

مديرية التربية والتعليم - شرق خان يونس

Enrichment Material

المادة الاثرية للصف الثامن

الفصل الاول

المبار التعليمي



8

اعداد

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- وجدان فياض - فريح ابو رومية -
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اشراف

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Unit (1) Hello World!

Vocabulary

Word	Arabic meaning
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة
family (n)	العائلة
go online (v)	يتصل بالإنترنت
Grandma (n)	الجددة
landline (phone) (n)	الهاتف الأرضي
Mrs	سيدة
Mr	سيد
on the phone	على خط الهاتف
project (n)	مشروع
so (conj)	لذلك
Listen,	استمع
Guess what!	خمن
channel (n)	قناة
documentary (n)	وثائقي
forecast (n)	نشرة جوية
hurricane (= tornado / storm) (n)	إعصار
information (n)	معلومات
like (such as) (prep)	مثل
nationality (n)	جنسية
serious (× funny) (adj)	جدي (× مضحك / مرح)
speed (n)	سرعة
fish (n)	سمك
fishing (n)	الصيد

A. Listening



- Listen then complete the below tasks.

1. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. Ali is from Egypt. ()
2. His work is fishing. ()
3. The mobile is changing his life for the better. ()

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Ali's mobile is very important in his (work / market).
2. The mobile is (cheap / expensive).

B. Speaking

- Complete the following dialogue.

project - Hello - Sunday - Fine - doing - Goodbye - documentary

Ali: Hello. Ali speaking.

Ahmad:, Ali. How are you?

Ali:, thanks.

Ahmad: What did you do with our school

Ali: The project will be ready on What about you?

Ahmad: I'll be ready on Sunday, too. What are you now?

Ali: I'm watching a TV about Palestine.

Ahmad: All right. See you tomorrow. Goodbye.

Ali:

C. Reading

- Read the passage and answer the following questions.

There are lots of bad TV programmes, but the weather forecasts are good. People in America get bad hurricanes and they are getting worse. But modern satellites are collecting better information on their speed and direction, and forecasts are getting better. So people can understand hurricanes better now, and they now know when and where one will arrive.

1. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. People in America get good hurricanes. ()
2. The passage is about TV. ()

2. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people understand hurricanes better now?
.....

2. Are there lots of bad TV programmes?

3. Find from the passage.

- An adjective: - An adverb: - A verb: - A country:

- The opposite of: - (better) × - (ancient) × - (leave) ×

- The meaning of: - (tornadoes) = - (many) =

4. What does the underlined word "one" (line 5) mean?

D. Vocabulary

1. Finish the following sentences with the words from the box.

So - project - forecast - serious - on the phone
--

1. My history is about Old Jerusalem.
2. She always looks very She never smiles.
3. It rained yesterday. they had to stay at home.
4. The weather says it will be rainy tomorrow.
5. A. What is she doing? B. She is talking with her friend.

2. Write the words correctly.

1. What is your name? (mialfy)
2. A. What's Ali's? B. He is Moroccan. (iontalyinat)
3. Yesterday, I watched about wildlife. (omncduyrtae)
4. My favourite is SpaceToon. (anenlhc)
5. A is a very strong wind. (urrehainc)

3. Circle the odd one out.

- 1- Palestinian - Jordanian - America - Australian
2- tornado - sea - storm - hurricane

3- always - now - sometimes - usually

4- TV - mobile - phone - USA

4. Complete the table with the opposites.

Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite
funny	.....	answer(ing)	.....
.....	cheap	.....	never

E. Structure

The present simple tense **زمن المضارع البسيط**

- We use the present simple when we talk about habits or facts.
- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادات أو حقائق.

- Form:

I		She	
We	+ infinitive	He	+ infinitive + s
You		It	
They			

- إذا انتهى الفعل بهذه الحروف: (ss - ch - sh -o -x) نضيف للفعل (es):
- She goes to school every day.
- We go to school every day.
- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وسبقه حرف ساكن تقلب (y) إلى (ies):
- cry → cries
- Keywords: الكلمات الدالة (always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every)
- She always helps her mum.
- هناك مجموعة أفعال تأتي في أغلب الأحوال في زمن المضارع البسيط مثل: love, like, dislike, hate, know, prefer, mean, need, understand, want
- We understand hurricanes better now.

- Questions:

1. Yes / no questions.

- Do you study English every day? - Yes, I do. - No, I do not.
- Does she play volleyball every week? - Yes, she does. - No, she does not.

2. Wh questions.

- What do you usually do at 8:00 pm? - I usually help my mum in kitchen.
- Where does she go every day? - She goes to school every day.

- Negative:

- She / He / It (doesn't) - He doesn't watch TV.
- I / They / You / We (don't) - We don't go to the market.

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. (Does / Do / Did) you usually go to school early?

2. She (are / is / am) our English teacher.
3. Salwa (does not / do not / is not) always wash the dishes.
4. We often (watches / watch / watched) TV documentaries.

Present continuous tense. زمن المضارع المستمر.

- We use present continuous to talk about actions that are happening now or things are changing over a longer time.

- نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يقع الآن أو يتغير على مدار فترة زمنية.

- They are eating their sandwiches now.
- He is getting better.

- **Form:**

I + am + verb + ing

(He / She / It) + is + verb + ing

(We / They / You) + are + verb + ing

- **Keywords:**

(now , listen , look , at the moment)

- Listen, they are speaking on the phone.

- **Questions:**

1. Yes / no questions.

- She is speaking English now.
- Is she speaking English now?

2. Wh. questions.

(Wh-words: what, where, when, why, who, whom, which, how)

- What is she doing at the moment?
- Where are you studying now?

- **Negative:**

- She is drinking coffee.
- She is not drinking coffee.

2. Use the verbs between brackets in the present continuous tense.

1. Ahmad (eat) at the moment .
2. What Ali (write)
3. The children (not play) now.
4. Computers (get) smaller.

3. Do as shown between brackets.

1. Ali is play football now. (correct)
2. We're (call / calling / called) Grandma at the moment. (choose)

3. She usually talks with her friend on the phone. (use not)

.....

4. Ahmad always cleans his car. (ask a question)

.....

5. Ali and Alaa are learning English at the moment. (ask a question)

.....

6. She always goes to the market. (ask a question)

.....

F. Writing

1. Re-arrange the sentences.

1. lots -TV - are - bad - There - of - programmes.

.....

2. are - calling - you- my - Why - mobile?

.....

2. Write correctly.

is ali egyptian no he s british

.....

3. Use the information below to complete the paragraph about Hanan.

How old	School year	From	Brothers	Sisters	Likes	Learning
13	8	Khanyounis / Palestine	Said 10	Suha 12	Swimming/drawing	basketball / good fun

My name's, and I'm from in I'm years old, and I'm in at school. I have one, and he's years old. I also have one, and she's years old. I like and I enjoy, too. At the moment, I'm also learning to play and it's

Unit (2) A taste of Palestinian culture

Vocabulary

Word	Arabic meaning
age (n)	عمر
culture (n)	ثقافة
develop (= improve) (v)	يطور
feel like (= to want to do something) (v)	يرغب بشيء ما أو القيام بشيء ما
guitar (n)	جيتار
pizza (n)	بيتزا
quite (adv)	نوعا ما
seem (v)	يبدو
sound (v)	يبدو
taste (n)	مذاق
tasty (adj)	لذيذ
classical (adj)	كلاسيكي
folk song (n)	أغنية شعبية
instrument (= tool) (n)	آلة / أداة
poem (n)	قصيدة
rock music (n)	موسيقى الروك
the heart of	في قلب
the 1950s	الخمسينيات من القرن العشرين
used to (v)	اعتاد على
feel (v)	يشعر
feeling (n)	مشاعر
music (n)	موسيقى
musical (adj)	موسيقيّ

musician (n)	موسيقيار
sing (v)	يغني
singer (n)	مغني
song (n)	أغنية

A. Listening

▪ Listen then complete the below tasks.

1. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. Mike and Mr Kamal are talking about modern communications. ()
2. Nadia can cook a big meal. ()
3. Mr Kamal plays the 'oud' anytime. ()

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The speakers are at (home /a hotel /a restaurant).
2. They are having (dinner / lunch / breakfast).
3. They look (sad / happy / angry).

3. Listen and tick (✓) the sentences you hear.

1. Classical Arab music developed many centuries ago. ()
2. Classical Arab music developed thousands of years ago. ()
3. Nadia can cook a big meal. ()
4. Nadia cannot cook a big meal. ()

B. Speaking

1. Complete the conversation with the following words and phrases.

it isn't - delicious - looks like - What's this - taste - Arab food
See you - big meal

Tina:, Nadia?

Nadia: It a pizza.

Tina: But..... . It is *sfeeha*.

Nadia: And here's the next thing - *kebabs*.

Tina: They smell

Nadia: They delicious, too.

Tina: Can you cook, Nadia?

Nadia: I can make things like *kebabs*, but I can't cook a

Tina: Thanks. tomorrow.

2. What do you usually say when:

1. you want to encourage someone to do something?

a. You are the best!

b. You are the worst.

2. you want to describe Arab music?

a. It tastes good!

b. It sounds exciting!

3. you listen to amazing music?

a. I feel bad now about what I said.

b. I feel like dancing!

C. Reading

▪ Read the following passage then answer the questions.

Music is at the heart of life. We dance to music, and music tells our feelings. It changes feelings, too. **It** can make us sad and it can make us happy. It can make us quiet when we are angry. It can even make us feel better when we are sick. Music is amazing! It is ancient, too. Thousands of years ago, people used to sing folk songs about their simple lives. And from these came much modern music - rock music, for example, in America in the 1950s.

1. Answer the following questions.

1. What does music do?

.....

2. What did people use to do thousands of years ago?

.....

3. When and where did rock music develop?

.....

2. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. Music is at the heart of life. ()

2. Rock music developed in Palestine. ()

3. The writer thinks that music is boring. ()

3. Get from the passages.

- The opposite of: - (worse) × - (little) ×
- (noisy) × - (sad) ×
- The meaning of: - (old) = - (new) =
- (ill) = - (interesting) =
- Two adjectives: 1. 2.
- Two nouns: 1. 2.
- Two verbs 1. 2.

4. What does the underlined pronoun "it" (line 2) refer to?.....

D. Vocabulary

1. Finish the following sentences with the word and phrases in the list.

quite - guitar - instruments - culture - musician - develop - the heart
of - poem - age

1. Food is part of Arab
2. We should our skills.
3. They were not ready, so we waited in the car.
4. The programme is for people over the of 50.
5. I decided to write a about how I felt.
6. There are different musical such as the 'oud.
7. Farid Al-Altrash was a great and 'oud player.
8. The modern developed from the 'oud.
9. Jerusalem is at the Islamic world.

2. Match (A) with (B).

	(A)	(B)
1.	seem	() nose
2.	sound	() brain
3.	look	() ears
4.	smell	() tongue
5.	taste	() eyes

3. Classify.

sfeeha - 'oud - French - kebabs - hijab - mosque - Arabic - school - shibbabah - restaurant - jeans - guitar - shirts - English - pizza

Food	Musical instruments	Languages	Clothes	Buildings

4. Complete the table.

Verb	Noun (person)
Play	
Bake	
Speak	

E. Structure

- أفعال تأتي غالبا في زمن المضارع البسيط مثل:
look, smell, taste, sound, seem, feel
- Can / Could
- تستعمل can للتعبير عن القدرة (ability) في الوقت الحاضر:
- She can play the piano.
- تستعمل can't للتعبير عن عدم القدرة في الوقت الحاضر:
- She can't play the piano.
- تستعمل could للتعبير عن القدرة في الماضي:
- When I was young, I could climb any tree.
- تستعمل couldn't للتعبير عن عدم القدرة في الماضي:
- He couldn't swim in the sea when she was six.
- نستخدم المصدر infinitive بعد can & could.

- **Used to:** تأتي بمعنى اعتاد على
- نستخدم used to لتدل على عادة في الماضي ولا بد أن يأتي بعدها المصدر.
- **Form:**
 - subject + used to + infinitive
 - They used to play basketball when they were young.
 - He used to drink milk when he was young.
- **Question:**
 - Did + subject + use to + infinitive.....? (Did you use to eat chips?)
- **Negative:**
 - لنفي used to نستخدم:
 - did+ not + use to + infinitive (He did not use to write English.)

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. She (feel / feels / is feeling) hot.
2. My dad used to (grows / grew / grow) vegetables.
3. Did you (use / used / using) to eat chips?
4. These flowers (looks / are looking / look) beautiful.
5. Iman can (speaks / speak / spoke) French fluently.
6. Shadi (use to / did not used / did not using) to drink coffee.
7. Do you feel like (to have / having / have) a burger.
8. My mother did not (used / using / use) to eat meat.
9. She can make *kebabs*, but she (cannot make / could not make / can make) that when she was 16.

2. Correct the underlined words.

1. He could not cooked *kebabs*. (.....)
2. She is seeming sad. (.....)
3. They looks angry. (.....)
4. Baraa wanted me to help him but, I cannot. (.....)
5. He often emails friends, but he didn't used to do that before. (.....)

3. Do as shown between brackets.

1. Fadi used to play the piano when he was young. (use not)

.....

2. Muna is able to read a short story. (use can)

.....

3. People played a simple kind of 'oud' six thousand years ago. (use used to)

.....

4. She used to eat junk food when she was young. (make negative)

.....

5. Suha used to write English poems when she was 10. (make a question)

.....

F. Writhing

1. Punctuate the following sentences.

1. did ahmad and ali use to go to gaza when they were young

.....

2. tina and nadia go to egypt every month

.....

2. Re-arrange correctly.

1. the - heart - Music - at - is - of - life.

.....

2. guitar - people - play - thousands - Did - the - use - of - years - to - ago?

.....

3. lot of - wrote - wonderful - Mahmoud Darwish - a - poems.

.....

3. Number the sentences and then write them to make a paragraph.

--- however, she used to read school book.

--- My aunt Amal is a great woman.

--- She went to school at the age of 15.

--- At the age of 25, she went to the Islamic University.

--- She is now a teacher.

--- At an early age, she could not read and write because she did not go to school.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit (3) Going to a National Park

Vocabulary

Word	Arabic meaning
entrance (n)	مدخل
far (X near) (adv)	بعيد
go camping (v)	يخيم
go hiking (= to walk for long distances) (v)	يمشي لمسافات طويلة
hear of (v)	يسمع عن
national (adj)	وطني
pass (v)	يجتاز
so (= very) (adv)	جدا
trip (= journey) (n)	رحلة
Yosemite (= a national park in America) (n)	اسم منتزه
You're so slow!	أنت بطيء للغاية!
Look! We're here.	انظر! نحن هنا.
campsite (n)	موقع تخيم
cut down (v)	يقطع
damage (= destroy) (X build) (v)	يدمر
every (= all) (det)	كل
go white water rafting (v)	يجدّف
join (v)	ينضم، يلتصق بـ
volunteer (n)	متطوع
waterfall (n)	شلال مياه
wildlife (n)	الحياة البرية

Past Participle

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
Simple form	Past Participle	Simple form	Past participle
be	been	agree	agreed
become	become	arrive	arrived
cut	cut	change	changed
do	done	clean	cleaned
drink	drunk	climb	climbed
eat	eaten	enjoy	enjoyed
find	found	finish	finished
get	got	happen	happened
give	given	help	helped
go	gone	listen	listened
hear	heard	live	lived
know	known	look	looked
leave	left	love	loved
lose	lost	move	moved
make	made	need	needed
meet	met	pass	passed
put	put	prepare	prepared
say	said	protect	protected
see	seen	remain	remained
spend	spent	start	started
take	taken	stay	stayed
think	thought	visit	visited

win	won	want	wanted
write	written	wash	washed

A. Listening

1. Listen then complete the below tasks.

1. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. Yosemite is in Africa. ()
2. Dana is not working for Young Friends of Yosemite. ()
3. Wildlife in America is boring. ()

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Dana's group have stayed at the campsite for (three / two / four) weeks.
2. They work in the woods to keep the paths (safe / clean / tidy).

2. Listen to the following questions then put ↗ or ↘:

1. Did you use to play table tennis when you were young? ()
2. Have you ever been to Australia? ()
3. Do you often email your friends? ()

B. Speaking

1. Match (A) with (B).

(A)	(B)
1. Has Yasmeen eaten the sandwiches yet?	() No, I have never been there.
2. How long have you been at your school?	() Yes, she's already eaten them.
3. Who are you working for?	() For three years.
4. Have you ever been to Nablus?	() I am working for Tina's group.

2. Complete the dialogue with the suitable words from the box.

Amman - How long - mountains - Have - Goodbye - stayed - holiday

- Sameer: Hi Marwan, where would you like to go next.....?
Marwan: I'd like to go to you ever been there?
Sameer: Yes, I have.
Marwan: have youthere?
Sameer: I have remained there for seven days.
Marwan: What have you enjoyed the most?
Sameer: I have really enjoyed climbing the and riding camels.
Marwan: Great! I will do the same activities when I go there. Goodbye
Sameer:

C. Reading

- Read the passage then do the below tasks.

About Yosemite

Yosemite is an amazing place. It has mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers and the highest waterfalls in America. The wildlife is amazing, too - most of all the huge trees. Some are 90 metres tall.

When people started cutting down the trees and damaging the beautiful place, the United States decided to make Yosemite a National Park back in 1890. This has protected Yosemite since then, but people have become a problem again. For over a century, more and more visitors have arrived each year. They love the Park, but millions of cars and heavy feet badly damage it, too. So Yosemite still needs help, and thousands of young volunteers join together to give it every summer.

1. Put true (✓) or false (X).

- 1. The wildlife in Yosemite is amazing. ()
- 2. People stop visiting Yosemite. ()
- 3. People are damaging Yosemite accidentally. ()

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What is Yosemite?
- 2. Do people like Yosemite?
- 3. Why do volunteers go to Yosemite every summer?

3. Find out.

- The opposite of - (left) × - (old) × - (lowest) ×
- The meaning of: - (began) = - (destroy) = - (100 years) =
- A country: - A season: - Past Participle:

4. Complete.

1. Yosemite has and
2. The made Yosemite a National Park in
3. Many come to visit Yosemite every year.

5. What do the bold and underlined words refer to?

1. "**Some**" (line 3):
2. "**They**" (line 8):
3. "**it**" (line 8):

D. Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

entrance - heard of - national - trip - so - far
--

1. Have you ever Yosemite National Park?
2. The of the school is opposite the mosque.
3. You must keep your children from danger.
4. Football is the game in several countries.
5. Last year, we went on a school
6. I did not get a good mark in the exam because it was difficult.

2. Re-write the words to complete the sentences.

1. They took a beautiful photo in front of the (lalwertfa)
2. Suha will the university in 2020. (nioj)
3. Akram, Khaled and Hazem were goodThey did a lot of voluntary work. (eevlrounts)

4. in Africa is amazing. (**filwldie**)
5. I listened carefully to word my teacher said. (**veyer**)
6. Yesterday, my father a tree in our garden. (**tuc wodn**)

3. Classify the following words.

camping - passed - hiking - valley - water rafting - gone - river -
protected - lake

Past participle	Places	Activities

4. Finish the sentences with the opposites.

1. The sign says, "Smoking is (safe)."
2. How (short) is this basketball player?
3. Oh, this bag is so (light). I cannot carry it.
4. (Start) eating too much junk food because it is not healthy.

5. Form compounds then use them to complete the sentences.

doors - in - foot - every - some

- one - doors - out
- ball - times

1. Send my wishes to
2., I have to work late.
3. It is sunny today, so let us go
4. Yaseen wants to be a player.

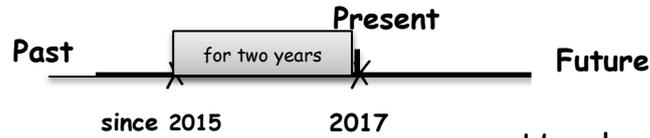
E. Structure

Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن شيء حدث في الماضي في فترة غير محددة ولكن آثاره باقية إلى الآن.
- Omar has arrived in America.
- I have been to Egypt. يستخدم المضارع التام لوصف تجربة شخصية:
- صيغة المضارع التام:

I / You / We/They	have (not)	Past participle "التصريف الثالث للفعل"	I've	(I haven't)
He / She / It	has (not)		She's	(she hasn't)

- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع الكلمات التالية: just, already, yet, ever, never, for, since.
- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع just & already للتعبير عن أشياء حدثت مؤخرًا:
- I have just eaten my sandwich.
- I have already cleaned my room.
- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع yet في آخر الجملة المنفية وآخر السؤال:
- Has everyone put their things in the car yet?
- I have not found my trainers and T-shirts yet.
- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع ever في السؤال لتعني "ولو مرة واحدة في حياتك":
- Have you ever gone to France? هل سبق لك وأن زرت فرنسا ولو لمرة واحدة في حياتك؟
- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع never في الجملة لتعني "على الإطلاق" وبالتالي فهي تعطي معنى النفي للجملة (إذن لا تجتمع never و not في نفس الجملة):
- I have never been to France. لم يسبق لي على الإطلاق أن ذهبت إلى فرنسا.
- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع for لتدل على مدة حدوث الشيء:
- I have been at my present school for two years.
- 10. يستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع since لتدل على بداية حدوث الشيء:
- I have been at my present school since 2015.



11. للسؤال عن المدة نستخدم :How long

- How long have you been at your present school?

1. Complete the sentences with present perfect tense.

1. We never..... (meet) a famous person before.
2. you (prepare) the shopping list yet?
3. Said ever..... (want) to travel to other countries?
4. Sadiq not..... (drink) his orange juice yet.

2. Write sentences about Malak. Use (since) and (for) for each sentence.

(Malak is 13 years now.)

1. She moved to Gaza ten years ago. (live in)

.....

2. She met her friend seven years ago. (know)

.....

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. I (has / have / have not) just washed the dishes.
2. Ali has already (wrote/ writes / written) his homework.
3. She has (ever / just / yet) done the housework.
4. Ameera (have / have not / has not) washed the dishes yet.
5. They have lived in Gaza (since / four / for) ten years.
6. Have you (never / ever / yet) seen Al-Aqsa Mosque?
7. Salem has (ever / yet / never) travelled abroad.
8. Sara has (already / yet / ever) cleaned her room.

4. Correct the underlined words.

1. We have remained at the campsite since two hours. (.....)
2. Omar has been at the airport for two o'clock. (.....)
3. She have never thought of travelling abroad. (.....)
4. Have you never been to Iraq? (.....)
5. I have just find the key. (.....)
6. The boys have played football yet. (.....)

5. Do as shown between brackets.

1. Has Sameer enjoy his visit to Cairo? (correct)
2. change - say - put - make (circle the odd one)
3. I have been at this club for seven years. (ask a Wh question)
.....
4. I have always wanted to travel by air. (use never)
.....
5. I have already helped my mother in the kitchen. (ask a yes / no question)
.....
6. Let's take a photo with the tourist. (reply with already)
I

F. Writing

1. Punctuate the following sentence correctly.

adnan yasmeen and omar are planning a trip together to yosemite

.....

2. Re-arrange the following correctly.

1. table - got - dinner - the - Has - she - ready - yet?

.....

2. have - five - been - They - together - for - years.

.....

3. Use the words to complete the paragraph.

Name	Age	Working for	Stay with	How long	Job	Enjoy
Iman	28	Friends of Gaza	father	5 years	volunteer	camping

My name is I am years old. I live with my I have been working as a for I have been here for years. I really enjoy

4. Write out one paragraph of Nadia's diary about what she and her cousin have done and have not done yet in the kitchen. You can use the words below.

- I / spend / fantastic time / my cousin / doing / many things / kitchen.
- We / clean / the table / drink / milk / eat / some apples.
- We / however/ wash / the dishes / put the bowls / the cupboard.



..... (evening)

This is the end of my visit to my uncle's house.

.....

.....

.....

Unit (4) How to get healthy

Vocabulary

Word	Arabic meaning
fit((adj)	رشيق
get on (= become) (v)	يصبح
had better	من الأفضل
junk food (= fast food) (n)	وجبات سريعة
just (only) (adv)	فقط
miss (v)	يفوت
real (adj)	حقيقي
Really?	(حقاً؟)
Really well.	بصحة جيدة
recently (= lately) (adv)	مؤخراً
wake up (v)	يستيقظ
awake (= not sleepy) (adj)	متيقظ
exercise (= activity) (n)	تمرين
go on (v)	يستمر
instead of (adv)	بدلاً من
put on weight (= become fatter) (× lose weight) (v)	يزداد وزناً (× يخسر وزناً)
something (pron)	شيء ما
study (v)	يدرس

test (= exam) (n)	اختبار / فحص
healthy (× unhealthy) (adj)	صحي (× غير صحي)
like (× dislike) (v)	يحب (× لا يحب)

A. Listening

1. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. Sami has been feeling quite well for weeks. ()
2. The doctor gives him a book to read. ()
3. Sami has been missing lunch. ()

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sami is at the (baker's / doctor's / restaurant).
2. He is a (football / basketball / volleyball) player.
3. Sami has been eating (rice / vegetables / junk food).

B. Speaking

1. What do you usually say when:

1. your friend gets a bad mark at the exam? (advice)
.....
2. the weather is very hot? (suggestion)
.....
3. you want to ask about your friend's age?
.....

2. Complete the following dialogue.

Not much - How long - What about - Goodbye - What's wrong

Mike:, Munera?

Muneera: My tooth has been hurting me a lot recently.

Mike: Poor you!..... has this been going on?

Muneera: For about a week.

Mike: What have you been doing about it?
 Muneera: I have been busy.
 Mike: going to see the dentist?
 Muneera: Good idea. I will do that.
 Mike:

3. Match (A) with (B).

(A)		(B)
1.	I have a bad headache.	() That means we need to wake up early.
2.	We do not have any food.	() I think you had better see the doctor.
3.	The bus is going to leave at 8:00 o'clock.	() I have been getting tired very quickly.
4.	What is wrong with you?	() That is terrible! I am getting hungry.

C. Reading

▪ Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Do you live a healthy life?

As human beings, we need many things to be healthy and fit. First, we need to have three complete meals, which include important elements for our bodies. Also, it is important not to miss any of these meals. Second, we need to practise simple exercise like walking for an hour every day and to do something quiet before sleeping. Third, we had better finish our work early and sleep early to get up early and not to drink coffee before sleeping because it keeps us awake at night.

1. Answer the following.

1. What do we need to be healthy?

.....

2. Why do we need to sleep early?

.....

3. Do we need to practise exercise every day?

.....

2. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. You should do something quiet before sleeping. ()

2. It's not important to have the three meals. ()

3. Coffee keeps us awake at night. ()

3. Find from the passage.

- The opposite of - (start) × - (sleep) × - (not sleepy) ×
- The meaning of: - (parts) = - (contain) = - (activity) =

4. Complete.

1. The bold and underlined pronoun "**it**" (line 6) refers to:.....
2. The best title for this passage is:

D. Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences.

junk food - miss - just - recently - fit - real

1. You need to sleep early to get up early and not the bus.
2. We should eat food to keep our bodies healthy.
3. It's not healthy to eat only.
4. There have been many wars
5. Doing a lot of exercise keeps our bodies and healthy.

2. Finish the following sentences.

study - instead of - test - awake - exercise - something - like

1. I'm hungry, so I needto eat.
2. I have a big tomorrow, so I need to get ready for it.
3. They are doing more to lose weight. Go and join them.
4. I running in the morning.
5. It's not good to late at night.
6. If you drink coffee, it keeps you
7. You should eat real food junk food.

E. Structure

Present perfect continues tense زمن المضارع التام المستمر

- يتكون زمن المضارع التام المستمر من:

(He / She / It) + has + been + verb + ing

(I / They / We / You) + have + been + verb + ing

- يستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر لأحداث بدأت في الماضي ولا زالت مستمرة حتى اللحظة.

- I have been playing well for the team recently.
- She has been doing different projects in her town.
- They have been making friends in their new school.
- I have been reading many stories for Shakespeare.

- نستخدم مع هذا الزمن "for" وتعني فترة زمنية بينما "since" تستخدم للحديث عن بداية محددة للوقت وتعني منذ:

- They have been learning English since 2010.
- I have been living at my present house for ten years.
- Amal and Nadia have been talking on the phone since six o' clock.

had better & what about & could

- نستخدم had better لإعطاء نصيحة ويكون بعدها المصدر. أما في حال النفي فإن not تكون بينها وبين المصدر:

- You had better do this.
- You had better not play here.

- نستعمل للاقتراح what about أو could بحيث يأتي بعد what about الفعل + ing ، أما بعد could يكون المصدر:

- What about eating chocolate?
- You could start a new sport now.

1. Do as shown between brackets.

1. I have been learning English for 2004. (correct)

.....

2. Maha (is / have / has) been wearing hijab for two months. (choose)

.....

3. The workers have been building the house for a year. (make a question)

.....

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. How long (has / have / is) you been working in this place?
2. He has been waiting for the bus (for / since /at) this morning.
3. What about (visiting / visited / visits) the zoo?
4. You had better (take / to take / takes) this medicine.
5. I have been (looking / look / looks) for a gift to my mum.

F. Writing

1. Punctuate the following.

1. what should we have for dinner

.....

2. thank you for all your help maha

.....

3. deema has been putting on weight so she needs not to eat lots of fries chips and chocolate

.....

2. Rearrange the following.

1. tall - are - How - you?

.....

2. up - better - You'd - sleep - to - early - get - early.

.....

3. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph about yourself.

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. How tall are you?
4. What weight are you?
5. How much exercise do you do every day?
6. How long have you been learning at your present school?

.....

.....

Unit (5) People and games

Vocabulary

Word	Arabic meaning
club (n)	نادي
coach (= captain) (n)	مدرب
either (= too)	أيضا
miss (v)	يفوت
practise (= train) (v)	يتدرب
soccer (= football) (n)	كرة القدم
sports bag (n)	حقيبة رياضية
training (n)	تدريب
Whose	لمن
I really miss football.	أفتقد لعب كرة القدم كثيرا.
compete (v)	يتنافس
competition (n)	منافسة
everything (pron)	كل شيء
everywhere (adv)	كل مكان
everyone	كل شخص
invent (v)	يخترع
kick (v)	يركل
part	جزء
proud (adj)	فخور
rule (n)	قانون
somewhere (adv)	مكان ما
something (pron)	شيء ما
someone	شخص ما

A. Listening

1. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. Ali does not like playing football. ()
2. Football is Ahmad's favourite sport. ()

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Ahmad's favourite player is (Ronaldo / Messi / Rony).
2. Ali (loves / hates) Ronaldo, too.

B. Speaking

Omar: Hi, Adnan. Whose is this sports bag?

Adnan: It's It's my favourite bag.

Omar: ?

Adnan: My favourite sport is soccer.

Omar: Soccer? What's that?

Adnan: Oh, yes, we call it

Omar: Ah, football! I really like it.

Adnan:, too.

Omar: Football isn't a game for girls, is it?

Adnan: you. Lots of girls play it. Now, I have to leave. See you soon.

Omar: See you Adnan.

1. Complete the dialogue.

2. What do you usually you say when:

1. your friend asks you to give him something?

.....
.....

2. you meet your friend after a long time?

.....
.....

C. Reading

- Read the following passage and answer the questions.

People have been playing team games since ancient times. They have always loved to be part of a great team, to compete their hardest with others, and to win, too. Games have changed. They have changed because now there are clear rules. These make everything about a game clear to everyone. Take football, for example. In the past, hundreds of people sometimes played for days. Also, matches were not very safe, either: players often kicked each other more than the ball! Then, in 1863, players from different teams met, decided the rules together, and invented the modern game. The rules have helped to make football the world's **favourite sport**.

1. Answer the following question.

1. How long have people been playing team games?

.....

2. How many players used to play games in the past?

.....

2. Put true (✓) or false (X).

1. Games have not changed because there are clear rules. ()
2. In 1963, players from different teams decided the rules. ()
3. Players in the past kicked the ball more than they did with each other. ()

3. Find the following from the text.

- The opposite of - (modern) × - (easiest) × - (hated) ×
- The meaning of: - (soccer) = - (obvious) =

4. Complete.

1. The world's favourite sport is
2. The best title for this passage is

D. Vocabulary

1. Complete the following sentences.

miss - soccer - everywhere - rules - competition - coach - proud

1. We have a between two teams.
2. Omar has training at the club today. So, he mustn't it.
3. My father is very of me because I always get excellent marks.

4. Players should listen to their carefully if they want to win the match.
5. make everything about a game clear to everyone.
6. Heba lost her keys. She looked for them
7. In America, everyone calls football

2. Circle the odd one out.

1. jackets - shirts - shorts - boots
2. somewhere - everyone - everybody - somebody
3. her - ours - theirs - mine
4. waterfall - football - playground - street

3. Write the following dates in numbers.

1. seventeen hundred
2. two thousand
3. nineteen twenty
4. nineteen eighty- six
5. fifteen oh six
6. twenty eleven

4. Read and write the word.

1. The date of the year when someone first arrived in this world. It's a
2. A place for pupils to go outdoors and enjoy themselves between lessons. It is a

5. Form compounds nouns.

work	-	ache	-	line	-	room
------	---	------	---	------	---	------

1. home
2. bed
3. land
4. ear

E. Structure

Possessive adjectives vs possessive pronouns

ضمائر الملكية وصفات الملكية

	Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية
مفرد Singular	My This is <u>my</u> house. هذا بيتي.	Mine This house is <u>mine</u> . هذا البيت لي.
	Your This is <u>your</u> house. هذا بيتك / بيتكِ.	Yours This house is <u>yours</u> . هذا البيت لك / لكِ.
	His This is <u>his</u> house. هذا كتابه.	His This house is <u>his</u> . هذا البيت له.
	Her This is <u>her</u> house. هذا بيتها.	Hers This house is <u>hers</u> . هذا البيت لها.
جمع Plural	Our This is <u>our</u> house. هذا بيتنا.	Ours This house is <u>ours</u> . هذا البيت لنا.
	Your This is <u>your</u> house. هذا بيتكم / بيتكن / بيتكما.	Yours This house is <u>yours</u> . هذا البيت لكم / لكن / لكما.
	Their This is <u>their</u> house. هذا بيتهم / بيتهن / بيتهما.	Theirs This house is <u>theirs</u> . هذا البيت لهم / لهن / لهما.

- صفات الملكية يتبعها الاسم المملوك لكن ضمائر الملكية لا يتبعها الاسم المملوك (تأتي لوحدها).

استخدام Using too and either

- نستخدم كلا من **too & either** للتعبير عن موافقة الرأي وكلاهما يكون في نهاية الجملة، ويستخدم قبلهما فاصلة.

- **"too"** تكون مع الجمل المثبتة:

Speaker (A)

- I can play tennis
- I will travel abroad

Speaker (B)

- I can, too
- I will, too

- عندما نوافق على الجمل المثبتة فإن ترتيب الجملة الثانية يكون:

- **subject + affirmative helping verb + , too.**

- في حال عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة الأولى فإننا نستخدم **do / do/did** بحسب زمنها أو يمكن استخدام الفعل الأساسي:

Speaker (A)

- I love the game.

Speaker (B)

- I love it, too. / I do, too.

- "either" تكون مع الجمل المنفية.

- عندما نوافق على الجمل المنفية فإن ترتيب الجملة الثانية يكون:

- **subject + negative helping verb + ,either.**

Speaker (A)

- I do not love the game.

Speaker (B)

- I do not love it, either.

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. This is not your book. Its (my / our / mine).
2. Shadi plays football well. Ali (do, too / does, too / does not, too).
3. It is a game for everyone and it's (our/ ours /theirs) favourite game.
4. Hamid will join a great team. I (will not, either / did, too / will, too).
5. We should always keep the class clean because it's (me / ours / their).

2. Do as shown between brackets.

1. You should come and watch ours game. (correct)
2. History books are favourite books. (use possessive adjective)
3. Look. (Somewhere / Someone / Something) is scoring a goal now. (choose)
4. He will not travel abroad next summer. (use either)

.....

5. They have studied English since 2010. (ask a question)

.....

3. Correct the underlined mistakes.

1. Ours team will be much better. (.....)
2. You must use your pen. Only mine. (.....)
3. Mum always looks after their young kids. (.....)
4. I love my school. I do, either. (.....)

F. Writing

1. Rewrite the sentence correctly.

next day adnan will carry his sports bag for the big match

.....

2. Re - arrange the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. is - Football - most- the- the- all - over - game - exciting - world.

.....

2. include - Games - football, - other games - like - volleyball and basketball.

.....

3. Write a short paragraph about a school trip. Use expressions and ideas below.

visit the zoo / have our lunch / visit the Palestinians Museum in Gaza / pray at Al Omari Mosque / say goodbye to my friends and go home.

.....

.....

.....

Unit (6) People and games

Vocabulary

Word	Arabic meaning
alone (adj)	بمفرده
embarrass (v)	يحرج
embarrassed (adj)	محرج
horrible (adj)	فظيع
in fact	في الحقيقة
natural (adj)	طبيعي
scare (v)	يخيف
scared (= terrified / frightened) (adj)	خائف
support (v)	يدعم / يشجع
worry (v)	يقلق
worried (adj)	قلق
Do not worry.	لا تقلق
It is fine.	لا بأس
Really.	حقا
I understand completely.	أنتفهم الأمر بالكامل
adult (n)	بالغ / راشد
at first	في البداية
complete (v)	يكمل

completely (totally) (adv)	تماما
danger (× safety) (n)	خطر (× أمن)
dangerous (× safe) (adj)	خطير (× آمن)
if (conj)	إذا
immediately (=right away) (adv)	على الفور
secret (= mystery) (n)	سر
situation (n)	وضع
trust (v)	يثق

A. Listening

- Listen and fill the gaps with the given words and phrases.

embarrassed - hurt - help - worried - support - At first - horrible - fell
- sorry

1., Tina was really..... and scared when her younger brother and himself badly.
2. Tina isand..... because she wasto Nadia when Nadia was trying toandher.

B. Speaking

- Complete the dialogue.

after - What's wrong - sick - hope - market - stay - anything - kind

- Nour:** What about going to the with me?
Sara: Sorry I have to look my little brothers. My mum is not at home.
Nour: ? Your voice is so upset.
Sara: My aunt is and mum has to with her.
Nour: Oh, I am sorry for you, so you must be busy now.

- Sara:** Sure. And the kids drive me crazy.
Nour: Can I do for you?
Sara: Thanks. That is very of you.
Nour: I your aunt will get better soon.

C. Reading

- Read the following letter and its reply then answer the questions.

Letter 1

Dear All

My best friend and I tell each other all our secrets, and we never tell anyone else. That way, we can trust each other completely. The problem is this: he's planning to do something dangerous, and it may hurt other people. So should I tell his parents? If I do that, I'll lose my best friend. I really do not want that to happen.

Worried

Letter 2

Dear Worried

Clearly, you should tell an adult immediately. (Instead of his parents, what about a teacher you both trust?) If he's a real friend, he'll understand. At first, he may be angry, but in the end, perhaps you will become even better friends!

Alan Z.

1. Put true (✓) or false (X).

Letter 1

1. The writer's friend is planning to do something very bad. ()
2. The writer is afraid of losing his best friend. ()

Letter 2

3. The writer advised 'Worried' to tell an adult immediately. ()

2. Find the following from the text.

- **The opposite of** - (worst) × - (fake) × - (happy) ×
- **The meaning of:** - (not safe) = - (totally) = - (right away) =

3. Answer the following questions.

1. Do the speaker and his best friend tell each other all their secrets?
.....
2. Do they trust each other?
3. What does Alan advise 'Worried' to do in his letter?

.....

4. What does the bold and underlined word "that" (Letter 1: line 4) mean?

.....

D. Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences.

supporting - embarrassed - alone - In fact - scared - natural

1. I'm not going with anyone to the market. I am going
2. I am always when I stand up in front of everyone and start speaking.
3. I don't like milk very much., I really dislike it.
4. My father is me a lot.
5. Fatima never talks to anyone. She isn't
6. Ali was really when he saw a snake near him in the garden last week.

2. Complete the sentences.

immediately - Trust - adult - dangers - If - completely

1. A. How old do you have to be to become an? B. I have to be eighteen.
2. It's 5:30 now, and the shops close at 6:00, so we need to go
3. we study hard, we will get high marks.
4. I agree with you It is not safe, and we should leave the old building.
5. me . I will be there at the right time.
6. There are lots of up in the mountains at night.

E. Structure

When & If

- يتكون كل مثال بالأسفل من جزأين كلاهما في زمن المضارع البسيط ليعبر عن أحداث تحدث في أي وقت وتربطهما when:
- I always want to help when a friend is upset.
- When people are friends, they **do not** have to hide their feelings.
- ملاحظة: نضع فاصلة في نهاية الجزء الأول عندما تأتي when في البداية.
- تتكون الجملة الشرطية من جزأين تربطهما if بحيث يكون الفعل بعدها في زمن المضارع البسيط (فعل الشرط) أما الآخر في زمن المستقبل البسيط (جواب الشرط).
- جواب الشرط يدل على أن الحدث قد يحدث أولاً يحدث في المستقبل.
- ملاحظة: نضع فاصلة بعد جملة فعل الشرط.
- **If I do that, I will lose my best friend.**
- You **will not (won't) be happy if you make your friend upset.**

1. Correct the underlined mistakes.

1. If it rain heavily, I will stay at home. (.....)
2. If Khaled invite us to his party, we will go. (.....)
3. If the students keep the school clean, it is beautiful. (.....)
4. If it is windy, we are not go out. (.....)
5. When you heat water to 100°C, it boil. (.....)
6. If you eat too much, you got fat. (.....)

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. When I (has / had / have) exams, I study hard.
2. When I (think / thinks / thought) about it later, I always feel bad.
3. I always want to help when a friend (was / is / would) upset.
4. If he is a real friend, he will (understands / understand / understanding).
5. If you sleep late, you (gets up / will get up / got up) tired in the morning.
6. You will feel terrible if something bad (happened / happens / happen).

3. Complete the table with the correct forms.

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
happy	.....	correct	.....
beautiful	.....	.....	recently
immediate	.....	clear	.....
.....	dangerously	neat	.....
.....	carefully	.....	slowly

F. Writing

1. Rewrite the sentence correctly.

when you mix two colours you often get a new one

.....

2. Re - arrange the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. support - each - Friends - always - other.

.....

2. understand - I - completely .

.....

3. Write a topic sentence for the following paragraph.

..... . It makes us want to dance, and it helps us show our love. Music changes feelings, too. It can make us sad and it can make us happy.

Revision (1-6)

Speaking

Complete the conversation with useful phrases.

things - week - cinema - have - cousins - film - answer

Nadia: Haven't you been away for a?

Tina: That's right. We have been staying with our..... in the north.

Tina: Whatyou been doing?

Nadia: Oh, lots of.....

Tina : I called yesterday, but you didn't.....

Nadia : Sorry. We were at the.

Tina : What did you see?

Nadia: The new Spiderman It was amazing.

Vocabulary

Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

wildlife - himself - project -look- damage - rules - speed - earache - junk
food - landline - weight - developed - folk songs - musician - secret.

1. My history is about Palestine before 1948.
2. You shouldn't drive your car at a very high.....
3. I'll be at home,so you can call me on thephone.
4. The modern guitar from the oud.
5. I love listening to traditional
6. Farid Al- Atrash was a great and singer.
7. These flowersbeautiful.
8. I like to watch documentaries about in Africa.
9. Millions of cars and heavy feet badly it.
10. Fries are! You need to start eating real food!
11. I really want to losefast.
12. The.....have helped to make football the world's favourite sport.
13. is something that usually hurts a lot.
14. Tina's brother fell from a tree and hurt badly.
- 15- I'm sorry, but I can't tell you anything. It's a.....

Structure

Choose the correct answer:

1. I sometimes (**go - goes - went**) to the cinema.
2. The adult human body (**contains - contain - containing**) 206 bones.
3. Please be quiet. The children are (slept- sleep- sleeping.)
4. These days most people (**were-is- are**) using email instead of writing letters.
5. We now (**Know- are knowing- knows**) when and where one will arrive
6. The drum music (**sounds- sound-sounded**) great
7. They used to (**go- went - going**) to the sea by car.
8. Mazen has already (**score- scores- scored**) two goals.
9. I have known him (**for-since-ago**) last year.
10. Ahmed has worked in USA (**since-ago-for**) four years.
11. He hasn't painted the room (**just-yet-already**).
12. Have you (**ever-never-just**) seen a lion?
13. No, I've (**never-ever-already**) seen a lion.
14. Ghada (**sleep-slept-has been sleeping**) since two o'clock.
15. I have been living in Gaza (**for-since-ago**) a long time.
16. It (**rained-has rained- has been raining**) since I got up this morning.
17. What about (**go-going-went**) to the zoo this evening?
18. How (**long-much-many**) have they been talking?
19. It is my book. It is (**my-mine-his**).
20. It is there ball. (**they-there-there's**).
21. Adnan can't miss training this evening. Yasmin can't (**either-neither-too**).
22. He loves football. I love it (**so-too-either**).
23. When you (**heat-heats-heated**) water, it turns into steam.
24. If the weather is nice, we (**would-will-are**) go for a walk.
25. If you (**listen-are listening- listened**) to the teacher, you will understand the lesson.

Correct the mistakes :

1. When I was two, I can walk.
2. When mum call me , I answer immediately.
3. Ahmad works hard. Ali do too.
4. The builders have been building the school for last years.
5. Nabil has yet bought a new car.
6. I has been to Jerusalem many times.
7. What did you used to do when you were young?.....
8. Palestinians are hating their enemies.
9. This cake is tasting good.
10. Hala call her mum every day.

Writing

A- Punctuate the following sentences:

1- nadia sami and their parents are from palestine
.....

2- ill have to train more or I will lose my place in the team
.....

B- Rearrange:

1- Jerusalem - ever - been -you -have - the -to .
.....

2- start - a new - you - sport - could.
.....

3-have been - team - since - people - ancient - playing - times - games.
.....

C-Odd one out:

driver

write

worker

baker

remember

think

eat

seem

Palestine

Jordan

Australia

Egyptian

D- Write about yourself:

My name's I'm years old and I am in grade, I am from
..... I have brothers and sisters, I like
and..... My favorite subject is

Listening

Unit (1)

Hi, my name is Ali Magrabi. I am Moroccan and my job is fishing. My mobile is very important in my work. It is expensive, but I can find the best market for my fish. My mobile is giving me a better life.

Unit (2)

Tina, Mike and the Kamal family are at an Arab restaurant. They are having dinner. They look happy. The girls are talking about Arab food. Nadia is saying that she can cook *kebabs*, but she can't cook a big meal. Sami, also, is talking with Mr Kamal and Mike about musical instruments. He is saying that his father, Mr Kamal can play the *'oud* very well and he plays that just at parties.

- Classical Arab music developed many centuries ago.
- Nadia can't cook a big meal.
-

Unit (3)

Hello, I am Dana. I am working for Young Friends of Yosemite. My group have been here for two weeks. It has mountains, lakes and rivers. The wildlife is amazing in America. At the campsite, we do many things. We tidy the place up and work in the woods to keep the paths safe.

- All the questions should be pronounced with rising intonation
-

Unit (4)

Sami is at the doctor's because he has been getting tired for several weeks. He has been sleeping and playing badly. He has been waking up late and missing breakfast. The doctors advises him to eat real food like fruit and vegetables because he is the best football player in his team and the doctor does not want him to lose his place. The doctor, also, gives him a book to read and asks him to come next month.

Unit (5)

Ahmad: What is your favourite game?

Ali: My favourite game is football.

Ahmad: It is mine, too.

Ali: Is Ronaldo your favourite player?

Ahmad: Yes, he is my favourite player. I love him very much.

Ali: I do, too.

Unit (6)

1. At first, Tina was really worried and scared when her younger brother fell and hurt himself badly.
2. Tina is sorry and embarrassed because she was horrible to Nadia when Nadia was trying to help and support her.

The End