - home - Children - at - will.

Children will stay at home.

C. Write correctly:

1. salim says pumps are useful machines

Salim says pumps are useful machines.

2. are you good at science

Are you good at science (?)

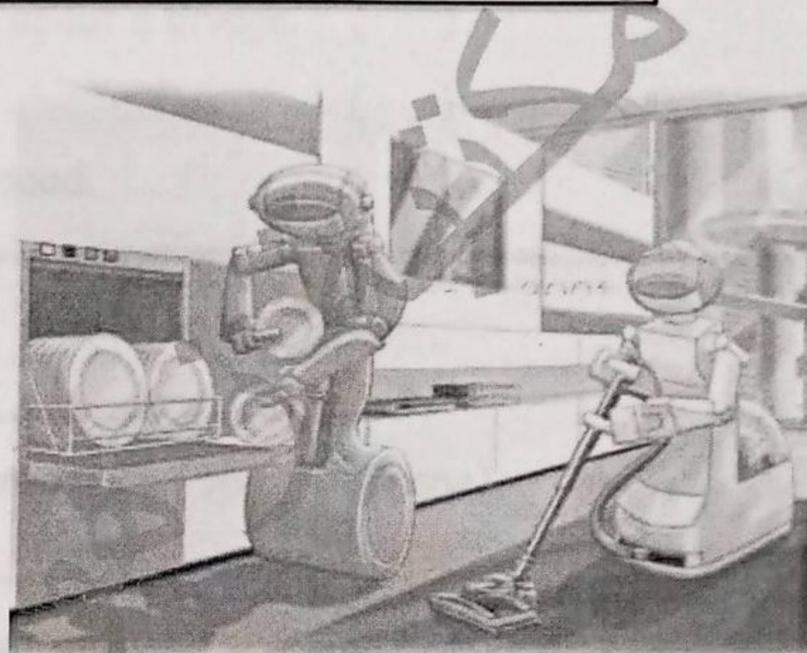
3. she has a new dress

She has a new dress.

D. Write four sentences describing the following picture:

You can use the following helping words:

robots - future - travel - machines - help - fly - planets



In the future,

- 1) Robots will do all the work in future.
- 2) People will travel in spaceships to other planets.
- 3) There will be machines everywhere.

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

Unit 11

Listening

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

Listen to the dialogue and answer the question:A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. Peter and the taxi driver are talking about a bridge. ()
2. The bridge looks very modern. ()
3. Traffic over ancient bridges is very good. ()

B. Choose:

1. This conversation is _____.
(at home - in the street - on the telephone)
2. Bridges are built over _____.
(seas - mountains - rivers)

C. Answer: The opposite of good x _____.

Speaking

Complete the dialogue:Taxi driver: You are English, aren't you?

Peter: Yes, I am.

Taxi driver: Welcome to our city.

Peter: Is it busy today?

Taxi driver: Yes, because there are a lot of visitors come to this city.Peter: The problem is visitors cause pollution which makes the streets untidy.

visitors - untidy

Welcome - aren't

pollution

Match:

(A)		(B)
1. You are not well,	5	won't he?
2. She is happy,	3	are they?
3. They aren't here,	1	are you?
4. She is not busy,	2	isn't she?
5. He will leave,		is she?

Reading

Gaza is a fantastic city - modern and ancient at the same time. There are big banks, hundreds of restaurants and great shops - and wonderful old streets. I like it because it is noisy and exciting. People in Gaza are very kind and they help each other. There is a lot of traffic which makes the air dirty and the streets untidy. Some people throw plastic bags next to the roads and this makes pollution. Pollution is a very dangerous problem; we should keep our city clean.

A. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. Gaza is modern and ancient at the same time. (T)
2. There aren't any banks in Gaza. (F)
3. People in Gaza are very kind. (T)

B. Read and answer:

1. Is pollution dangerous problem? Yes, it is.

2. What makes pollution? Traffic makes pollution.

C. Get from the passage:

1. The opposite of: different × the same safe × dangerous
dirty × clean ancient × modern

2. The underlined pronoun (they) refers to people

3. The best title for the passage is Gaza city

External Reading

Pollution is man-made. Nature doesn't produce pollution. It recycles everything. When a plant or animal dies, it decays. What is left makes the soil richer. Then something new can grow. However, people make things we can't recycle. Every year we make more things. When we make them, we cause pollution. When we have finished with them, we throw them away. This also causes pollution.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. Man makes pollution. (Nature - Soil - Man)
2. Nature doesn't produce pollution. (isn't - doesn't - didn't)
3. When a plant or an animal dies, it decays. (decays - lives - sleeps)

B. Read and answer:

1. What causes pollution?

Man causes pollution

2. What makes the soil richer?

3. What does the underlined word refer to?

it : nature

C. Get from the passage:

1. The opposite of: old × new live × dies
2. The meaning of: plant = grow ended = finished

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

Word and Structure

A. Fill in the gaps:

bank - almost - pollution - modern - center - come back

1. By nine o'clock almost everybody had arrived.
2. He went to the bank and got some money.
3. I work in a shopping centre.
4. I come back to my school.
5. There are modern inventions like computers and mobile phones.
6. Smoke can cause air pollution.

B. Fill in the gaps:

glass - waiting - ugly - stop - pump - spend - traffic - bridge

1. I have been waiting for a long time.
2. There is a lot of broken glass in this place.
3. We shouldn't stop let's go on.
4. There is a lot of traffic in this road.
5. Visitors like to spend time in big cities.
6. When a city is a dirty, it can look ugly.
7. What is the name of bridge over this river?

C. Fill in the gaps:

ugly - visitors - plastic - spend - untidy - bridge

1. We should welcome visitors to our city.
2. This old building is not beautiful, it is ugly.
3. This classroom is untidy. Please tidy it up now.
4. My father spend a lot of time visiting big cities.
5. Many things are made of plastic these days.
6. We need to go over the river, let's find a bridge.

D. Complete the question tag:

1. She has left, hasn't she ?
2. Mona is sad, isn't she ?
3. He isn't upset, is he ?
4. You are a student, aren't you ?
5. They are travelling, aren't they ?
6. Ahmed will learn English, won't he ?
7. They haven't arrived yet, have they ?
8. She won't travel, will she ?
9. He doesn't play well, does he ?
10. She must study hard, mustn't she ?
11. He can play well, can't he ?
12. She hasn't finished, has she ?
13. They can't wait, can they ?
14. She had bought a new car, hadn't she ?
15. He wasn't busy, was he ?

E. Do as shown between brackets:

1. You use it to go over a river? (What is it?) taxi
2. Jerusalem is an interesting city isn't it (Punctuate)
Jerusalem is an interesting city, isn't it?
3. ugly - amazing - untidy - dirty (Odd one out)
4. It is in the air, water and land, it is dirty and dangerous. (What is it?) pollution

Writing

A. Read and order:

- 6 Rania
- 5 Love from your sister.
- 3 Dear Ahmed
- 2 5th - January
- 4 "How are you? I miss you. I write this letter to tell you that I'm fine and I have high mark in English exam."
- 1 _____
255 - Al Naser St.
Gaza
Palestine



B. Write two meaningful sentences to describe each of the following picture:

You can use the following helping words:

Taxi - bridge - pollution - river



① We can go over a bridge by a taxi.

② Pollution makes cities untidy.

C. Write a letter to your friend using the information below:

Sender	Receiver	Date	Address	Ending	Topic
Tala	Lana	10 - March -2020	Al-Naser St. Gaza Palestine	Love	Tell her about your visit to Cairo.

Dear <u>Lana</u>	<u>Al-Naser St.</u>
How are you? I hope you and your family are doing well.	<u>Gaza</u>
<u>I visited Cairo two weeks ago, it was a great fun</u>	<u>Palestine</u>
<u>I saw alot of exciting places there, I ate kushari and Ta'mea, you should go there.</u>	
<u>Love</u>	
<u>Tala</u>	

Unit 12

Listening

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

Listen to the dialogue and answer the question:A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. Jade is asking about a bank. ()
2. There is a market straight ahead on this road. ()
3. Jade and Jana are sisters. ()

B. Choose:

1. Jade wants to buy a gift to her _____. (family - friends - teacher)
2. The gift shop is near the _____ (mosque - school - hospital)

Speaking

Complete the dialogue:

turn -way -there -along- next

Tourist: Excuse me, Is there any gift shop near here.Basim: Yes, there is, there is one next to the mosque.Tourist: Can you tell me the way to the gift shop, please?Basim: Yes, of course, go along this road and then turn left.

Reading

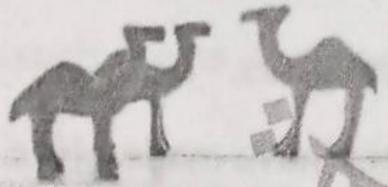
Visitors to Palestine always want to buy a gift to take home with them. They have a good choice of things to buy from the shops and markets. Every craft has a different history and comes from a different place. This is because Palestine has such a long history. Visitors can visit different parts of the country or just go to a good gift shop to find all they want.



In Jerusalem, visitors can watch artists paint beautiful patterns on plates, bowls and jugs.



Hebron is famous for beautiful blue vases and jugs made from glass.



In Bethlehem craftsmen make and sell things made from wood. They have done this for more than 1500 years and make more than a thousand different gifts.



In Gaza craftsmen make furniture (tables, chairs, etc.) from wicker (long, thin pieces of wood). It is beautiful to look at and to use.

A. Read and answer:

1. How long have craftsmen in Bethlehem made things from wood?

They have done this for more than 1500 years.

2. What do the craftsmen in Gaza make furniture from?

They make furniture from wicker.

3. Why do visitors buy gifts?

To take home with them

4. What can a visitor to Palestine buy as a gift?

They have a good choice of things to buy.

B. Complete the following table:

Town / City	Famous for	Gift
Jerusalem	Painted patterns	plates - bowls
Gaza	wicker furniture	tables - chairs

--	--	--

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

C. Put (✓) or (x):

1. There isn't a good choice for visitors to choose gifts. (X)
2. Gaza is famous for glass. (X)
3. In Bethlehem, they have made gifts from wood. (✓)
4. We can buy different gifts only from Jerusalem. (X)

D. Complete:

1. Visitors to Palestine want to buy gifts.
2. They have a good choice of things to buy.
3. Every craft has a different history.

E. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: tourists = visitors present = gift
house = home well known = famous only = just
2. The opposite of: less × more same × different
bad × good buy × sell ugly × beautiful
3. The underlined pronoun (They) refers to visitors
4. Put a suitable title: Visitors to Palestine

External Reading

Visitors to Palestine will be amazed at the wide variety of crafts. Many of which have been produced by Palestinians for hundreds of years. Palestinian handicrafts include embroidery work, pottery, soap making, glass making, wood carvings. Some Palestinian cities such as Hebron, Nablus, Bethlehem, Jerusalem and Gaza have gained renown for specializing in the production of a particular handicraft, with the sale and export of such items forming a key part of each city's economy.

A. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. Many crafts have been produced by Palestinians for centuries. (T)
2. Visitors to Palestine have little choice of crafts. (F)
3. Every city has its renown for a special craft. (T)

B. Get from the passage:

1. A city Hebron A craft embroidery
2. The meaning of: tourists = visitors every = each
difference = variety centuries = hundreds of years.
3. The opposite of: narrow * wide import * export
4. Put a suitable title for the passage: Visitors to Palestine.

Word and Structure

A. Fill in the gaps:

way - gifts - furniture - sell - plate - glass - wood

1. I buy some gifts from the craft shop.
2. We can buy and sell different things.
3. Can you tell me the way to the bank, please?
4. Gaza is famous for wicker furniture.
5. Hebron is famous for glass.
6. I bought a new painted plate.
7. This camel is made of wood.

B. Fill in the gaps:

sell - wicker - glass - vase - jug - pattern

1. Gaza is famous for wicker furniture.
2. A vase is a container for putting flowers.
3. Look at the fantastic pattern on this bowl!
4. We could use this jug for water.
5. What do they sell in this shop?

C. Odd one out:

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. | next to | <u>way</u> | opposite | near to |
| 2. | wood | plastic | glass | <u>jug</u> |
| 3. | jugs | plates | vases | <u>wood</u> |
| 4. | Hebron | <u>Palestine</u> | Nablus | Jerusalem |

D. What is it?:

1. Tables, chair, and cupboard. Are all furniture.
2. Long, thin pieces of wood. wicker.
3. It is a container for putting flowers vase.
4. It is a place where we can buy gifts gifts shop.
5. Someone who visits our country visitors.
6. Something that we use to find the way map خريطة

E. Read and classify:

bed - cupboard - glass - opposite to - table - plastic - near to - wood - next to

Materials	Furniture	Directions
glass plastic wood	bed cupboard table	opposite to near to next to

F. Read and classify:

plates - Gaza - restaurant - Hebron - mosque - jugs - cinema - vases - Jerusalem

Gifts	Buildings	Cities
plates jugs vases	restaurant mosque cinema	Gaza Hebron Jerusalem

Writing

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

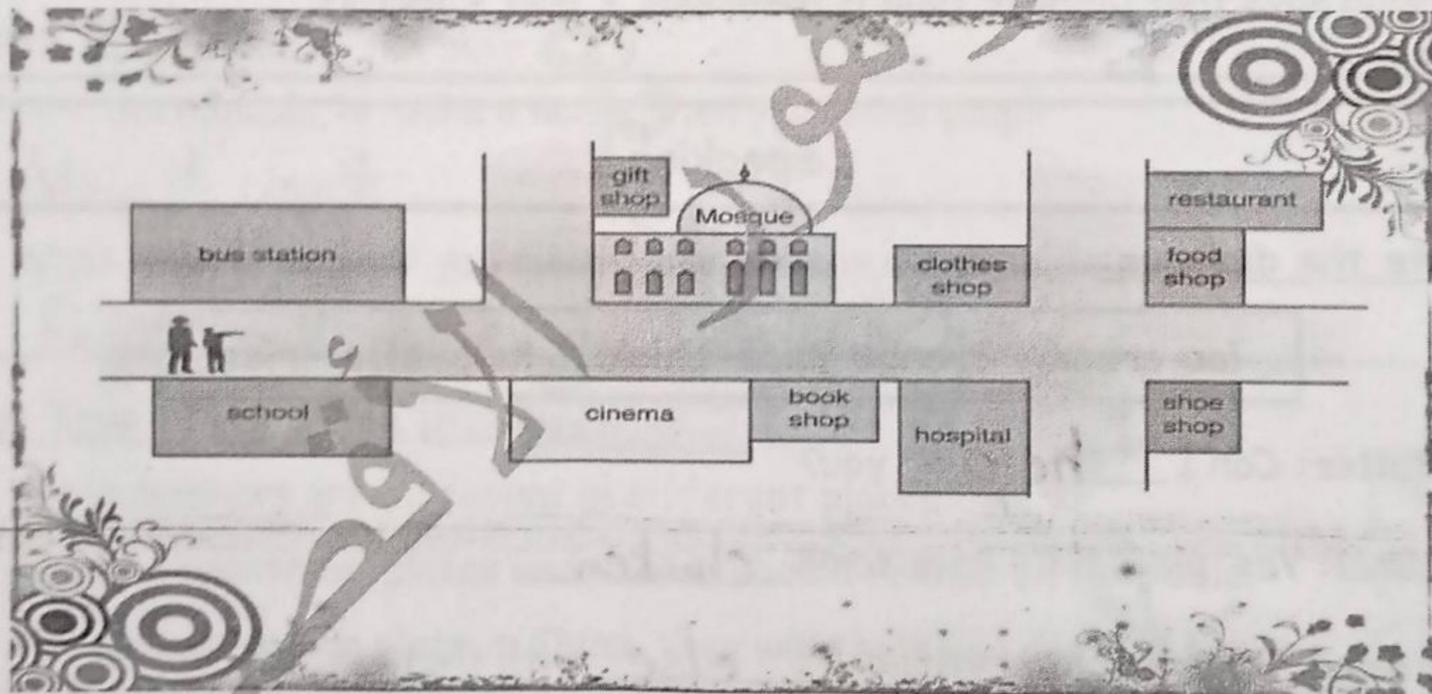
A. Complete:

Use (first, then, next, finally)

I'll show you on a map. First, go along this road, go past the mosque
next turn left at the corner. Then pass the food
shop on the right. Finally, you will see the restaurant on the right.

B. Look at the picture and complete the directions:

Rania: Can you tell me the way to the restaurant, please?



Ali: Go along this road and then turn left

It's next to the food shop and opposite the
shoe shop.

Unit 13

Listening

Listen to the dialogue and answer the question:

A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. Nada have tried the Chinese food before. ()
2. There are no forks or knives in the Chinese restaurants. ()
3. Nada thinks that it's good to try something different. ()

B. Choose:

1. People in China use (spoons - forks - sticks) to eat the food.
2. Nada says that Chinese food is (delicious - bad - awful).

Speaking

Complete the dialogue:

ice cream- orange juice-chicken-help-else -rice

Waiter: Can I help you?

Jamal: Yes, please, I'll have some chicken.

Waiter: Do you want anything else with that?

Jamal: I'll have rice and tomato salad.

Waiter: Would you like a dessert?

Jamal: Some ice cream, please.

Waiter: And to drink?

Jamal: I'll have some orange juice

Reading

If you think food is only about eating - think again! What we eat is interesting and important but so is how we eat it. Table manners are different in different places - but most different in China! Here are some examples:

- In most parts of the world, plates and bowls should remain on the table. People raise the food from their plate to their mouth. However, in China they raise rice bowls to the mouth.
- In some countries people think it is impolite to make a noise when you are eating. However, in China people consider it acceptable to make a noise when you drink soup.
- In most countries it is normal to finish all the food on your plate to show you like it. However, in China it is polite to leave some food on your plate. This shows you are full. If you empty your plate, people will think you are still hungry and they will give you more.

A. Read and answer:

1. Is it acceptable to make a noise when you drink soup?

No, it isn't.

2. What does it mean if you finish your plate in China?

People will think you are still hungry.

B. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. Table manners are different in different places. (T)
2. In many countries, plates and bowls should remain on the table. (T)
3. If you empty your plate in China, they will think you are still hungry. (T)

C. Complete:

1. In China, it is acceptable to make a noise when you drink soup.
2. Most people raise the food from their plate to their mouths.

D. Get from the passage:

1. polite × impolite full × hungry stay × leave
2. strange = normal but = however exciting = interesting
3. The underlined pronoun (it) refers to food.

External Reading

Eating is an important part of our life and it's also part of our culture. People around the world prepare food differently and eat in many different ways. However, we all eat for the same purpose-enjoying our delicious meals and building up our bodies. But it's important to consider how we should eat. Eating too much or too fast will definitely harm our health and show an impolite way of our eating lifestyle. Eating balanced meals is also necessary to maintain healthy bodies and keep fit. As Muslims, we have several habits of eating such as washing our hands, using our right hand, and eating from the plate in front of us. These manners organize our eating habits and support our manners as Muslims.

A. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. People eat and prepare food in the same way. (F)
2. It's impolite to eat too fast or too much. (T)
3. Islam is a religion that supports good eating habits (T)

B. Read and answer:

1. Why is eating too much a bad habit?

Because it harm our health and show an impolite

2. What is the eating purpose people have all over the world? lifestyle.

Enjoying our delicious meals and building up our bodies

C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: many = much important = necessary tasty = delicious
2. The opposite of: unfit × fit left × keep hide × show
3. Words that rhyme with: mood food bow show
4. Two Muslim's eating manners: using our right and eating from the

hands

plate

Word and Structure

A. Finish the following sentences with words from the list:

tasty - empty - stick - meal - polite

1. The children were very hungry, all their plates are empty.
2. Would you like to come for a meal at our house?
3. My grandfather uses a long stick made of wood to help him walk.
4. This meal is tasty, we must come back to this restaurant.

B. Choose the correct word:

1. It's my birthday. Let's go to out for a _____.
(meal) - restaurant - delicious)
2. When we go to the restaurant, we must order food from the _____.
(magazine - waiter - tasty)
3. The waiter will _____ us a knife or a fork.
(order - offer - meal)

C. Read and classify:

ice cream - fish - melon - tea - lemonade - chicken

Dessert	Food	Drinks
ice cream	fish	tea
melon	chicken	lemonade

D. Use "however" to join sentences:

1. Sami ordered chicken. The waiter brought fish.

Sami ordered chicken, however, the waiter brought fish.

2. I usually drink tea. My mother prefers a lemon juice.

I usually drink tea. However, my mother prefers

Writing

A. Write correctly:

1. it s my birthday let s go out for a meal

It's my birthday, let's go for a meal.

2. oh I ve never eaten Chinese food

Oh! I've never eaten chinese food.

B. Re-arrange:

1. try - Do - this - want - you - to?

Do you want to try this?

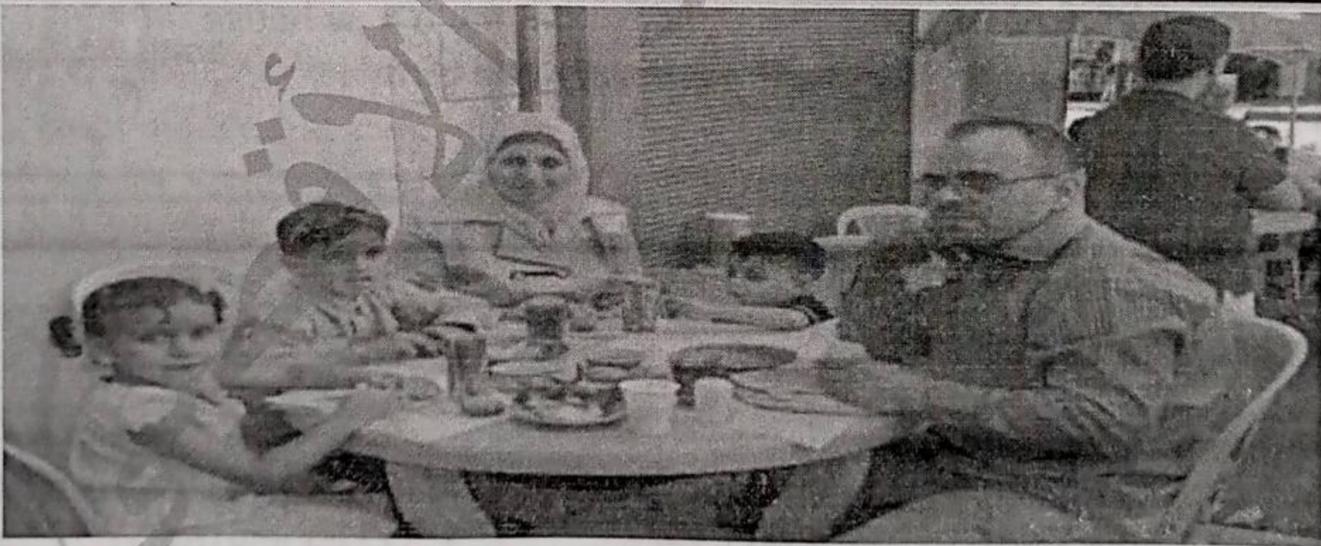
2. impolite - make - It's - noise - to - you - eating - when - are

It's impolite to make noise when you are eating.

C. Write four sentences describing the following picture:

You can use the following helping words:

manners - together - polite - delicious - family - plate - acceptable



1. Table manners are different in the world.

2. The family are eating delicious meal together.

3. It's acceptable to remain plates on the table.

4. _____

Unit 15

Listening

Listen to the following passage then answer the question below:A. Answer:

1. What did Khalid intend to do to his family?

2. Did he promise to help the poor?

3. How much money will he give to others?

B. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. Khalid intends to pay two million dollars building a new house. ()

2. He promises not to give his money to others. ()

Speaking

Match "A" with "B":

(A)		(B)
1. Who does Sophie want to buy a gift for?	1	Her mother.
2. Who will teach Mona to embroider?	2	Her grandmother.
3. What does Sophie want to buy?	5	In the past.
4. What does Sophie like about the dress?	4	The colors and patterns.

5. When did mothers teach their daughters to embroider?	3	A dress
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Reading

Embroidery in Palestine has a history of more than 4000 years. For many centuries, women met to talk and embroider dresses after work.

Each village had its own design. Therefore, people knew where a woman came from by looking at her dress. Mothers passed on their skills to their daughters. Women had different dresses for different times of life, for example, there were different dresses for a young wife, a pregnant woman, and a mother. The embroidery at the front of a traditional dress has patterns of fruit, trees, flowers or birds. The colors also have a meaning. Green shows things growing, yellow shows the harvest and brown shows the earth.

Recently, Palestinian women have strengthened their traditional embroidery. New places of work have started up. The women here use the old designs but they make up new ones too. They have introduced a modern style. They sell their beautiful embroidered dresses all over the world.

A. Read and answer:

1. How did girls learn to embroider in the past?

Mothers passed on their skills to their daughters.

2. Have Palestinian women strengthened their traditional embroidery?

Yes, they have.

B. Complete:

1. There are different dresses for a young wife.

2. Women met to talk and embroider dresses after work.

3. Palestinian women have strengthened their traditional embroidery.

4. The colors also have a meaning Green shows things growing.
5. They have introduced a modern style.

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

C. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. (T) Embroidery in Palestine has a history of more than 4000 years.
2. (T) Mothers passed on their skills to daughters.
3. (F) Daughters passed on their skills to mothers.

D. Get from the passage:

1. Country Palestine Number 4000 Colour yellow
2. The meaning of:
began = started also = too wonderful = beautiful
3. The opposite of:
similar × different buy × sell death × life
4. The plural of: woman women century centuries
5. The underlined pronoun (They) refers to Palestinian women.

مكتبة زهور الأقصى

External Reading

Leila wants to learn embroidery; she would like to know about the designs and patterns. Her grandmother promised to teach her what she knows about embroidery. Leila was very pleased and intended to learn everything about it.

Her grandmother started to tell her first about the history of embroidery and how it was passed by mothers to their daughters, then she showed Leila some patterns of it, these patterns had shapes of birds and colors, and her grandmother told Leila that each pattern had a meaning, after that, her grandmother began to teach Leila how to put the designs on the dresses to be embroidered, and how to embroider the dress completely. At the end, Leila was very pleased and knew that embroidery is considered a taste of our Palestinian culture, her grandmother intended to give Leila an embroidered dress as a gift in her birthday next month.

A. Read and answer:

1. What did Leila intend to learn?

She intends to learn embroidery

2. Did the shapes of the embroidered dresses have a meaning?

Yes, they did.

3. Why is embroidery important for Palestinians?

Because it's consider a taste of our palestinian culture.

B. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. Leila doesn't want to learn about the designs of embroidered dresses. (F)

2. Embroidery was passed by men to their daughters. (F)

C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: love = like examples = patterns happy = pleased

2. The opposite of: take × give finished × started last × first

3. The underlined pronoun (her) refers to Leila.

Word and Structure

A. Finish the following sentences with words from the box below:

soft - past - intend to - embroidery

1. An embroidery in Palestine has a history of more than 4000 years.
2. I intend to learn Chinese language.
3. In the past we used to travel by camels.
4. Children's skin is very soft.

B. Finish the following sentences with words from the box below:

pregnant - meaning - strengthen - skill

1. Different kinds of food strengthen our body.
2. I can't find the meaning of this word in the dictionary.
3. My mother is a pregnant, she is going to have a new baby.
4. Mona's grandfather can embroider with great skill.

C. Choose the correct word:

1. She is going to - intend to] buy a new dress.
2. She [going to - intend to intends to] meet her friend.
3. She is going to embroider - embroiders] the dress.
4. I intend to travel - travelling - travels] to Egypt.
5. I promise to study - studies - studying] hard.

D. Classify:

embroider - strong - mean - embroidery - strength - meaning -
embroidered - strengthened - meaningful

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
embroidery meaning strength	embroider mean strengthened	strong embroidered meaningful

E. Complete with therefore or however:

- I haven't eaten today, therefore, I'm hungry.
- I haven't eaten today, however, I'm not hungry yet.
- She is very tired, therefore, she goes to rest.
- She is very tired, however, she goes to work.
- They are very busy, therefore, they don't come to the party.
- They are very busy, however, they go to the party.

F. Do as shown between brackets:

- embroider - introduce - strength - mean (Odd one out)
- She intend to travel. (Correct)
(intends)
- He is very old. He works hard. (However)
He is very old. However, he works hard.
- visit - intend - to - Hebron - I (Re-arrange)
I intend to visit Hebron.

Writing

Describe the following picture with four meaningful sentences:

You can use the following words:

dresses - embroidery - Palestine - traditional



1. Palestinian embroidery has a long history.
2. There were different dresses for a young lady.
3. Palestine is famous for traditional embroidery.
4. _____

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Unit 16

Listening

Listen to the conversation carefully then answer the questions below:

A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. Sami makes a video call. ()
2. Sami's father works in the U.S.A. ()
3. The weather is very nice outside. ()

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. There is a terrible (accident - storm - party) outside.
2. Dad will come home back next (January - July - June).

Speaking

A. Complete the dialogue:

communications - weather - school - well - How

Father: How are you?

Majed: We're all well and you?

Father: I'm fine although the weather is very bad here. Tell your mother that I'm well.

Majed: I'll do that.

Father: Are you doing well at school ?

Majed: Yes, we are doing work on communications now.

Father: Very good.

B. Match "A" with "B":

(A)		(B)
1. Sorry, I made a mistake.	3	Mobile phones and computers
2. How is your family?	5	So let's play video games.
3. Good examples for modern communication.	4	Now I can hear you well.
4. Will you turn on the microphone, please?	2	We are all well and you?
5. It's raining heavily outside.	1	Don't worry it's OK.

Reading

Palestinian people live all over the world. However, modern communications allow us to keep in contact. A hundred and fifty years ago, there were no phones and no email. It took weeks to send a letter to another country. And then it took several weeks to receive an answer. The telephone changed that.

The mobile phone allowed a second revolution in communications. Millions of people are now on the world's telephone network. With a modern mobile phone, **they** can talk, send text messages, send or receive emails or use the internet.

However, the mobile phone network doesn't work at the top of mountains or out at sea. Sometimes it won't work outside of towns and cities. Satellites phones use satellites in outer space so they will work anywhere.

Video calls bring people's faces into our home. These use the internet so all we need to do is put a small camera and a micro phone on a computer

A. Read and mark the sentences (✓) or (✗):

1. Modern communications allow us to keep in contact all the time. (✓)
2. A hundred and fifty years ago, there were phones and emails. (✗)
3. The mobile phone network works at the top of mountains and out at sea. (✗)

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. Mobile phones and satellites make communication _____.
(slower - faster - more difficult)
2. We use phones to _____ with people. (read - communicate - write)
3. Sending letters took several _____. (weeks - months - years)

C. Get from the passage:

1. A country Palestine A number fifty
2. The meaning of: communicate = contact in touch = in contact
3. The opposite of: receive * send ancient * modern
4. The plural of: person people city cities
5. The underlined pronoun (they) refers to people.

D. Read and answer:

1. Are modern communications important?

Yes, they are.

2. Why do people make video calls?

Because they bring people's faces into our home.

External Reading

Jerusalem " the city of peace " is a great as well as gorgeous city. It has a great importance in the hearts of Muslims. It's a city of tradition, religion and history, but also a city of modern culture. There are several religious sites in the old city like Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock. There are many gates for Al-Aqsa Mosque like Damascus gate. Many restaurants offer scrumptious meals for tourists such as "Magloba" and "Qidra".

Jerusalem has a variety of shopping centres which offers glass vases, wooden carving and embroidered dresses. In its museums you can see things about art, history and science. Jerusalem was and still a fascinating city.

A. Complete the following sentences:

1. Jerusalem has a great importance in the heart of muslims.
2. Al Aqsa Mosque and The Dome of the Rock are religious sites in Jerusalem.
3. Jerusalem is famous for traditional food like Magloba and Qidra.

B. Put (✓) or (×):

1. (✓) Jerusalem is famous for glass vases and wooden carving .
2. (×) Jerusalem is only a city of traditional culture .
3. (×) Damascus gate is the only gate for the only city .

C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: beautiful = fascinating like = as مِثْل
2. The opposite of: war * peace similar * several stop * still

3. The underlined pronoun (It) refers to Jerusalem.

Word and Structure

- A. Finish the following sentences with words from the list:

several - outside - microphone - although

1. It's very cold outside but I'm warm inside the house.
2. I can't hear you! Will you turn on the microphone, please?
3. I can't sleep although I'm very tired.
4. There are several questions for me to answer.

- B. Choose the correct answer:

1. You (doesn't have to - don't have to - must) run. It's still early.
2. I (must - don't have - has to) wash my hands before I eat.
3. Sara (have to - has to - don't have to) see the doctor, she is very ill.
4. Amy has a lot of new clothes, she (has to - doesn't have to - must) buy new ones.

- C. Finish the following sentences with words from the list:

Although - because - since

1. Could I use your pen because I lost mine?
2. Although Rana was tired, she couldn't sleep.
3. Heba sleeps early since she gets up early in the morning.

- D. Do as shown between brackets:

1. in contact - communicate - play - in touch (Odd one out)
2. You don't go to school on Fridays. (Put a preposition)
3. It's raining outside because I need an umbrella. (Correct)
4. Shell help us so wont she (Punctuate)

Sh'll help us, won't she?

Writing

A. Write a letter to your friend using the information below:

Sender	Receiver	Date	Address	Ending	Topic
Sara	Amy	16-April 2020	Al-Quds St. Nablus Palestine	Love	Talking about your visit to Cairo.

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Al-Quds St.
Nablus
Palestine

Dear Amy,

How are you? I hope you and your family are doing well. I

write this short letter to talk about my visit to Cairo

محلول في سنة 14

Love

Sara

B. Write two meaningful sentences to describe the following picture:

You can use the following words:

mobile phone - communication - send text messages - changed - telephone



1. Mobile phone and telephone used for communication.
2. We use mobile phones to send text messages.
3. Sending letters are changed by the telephone.
4. _____

Unit 17

Listening

Listen to the conversation carefully then answer the questions below:

A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. The boys are going for a picnic at the weekend. ()
2. Imad will take some sandwiches and orange juice. ()
3. Anees will bring his camera. ()

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. The weather is _____. (rainy - sunny - cloudy)
2. Imad will take biscuits and _____. (tea - cakes - fruit)

Speaking

A. Match "A" with "B":

1. It may rain heavily today	5	We are working now.
2. How will we get there?	4	To take some photos of the nature.
3. Let's go for a picnic.	2	We'll catch a bus and then walk.
4. Why should I bring my camera?	3	That's a great idea
5. What are you doing this evening?	1	It might but I don't think so.

B. Complete the dialogue:

Ayman: What will you do in the next holiday?

Salah: I don't know, do you have any suggestions?

Ayman: Let's go swimming.

Salah: That's a wonderful idea.

Ayman: What time will we go?

Salah: At six o'clock in the morning.

Ayman: I'm sure it will be a great holiday.

Let's

wonderful

holiday

What time

suggestions

great

Reading

People often ask me what I like to do at weekends. My answer is always the same: I like to go for a picnic with my family. 'Oh, do you have a favourite place?' they ask. So I tell them about a beautiful quiet place we know. I tell them about the route that takes you between two mountains. You leave the car and walk along a small path. The narrow path takes you along a valley where there are always lots of flowers. At the end there are some woods with huge old trees. They protect you from the wind and the sun. There you eat your picnic. You listen to the birds singing and smell the flowers. You enjoy nature with your family. It brings you great happiness. 'Oh,' they say. 'It sounds wonderful. Where is it?' But I don't tell them. I don't want it to be popular. It is my place. So no, I won't tell you where it is.

A. Read and answer:

1. Is nature beautiful?

Yes, it is.

2. Do you like to go for a picnic?

Yes, I do.

3. Why do people go for picnics?

Because it brings great happiness.B. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. People often ask the writer what he likes to do at weekends. (T)

2. The route takes you between two valleys. (F)

3. At the end there are some woods with huge old trees. (T)

4. The picnic makes you very happy. (T)

5. The writer will tell people about his favourite place. (F)

C. Get from the passage:1. The meaning of: very big = huge save = protect2. The opposite of: different × the same ugly × beautiful

3. The underlined pronoun (They) refers to Old trees
4. The best title for this passage is: My secret place.

External Reading

Last weekend, we went to the countryside. My father parked the car near a bunch of trees. We got out and walked to a field by the river. The landscape was really beautiful! The weather was warm and sunny. I took lots of pictures of some funny black and white sheep because I love animals. We played some board games and played football in the green grass. After that we were very tired and hungry so we sat on the blanket and my mother took out the food. She had packed lots of goodies! We had three different salads; my favorite cheese, some watermelon and a delicious chocolate cake that my mother baked. After lunch we went for a relaxing walk along the river's edge and saw many fish. It was a nice day and we enjoyed the picnic by the river!

C. Put True (T) or False (F):

- (F) The family went the picnic by train.
- (F) The weather was cold and cloudy.
- (F) The family had four different salad.

B. Read and answer:

1. Where did they play football?

They played football in the green grass.

2. What did the family do after lunch?

They went for a relaxing walk along the river's edge.

C. Get from the passage:

- The meaning of: tasty = delicious various = different
- The opposite of: ugly × beautiful similar × different

3. The underlined pronoun (She) refers to my mother

Word and Structure

A. Finish the following sentences with words from the list:

sandwich - carry - forget - same - suggestions - weekend

1. This bag is too heavy, I can't carry it.
2. I usually have a sandwich and a cup of tea in the morning.
3. Please don't forget your homework tomorrow.
4. My family always go to the same picnic place.
5. we usually visit our uncle at the weekend.
6. Osman always gives us wonderful suggestions for picnics.

B. Finish the following sentences with words from the list:

bring - narrow - nature - protect - woods

1. I love nature.
2. The streets of the Beach camp are very narrow.
3. I will bring cakes and sweets for the party.
4. There are a lot of huge trees in the woods.
5. Trees protect us from the sun and the winds.

C. Do as shown between brackets:

1. Tables are made from wood. (Complete)
2. A small forest. (woods) (Give one word)
3. My parents may arrive tomorrow. I'm not sure. (must may have to)
4. trip - picnic photo - journey (Odd one out)
5. I don't know. Hala will come with us. (Correct the mistake)

might

6. lessons- might - You -miss -some

(Re-arrange)

You might miss some lessons

D. Re-arrange:

1. like - I - birds - to - listen - flowers - smell - to - and

I like to smell flowers and listen to birds.

2. you - doing - What - weekend - this - are?

What are you doing this weekend?Listening scriptsUnit 10

Technology has changed how we live. Today large thin TVs hang on walls. Computers sit on desks at home, school and work and in many other places. In cars, a box can talk to the driver to tell him where to go. We can use our mobile phones to listen to music, take photos, watch TV or films, use the internet and to send text messages to each other- oh, yes, and talk to people!

Unit 11

Taxi driver: This is what I wanted to show you.

Peter: It's beautiful! It looks very modern.

Taxi driver: Yes, it's the newest of the bridges over the river.

Peter: There are some ancient ones but the traffic over them is very bad.

Unit 12

Jade: Excuse me, is there a shop or market near here?

Jana: Yes, there's a market straight ahead on this road. What do you want to buy?

Jade: I want a gift to take home to my family.

Jana: Oh, there's a very good gift shop near the mosque.

Jade: That's nice. could you go with me?

Jana: Yes, but I should ask my father.

Unit 13

Samar: Have you ever eaten Chinese food, Nada?

Nada: Yes, it's delicious! They cook the meat and vegetables very quickly. They use a lot of onions and garlic. It's very tasty.

Samar: But don't they eat with long sticks? I can't do that! The food will go all over the table.

Nada: It'll be OK. The waiter will offer us a knife and fork.

Samar: I hope the menu isn't in Chinese. I won't know what to order.

Nada: That will be fun, we won't know what we are going to eat. It's good to try something different.

Samar: I agree. Let's try it tomorrow

Unit 15

With a million dollars I intend to build my family a new house. I also intend to buy my father a car. We are going to have a great family holiday. I promised to help the poor. I will give a lot of the money to others. I promise I won't keep the money for myself.

Unit 16

Sami wants to make a video call, he wants to call his father.

Sami's father works in the USA.

His father tells him that the weather is very bad, it changes a lot, and there is a terrible storm outside. He tells Sami that he will come back next June.

Unit 17

Anees	What are you doing this weekend?
Imad	Let's go for a picnic.
Anees	That's great idea because the weather is sunny.
Anees	OK. What will we take for the picnic?
Imad	I will bring sandwiches and orange juice.
Anees	And I will bring some fruit and some biscuits.
Anees	Don't forget the camera.
Imad	I will not.

مكتبة زهور الأقصى



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