

مديرية التربية والتعليم - شرق خان يونس

Enrichment Material

المادة الاثرية للمصف السابع

الفصل الثاني

7

اوضاع

اسلام أصرف - ناهد عامر

تنسيق, وتعديل:

أ. اسلام أصرف

اشراف

أ. يحيى الاغا

أ. رياض الفرا

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Unit 10 : Technology

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Ancient = old X modern	قديم	think back	يسترجع
Civilization	حضارة	Century	قرن = 100 عام
find out	يكتشف	children = kids	أطفال
Example	مثال	Decade	عقد من الزمن = 10 سنوات
History	تاريخ	Hang	يعلق
Machine	آلة	Large = big = huge	كبير
Pump	مضخة	Life x death	الحياة
Radio	مذياع	Program	ببرمج

***Everyday English

- 1-That's a good example
- 2 - Any idea?
- 3-That's right.

Listening

(1) Listen and number the words in the order you hear :

ancient	pump	machine	century	hang	history
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

(2) Listen and number the pictures :









3) Listening

(A) Tick (T) or (F) :

- 1- () Technology has changed our life .
- 2- () Today people are not interested in technology.

(B) Choose the correct answer :

- 1-We can use our mobile phones to listen to(radio - music -TV)
- 2-.....sit on desks at homes, school and work .
(Computers - History - Decades)

Speaking

a) Complete the following dialogue :

I can see the picture-I can't hear -what's wrong-of course-turned on

Woman :I can't hear anything !

Man : Have youit

Woman : I've turned it on ! I
It's my favorite program, but

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

Modern 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 speak 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! 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) Answer the following questions :

- 1- Why do we use the mobile phones ?

.....

2- How will children learn when there are no schools?

.....

(B) Tick (T) or (F) :

- 1-() Technology has changed how we live.
- 2- () Today, people only use their mobile phones to talk to each other .
- 3-() In the next decades there will be more computers in schools .

(C) Complete :

- 1- We can find computers at
- 2- In the next century ,teachers will

(D) Find in the text :

die X stand Xgive X
house =children =100 years =

(E) The underlined word refers to (they)

Vocabulary and structure

(A) Finish the following sentences with words from the list :

century - hang - decade - think back - radio -program - civilization

- 1- I like to listen to thewhen I'm doing my homework .
- 2- Today , TVson walls .
- 3- The nextwill be start in the year 2020
- 4- We think there will be no schools in the next
- 5- In history lesson , we learn about ancient
- 6- You shouldyour computer before using it.
- 7- Let'sto ancient civilization.

(B) Choose the correct words :

- 1 -The first mobile phones wereand expensive .
(**small - large - beautiful**)
- 2-Why did youyour TV on the wall ? (**hang - live - program**) .
- 3- There are 100 years in the(**year - century - decade**).
- 4- Water is very important for (**school - life - work**).
- 5- The shadoof is an machine .(**modern - ancient - large**)
- 6- Mobile phones are good about communication.
(**examples - ideas - machine**)
- 7- I want to how this machine work . (**find out - think back-hang**)

(C) Underline the odd one out :

1- Year	decade	life	century
2- Men	feet	teeth	hands
3- Libraries	factories	stories	boys
4- Pumps	TV	mobiles	planes

Language and structure

Grammar

Reporting Statements

*When we report what people say:

عندما ننقل ما يقوله الآخرون نلاحظ التالي:

Ahmad says " I have a laptop"

Ahmad says he has a laptop.

1- نقوم بفك الأقواس

2- I إلى he لأن أحمد مفرد مذكر تحويل

3- have أصبح has لأن الفاعل مفرد

**Reem says "I like English"

Reem says she likes English.

1-I إلى she لأن ريم مفرد مؤنث

2-like likes لأن الفاعل /الضمير مفرد

***The children say "We are happy"

The children say they are happy.

1- The children They

2- "s" بدون say نلاحظ أن فعل القول

لأن الفاعل يدل على جمع

a) Choose the correct answers :

1- Mohammed (say - says - is saying) , "I have a new laptop ".

2- The scientists (say says - are saying) there will be no schools in the future .

3- Rania says (she - I - we) isn't good at science .

4- Are you good at Maths ? (Yes, I do -Yes,I'm - Yes, I are).

b) Report the following sentences :

1- " I buy a new car " .

My father says

2- " Pumps are useful machines " .

The farmers say

3- " We are good at English " .

The students say

4- " Science is interesting " .

Tariq says

5- " I haven't finished my work yet " .

Rania says

c) Do as shown between brackets:

1 -My uncle say he have a new phone . (Correct the mistakes)

.....

2- Do you have a mobile phone? (Short answer)

.....

3-The girl uses her mobile phone at home. (Where?)

.....

Writing

a) Write correctly:

1- hani says I have a laptop

.....

2- jana says she isn't good at science

.....

3- some scientists say there is no life in outer space

.....

b) Re arrange :

1- use - water - We - to - pumps - move .

.....

2- - technology - Has - live - changed - we - live - how ?

.....

c) Complete :

Singular	Plural	Verb	Subject noun
library	teach	teacher
boy	learn
sandwich	drive
tooth	speak
life	write
pump	play

Unit 11: Visiting a city

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
bridge	جسر	visitor x tourist	زائر
center	مركز	almost =nearly	تقريبا
modern =new	حديث	bank	مصرف
spend =save	يقضي / يمضي	comeback	يعود
stop	يقف	money	نقود
traffic	حركة السير	plastic	بلاستيك
uglyx beautiful	قبيح	pollution	تلوث
untidy x tidy	غير مرتب	upside down	مقلوبا رأسا على عقب
Wait	ينتظر		

**** Every day English** ▪

- That's the problem with . . .
- That's not a problem . . .
- Yes, but . .

Listening

(1) Listen to the conversation then answer the questions below:

(A) Tick (T) or (F) :

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

(B) Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Bridges are(**over** - **under** - **next to**) the rivers
- 2- Traffic over the ancient bridges is(**good** - **bad** - **interesting**)

Speaking

(2) Complete the following dialogue :

upside down - kind - pollution - almost - money - bank

Peter: I agree that it's a beautiful city, visitors and traffic help to make.....

Taxi driver : Look at that bikein the river .

Peter : Why people throw things in the river?

Taxi driver : Ok. Where do you want to go ?

Peter : Is there anynear here ? I need some.....

Taxi driver : Yes , we'rethere . But it's busy . I'll be back .

Peter : That'sof you .

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Gaza is a fantastic city - modern and ancient at the same time. It has big banks, hundreds of restaurants and famous shops - and great old streets. People in Gaza are very kind and they like to help each other. There's 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 because plastic stay there for a long time.

(A) Answer the following questions :

1- Is Gaza modern and ancient at the same time?

.....

2- What does cause pollution?

.....

(B) Tick (T) or (F) :

1- () Gaza isn't modern and ancient at the same time

2- () People in Gaza aren't kind.

3- () Plastic bags make streets dirty.

(C) Complete :

1- Gaza has bigand hundreds of

2- Traffic in Gaza makes

(D) Find in the passage :

✚ The meaning of /town polluted.....

✚ The opposite of / small modern

✚ A name of /a city

(E) The underlined word refers to (It)

Vocabulary and structure

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

plastic - come back - traffic - bridges - bank - ugly - pollution - money

- 1- We'll be late, there is a lot ofin the street.
- 2-is something in air or water that is dirty and dangerous.
- 3- Why some people throwbag next to the roads ?
- 4- I go to school at six o 'clock and Iat twelve.
- 5- Is there anear here? I need some
- 6- We buildover the rivers.
- 7-When a city is dirty, it can look

B) Choose the correct words :

- 1- We should welcometo our city when they come as friends.
(visitors - friends - relatives)
- 2-The classroom isPlease , tidy it up now .
(nice- untidy -ugly)
- 3 -My fathera lot of time visiting big cities in other countries (bridge - spends - think back)
- 4 - A lot of visitor and traffic can make
(pollution - fun - happiness)

C) Odd one out :

- 1- Nice untidy ugly dirty .
- 2- Banks restaurants rooms shopping centers .
- 3- River sea bridge lake .

Question Tag شرح السؤال المزيل في اللغة الإنجليزية

(Questions that expect the answer YES (Tag Questions))

هذا النوع من الاسئلة يعادل (أليس كذلك) وله حالات :

1. إذا كان بالفعل فعل مساعد ننفية ونقدمه على الفاعل:

*He is happy, isn't he? Yes, he is .

*They will come, won't they? Yes, they will .

2. إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بسيط بدون حرف (s) نستخدم (don't)

*They play football, don't they? Yes, they do .

*You speak English, don't you? Yes, I do .

3. إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بسيط به حرف (s) نستخدم (doesn't):

* He plays football, doesn't he? Yes, he does .

*.Adnan speaks English, doesn't he? Yes, he does .

4. إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضي بسيط نستخدم (didn't):

*He played football, didn't he? Yes, he did .

*Adnan went to Makkah, didn't he? Yes, he did .

(Questions that expect the answer NO (Tag Questions))

* هذا النوع من الاسئلة يعادل (أليس كذلك) وله حالات :

(وهو عكس الاسئلة المتوقعة اجابتها بنعم)

1- إذا كان بالفعل فعل مساعد ننفية ونقدمه على الفاعل :

*-He isn't happy, is he? No, he isn't .

*-She can't swim, can she? No, she can't.

2- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بسيط بدون حرف (s) نستخدم (do) :

*.They don't play football, do they? No, they don't .

*.You don't speak English, do you? No, I don't .

3. إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بسيط به حرف (s) نستخدم (does):

*.He doesn't play football, does he? No, he doesn't .

*Adnan doesn't speak English, does he? No, he doesn't .

4. إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضي بسيط نستخدم (did):

*.He didn't play football, did he? No, he didn't .

Adnan didn't go to Makkah, did he? No, he didn't .

(3) -Choose the correct answer :

1-You can help me,? (you can -can you - can't you).

2-We won't visit Jerusalem,? (will we - we will - won't we).

3-He's reading a poem at these moments,? (is he-he isn't-isn't he)

4-They can speak English well ,? (can't they - they can - they can't)

5-Susan has got blue eyes,? (has she - hasn't she - she has)

(4)- Complete the sentences with question tags :

- 1- Some people are awful ,?
- 2- They were here yesterday ,?
- 3- She won't be long ,?
- 4- I must come back tomorrow ,?
- 5- There are too many plastic bags , ?

Writing

(1) Write correctly :

1-you aren t a taxi driver are you

.....

2- we can t start yet can we

.....

(2) Re arrange :

1- wait - a taxi - Let's - for - here .

.....

2- pollution - visitors - make - help - traffic - and - to .

.....

(3) Match meanings with the example sentences :

	The meaning		The example sentence
1-	1- a piece of paper you write a message on and send to someone		What's the first letter of alphabet?
2-	one of the signs we use to write a word, parts of the alphabet .		I get letters from my friends every week.

(4) Order the following layouts to write a letter :

☐

ALBahar street ,Khan Younis ,Palestine .

☐

Love .

☐

Dear Amani

☐

1st May ,2014 .

☐

Sara

☐

This is a short letter to say I am well and I'm having fun

Unit 12: The arts and crafts of Palestine

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Along=X across	على طول	Choice =option	اختيار
Corner	زاوية	Furniture	أثاث
Finally =at last	في النهاية	Glass	زجاج
Gift =present	هدية	Jug	إبريق
Sell X buy	يبيع	Pattern	عنصر / نموذج / رسم
Straight ahead	في خط مستقيم	Plate	طبق / صحن
Turn	يستدير / يلف	Vase	مزهريّة
Way	طريق	wicker	خيزران
		Wood	خشب

***Everyday English

I'm sure I'll see that.

That's a great idea .I'll do that

You're welcome . Goodbye .

Listening

Listen and number :











Listen to the conversation then answer the questions below:

(A) Tick (T) or (F) :

- 1- Salwa is asking about a bank. ()
- 2- There is a cinema straight ahead on the road. ()
- 3- Salwa and Sawsan are friends. ()

(B) Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Salwa wants to take presents to her(friends - family -neighbors)
- 2- The gift shop is near the(mosque - cinema-book shop)

Speaking

Complete the following dialogue :

along - corner - next to - Excuse me - welcome - way - sure

Tourist : Is there a library near here, please?

Samir : Yes, it'sthe park .

Tourist : Can you tell me theplease?

Samir :Gothis road then turn left

Tourist : Is it on the?

Samir : Yes it is

Tourist : Thank you

Samir : You are

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below

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 us

(A) Answer the following questions:

1- What can visitors to Palestine buy as gifts?

.....

2- What do the crafts men in Gaza make furniture from?

.....

(B) Tick (T) or (F) :

1- Palestine is famous for crafts . ()

2- In Jerusalem, visitors can paint patterns on plates , bowls and jugs . ()

3- In Bethlehem, craftsmen have done gifts from wood. ()

(C) Complete the table :

Town / city	Gifts
Jerusalem	plates , bowels , jugs
.....
.....	gifs made from wood
Gaza

(D) Find in the passage :

buy X present =
go X house =
lose X need =.....

(E) The underlined word refers to (They) :

Vocabulary and structure

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

turn - patterns - jug - way - choice - sell - vases

- 1- Could you tell me theto the mosque, please?
- 2- Go a long this road and thenleft.
- 3- Craftsmen in Gazafurniture from wicker.
- 4- We use thisfor water and juice.
- 5- Look at the beautifulon plates and
- 6- Visitors have a goodof gifts to buy .

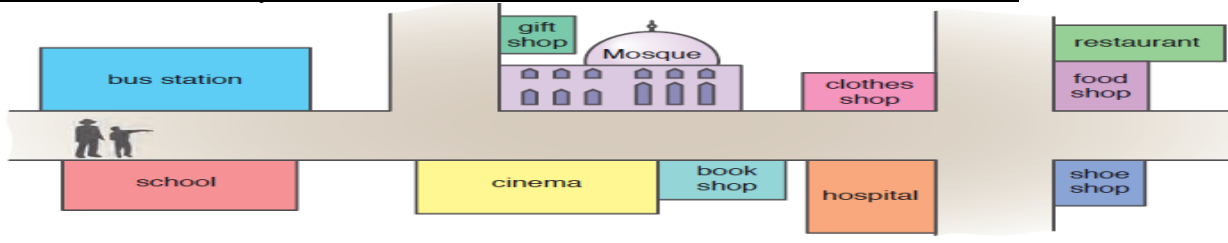
B) Choose the correct words :

- 1- In..... (**Jerusalem - Hebron - Gaza**) ,visitors can watch artists paint patterns on plates .
- 2- Craftsmen in Bethlehem have done gifts for more than.....years .
(**1050 - 1500 - 1005**)
- 3- We use..... (**wood - glass - wicker**)to make furniture in Gaza.

C) Odd one out :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------|------------|
| 1- wood | glass | wicker | plate |
| 2- straight | ahead | right | corner |
| 3- next to | near | opposite | directions |

D) Look at the picture and write the correct directions :



(1) **Visitor** : Can you tell me the way of the gift shop ,please ?

Sally : Yes ,of course . Gothis road and then turn.....
It's on the right. It'sthe mosque.

(2) **Jade** : Can you tell me the way to the shoe shop , please ?

Nesreen : Yes, of course . Gothis road .It's after the
It's on theIt's on the corner.

E) Look at the picture in activity "D" . Then choose the correct answer

- 1- The cinema is..... (**opposite** - **next to** - **near**) the mosque .
- 2-The gift shop is..... (**next to** - **near** - **opposite**) the mosque
- 3- Go a long this road . It's after the hospital .It's on the right .It's on the corner .It's (**cinema** - **shoe shop** - **book shop**).

Writing

A) Write correctly :

1- excuse me can you tell me the to the mosque please

.....

2- that s great idea i will do that

.....

B) Re arrange :

1- wood - We - from - take - tree - olive

.....

2- craftsmen -In - make - from - things - wood - Bethlehem

.....

C) Complete first using , then , next , finally .

I'll show you on a mapgo along this road . Go past the mosqueturn left at the cornerpass food shop on the rightyou will see the restaurant on the right.

Unit 13: Good manners

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
delicious =tasty x awful	لذيذ/شهّي	acceptable	مقبول
magazine	مجلة	empty x full	فارغ
Meal	وجبة	however = but	على أية حال
Offer	يعرض /يقدم	impolite x polite	غير مؤدب
Order	يطلب /يأمر	normal x strange ,odd	عادي
Stick	عصا	raise	يرفع
tasty =delicious	شهّي /لذيذ	remain = stay	يبقى
Waiter	نادل / جرسون		

* Everyday English

- 1- It's delicious!
- 2- It's very tasty!
- 3- I can't do that!

Listening

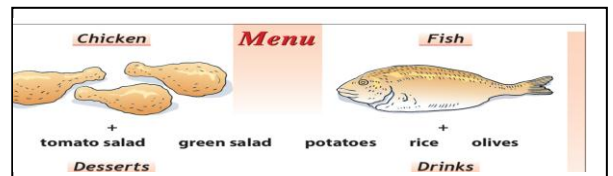
1)Listen and note :

Read the menu and then listen. Write what the man orders to eat and drink:

Meal :

Drink :

Dessert:



Speaking

Complete the following dialogue :

Waiter : Can I help you ?

Jamal : Yes , please . I'll have

Waiter : Do you want anything with that ?

Jamal : Yes , I'll haveand a

Waiter : Would you like a dessert ?

Jamal : Some,please

Waiter : And to drink ?

Jamal : I'll have some

Waiter : OK ,that'swithand then
and some

Jamal : That's right .Thank you.

Reading

***Read the following passage and answer the questions below :**

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) Answer the following questions :

1 -Is food only for eating?
.....

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

(B) Tick (T) or (F) :

1- Table manners are different in different places. ()

2- In many countries, plates and bowls should remain on the table. ()

3- If you empty your plate in China, they will think you are still hungry. ()

(C) Complete :

1- In China, it is acceptable to make a noise when.....

2- Most people raise the food from their plate to

(D) Find in the passage :

polite X

stay =

full X.....

but =.....

strange X.....

exciting =.....

(E) The underlined word refers to (**This**)

Vocabulary 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
- 2- Would you like to come for aat our house?
- 3- My grandfather uses a longmade of wood to help him walk.
- 4- This meal iswe must come back to this restaurant.

B) Choose the correct words :

- 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 willus a knife or a fork .
(order - offer -meal)

C) Read and classify the following :

lemonade.	tea	Melon	Tomato	salad	ice cream	rice
-----------	-----	-------	--------	-------	-----------	------

Dessert	Food	Drinks

Structure and language

كلمة **However** معناها "ومع ذلك" وهي تساوي **but** وتستخدم للربط بين الأفكار المتناقضة-
* لاحظ كيف نستخدمها:

E.g. He is rich. However, he is unhappy.

تأتي كلمة **therefore** في العبارة الثانية حصراً. وهي تؤدي إلى حدوث نتيجة طبيعية متوقعة .
تُفصل العبارتين عن بعضهما بنقطة. تُفصل **therefore** عن باقي العبارة بفاصلة .

.It was hot. Therefore, we went swimming

A) Choose the correct answers :

- 1-I didn't study. (Therefore-However), I failed the exam.
- 2- It was cold. (Therefore -However), I went swimming.
- 3-I was not hungry. (However - Therefore), I ate breakfast.
- 4-It was hot. (Therefore- However), we went swimming.

B) Use however to join sentences .

1-.Sami ordered chicken. The waiter brought fish .

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

Writing

(1) Write correctly :

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

2- oh I ve never eaten Chinese food

(2) Re arrange :

1- manners - are - The - in - many -different - places .

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

Unit 15: Embroidery

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
daughter	ابنة	pass on	يمرر
design,	تصميم	past	الماضي
embroidery	تطريز	pregnant	حامل
intend	اعتزم	skills	مهارات
introduce	يقدم	soft	ناعم
make up	يصنع	strengthen	يقوي
meaning	يعني	wonderful	رائع
start up	يبدأ		

* Everyday English

- Can you help me?
- I love that dress!
- That's so interesting

Listening

a-Listen and number the pictures;









(b) Listen to the conversation then answer the questions below:

A) Tick (T) or (F) :

- 1- The father asked the boy about the present for weekend. ()
- 2- Sami wants mobile phone. ()
- 3- Sami is going to buy a gift for his father. ()

B) Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Salim wants a new.....(football - video - mobile).
- 2- Salim needs a new mobile because the old (is- isn't- weren't) working well.

Speaking

Complete the dialogue with suitable words

patterns - dress - daughters - traditional - embroidery - skills
--

Sophie : I promised my mother to buy her agift. Can you help me, Mona?

Mona : Yes, what about some olive oil soap from Nablus ?

Sophie : No, I don't think so. What about a?

Mona: I'll show you some great ones. Theis beautiful?

Sophie : Look at these colors andThey're wonderful .

Mona : I want to make dresses like that.

Sophie : Do all girls learn embroidery in Palestine ?

Mona : It passed from theirto their

B-Match (A) with (B):

A

- 1- I love the embroidered dresses.
- 2- What do you intend to do with this money?
- 3-Where are you going, Salma?
- 4-What do you promise to do with other people?

B

- () Oh, I'm going to school.
- () I promise to buy a one.
- () I promise them to build new houses.
- () I intend to buy a new car

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

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) Answer the following questions :

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

.....

2- Do the colors of embroidered dress have meaning?

.....

B) Tick (T) or (F) :

1- Embroidery in Palestine has a long history. ()

2- The colours in a dress have a meaning. ()

3- Women don't embroider dresses today. ()

C) Find in the passage :

old X speak =

death Xalso =

buy Xmodel =

D) The underlined word refers to (her) :

Vocabulary and structure

(A) Finish the following sentences with words from the list :

daughter- design -embroidery- intend -pass on- past- skill- soft -
wonderful

- 1- The embroidery-----from grandmothers to daughters.
- 2- It needs great ----- to make such a beautiful dress.
- 3- Palestinianhas a history more than 4000 years.
- 4- Mothers in the past taught theirhow to cook .
- 5- The baby's skin is very
- 6- The craft men make a wonderful-----of furniture from the wicker.
- 7- The students----- to get high points in the competition.
- 8- In the -----they had a pump to move water
- 9- What's a -----mosque .Its amazing building .

B-Supply the missing parts of the following sentences using the words between the brackets;

introduce- meaning - pregnant- start up -strengthened -style

- 1-Theof my new dress is good.
- 2-What's theof these words?
- 3-The women has tonew designs of the embroidery dresses too.
- 4-The engineers intend tohis project near the school.
- 5-She is so she feels tired for 9 months.
- 6-Palestinian women havetheir traditional embroidery

(C) Odd one out :

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|------------|
| 1- father | sister | teacher | mother |
| 2- design | pattern | style | embroider |
| 3- strength | introduction | design | embroidery |

D) Classify the following words :

strength - introduce - intend - mean - meaningful - strong - intention - meaning - introduction - strength		
Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives

Grammar and Structure

Intentions and promises تستخدم للحديث عن النية والوعد

للحديث عن امر ننوي فعله نستخدم-الفعل مجرد + going to

الفعل المجرد + intend to او

-I'm going to visit my grandmother on Friday.

-He intends to buy anew jacket.

للحديث عن الوعد نستخدم الفعل المجرد + promise

-I promise to buy you a new house.

- I promise my teacher to study hard.

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Suhail (is going to - are going to - am going to) visit my grandfather
- 2- I love that dress (I'm going to -he's going to - she's going)to buy it.
- 3- The students promise to(work - worked -working) hard for exams
- 4- Has anyone promised to (buy - buying - is buying) a gift for you ?

Writing

(1) Re arrange :

1 - have to - We - a story - homework - start up - today - for

.....

2 - has - embroideries - beautiful - Palestine

.....

(2) Write correctly :

1- women don t embroider dresses today

.....

2- did they keep their promise

.....

3) Write a letter to your friend Nada

-The address (49 Al -Farooq Street,Gaza,

-Todays date,

-Dear mum

-Tell her that you are well.

- Tell her about the dress

-Tell her you can't wait to see her

-An end to the letter and you name Sophie

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 16: The talking World

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
allow	يسمح	inside	الداخل
although	بالرغم	worry	يقلق
another	اخر	satellite	قمر صناعي
camera	كاميرا	several	متنوع
keep	يحفظ	revolution	ثورة
outside	الخارج	receive	يستقبل
microphone	ميكروفون	network	شبكة انترنت
mistake	خطأ	video call	مكالمة فيديو

Listening

a-Listen and number the pictures correctly:



()



()



()



()

b-Listen and complete the following sentences:

- 1- This is the phone you_____
- 2- It`s a part of the revolution_____
- 3- Make _____ from your mobile.
- 4- _____or email and receive an answer wherever you are.

Speaking

a-Complete the conversation using the words from the list:

Allow - camera -video - calls - several -network

Ahmad: Can you make -----calls at home?

Anas : No, we have a computer but we haven`t a -----

Ahmad: Do you have computers at school?

Anas : Yes, We have-----on a -----

Ahmad: Can you use them for video -----?

Anas: No , my teacher doesn't -----us to make video calls

Reading

Read the following passage then answer the questions.

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 does not work at the top of mountains or out at sea. Sometimes it won't work outside of towns and cities. Satellite 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 to put a small camera and a microphone on a computer.

1-Answer the following questions

a- What do people use their mobile phones for?

b- What do you need to make a video call?

c- Does the mobile phone work on the top of the mountains?

2-Tick (✓) or (X) :

a- A hundred and fifteen years ago there were no phones and emails. ()

b- Video calls bring people faces into our home. ()

c- Mobile phones work anywhere and everywhere. ()

3-Find from the passage:

a- The meaning of:

Message= _____ , speak= _____ , communicate= -----

b- The opposite of:

Small x _____ , die x _____ , receive x _____ .

4- The underline pronoun (it) refers to _____.

Vocabulary and structure

a-Finish the sentences with words from the list :

Although - camera -inside - microphone - outside - video call - worry

- 1- I`m fine _____ the weather is very bad.
- 2- Sorry I made a _____ !.
- 3- Don`t _____ mum ! I won`t be late.
- 4-Will you turn the _____ on please to see you?
- 5- To make a _____ you need a camera and _____.
- 6- The children aren`t playing _____ the garden.

b-Finish the sentences with words from the list :

another - revolution - several - keep- allows -net work -several -receive

- 1- Please _____ silent !the baby is sleeping .
- 2- My teacher _____ us to contact with her through massages and emails.
- 3- I _____ this letter from my friend who lives in Jerusalem .
- 4- I think 2020 will be the century of _____ in technology.
- 5-_____ phones use satellites in outer space so they will everywhere.
- 6- Ramy want his father to give _____ chance to be a good
- 8-There are _____ emails waiting for you to read.

Grammar and Language

Must=have to=has to

must/ have to يتم استخدام للحديث عن قواعد، قوانين، و أمور يجب فعلها

*I must (have to) do my homework every day.

*They / You /We must (have to) come to school early.

*She / He must (has to) help others.

have to حينما نتحدث عن أشياء لا يجب فعلها نستخدم العكس من

don't have X doesn't have to

We don't have to hurry up .Its early

A-Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I (must - has to - have) go to bed earlier
- 2- You (have to - has to - don't have to) get there on time it`s early.
- 3- I (has to-have to-does have to) go only if I want.
- 4- You (has to- have to-haven't) to come and see us some time.
- 5-Salim (has to-have to-don't have to) work every day.
- 6-Muslims (has to - must-don't have to) pray five times every day.
- 7-Your car is clean, you(have to -must- don't have to) clean it.

I (must -mustn't -don't have to) obey my parents. 1. معناها "لأن" **because** كلمة
ويأتي قبلها النتيجة وبعدها السبب

E.g. I didn't go to school because I was ill.

لم أذهب إلى المدرسة لأنني كنت مريضاً

معناها "لذلك" يأتي قبلها السبب وبعدها النتيجة **so** كلمة.

E.g. I was ill so I didn't go to school.

أنا كنت مريضاً لذلك لم أذهب إلى المدرسة

معناها "بالرغم من" وتربط بين الجمل المتناقضة **Although** كلمة.

E.g. Although he is poor, he is happy.

بالرغم من أنه فقير، هو سعيد

B-Choose the correct answer:-

- 1-Our cases were heavy (so-but-and) we took a taxi.
- 2- (Although-Because-So) he is ill, he didn't go to the doctor.
- 3-He was angry (so-because- and) the streets crowded with traffic.
- 4-They play football (so-because - although) it's snowing.
- 5-She lost her booklet (because- so although) he is crying.

C-Do as shown between the brackets:

- 1- You must make a video call for my father. (have to)

- 2- Wash your hands before you eat (must)

3- Suzan has to do her home work every day (negate)

4- Rania went to bed, she wasn't tired (although)

5- The weather is very bad ,it is amazing that he is fine. (although)

6- I want to get a new phone, I can use the internet outside. (so)

Writing

a- Number the instructions in the correct order to make the video call;

-----call your friend.

-----connect to the internet

-----talk to your friend look in to a camera and speak in to the microphone.

-----turn the computer on..

b-Re arrange the following sentences:-

1- bad- fine --weather-I'm-the-is -very-although.

2- calls-bring-people's-Videos-our -home -faces

3- for- people-their- do-use -phone-mobile-for-what

c-Write correctly

1- I don't have to call her my mother won t worry.

2- what is alis mistake.

Unit 17: Let's go for a picnic!

Word	meaning	word	meaning
carry	يحمل	bring	يحضّر
catch	يمسك	huge	ضخم
decide	يقرر	narrow	ضيق
forget	ينسى	path	ممر
same	متشابه	nature	الطبيعة
sandwich	ساندويتش	protect	يحمي
suggestion	اقتراح	route	طريق
weekend	نهاية الاسبوع	woods	غابات

* Everyday English:

- It may rain.
- It might but I don't think so.
- That's it then.

Listening

a-Listen and tick (✓) or(X)

- 1- Hiking is a very popular activity ()
- 2- People walk in the mountains and deserts ()

b-Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- People find a (rock-route-routine) on the map.
- 2- People take a (pain - path- plan) which brings them to the gate.
- 3- They (can't-can -clam)enjoy the animals and birds.

Speaking

A-Match (A) with (B)

- 1- What about going to a picnic. () Yesterday.
- 2- Why Rania absent today. () I don't know. May be she is ill.
- 3- What do you think the day before today. () It's a good idea.
- 4- What do you think the day after today. () Tomorrow.

B-Complete the following dialogue:

suggestion	Picnic	weekend	Great	may	take	should	don't
------------	--------	---------	-------	-----	------	--------	-------

Imad :What are you doing this-----?

Sam: I don't know? Do you have a-----?

Imad:Let's go for a-----.

Sam: That's a-----idea.

Imad: It -----rain?

Sam: It might , but I ----- think so

Imad :Ok .I will go .What -----I took to eat?

Sam: Let's -----and share it

Reading

Read the following passage then answer the questions.

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 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

1-Answer the following sentences:

A-What does the nature bring?

B-What does the speaker like to do at the weekend?

C- What does the path from the car park you?

2-Choose the correct answer:

a- People often ask the speaker what he likes at the..... (**every day-
every night -weekend**)

b- He is going to the picnic with his..... (**dad - family - children**)

c- At the end, there are some woods with huge old..... (**street-trees -tears**)

3-Tick(X) or(✓)

a- The picnic place is usually windy. ()

b- The huge and big trees protect us from wind and sun. ()

c- Majed didn't like nature. ()

4-Find from the passage:

1- The opposite of a- **ugly** x ----- b- **wide** x----- c-**small** x --

2- The meaning of **save** =----- b-**common** =----- c-**tiny** =-----

3-The underlined pronoun (**they**) refers to-----

Vocabulary and structure

1-Finish the sentences with words from the list

carry- catches -decide -forgets - sandwich -suggestions -weekend

a- In tom and jerry the cat-----the mouse

b- What's a poor man, he----- everything about himself.

c- My brother and sister----- to go for Al- Hajj..

d- I'm very hungry. I want to eat a ----- of cheese.

e- Sam family went to Jericho last-----.

F- I have a----- . What about going to the sea?

g-This bag is very heavy .I can't ----- it.

2-Supply the missing parts of the sentences:

bring	huge	narrow	nature	Path	protect	route	wood
-------	------	--------	--------	------	---------	-------	------

- a- The road is----- so the car couldn't pass.
- b- -----has a wonderful trees, rivers, birds, stars and sky
- c- There was a ----- path through the forest.
- d- We wear heavy clothes in winter to----- us from cold weather.
- e- What's the shortest-----from Gaza to Beithlahia.
- f- This is a terrible -----that people were lost inside it.
- g- ----- your parents to the party.
- e- The narrow-----takes you along a valley

may =might كلاهما نفس المعنى ويدلان على الاحتمالية

I may / might go to her birthday party.

She may /might be angry if you do that

يكون متأكد أقل من might ولكن المتكلم الذي يستخدم may و might يوجد فرق قليل بين **
may الذي يستخدم

** may not أو mayn't هي may صيغة النفي من

3-Re write the sentences correctly:

- a- may - sunny-tomorrow-be-it -----
- b- going -sea -to-about-what's -the -----
- c- so-think-don't-might-but-it -I -----
- d- I- not-eat-tonight-want-don't.------

4-Do as shown between the brackets:

- a- Perhaps he will arrive tomorrow. (may)

.....

- b- May be I will visit you. (might)

.....

Writing

6- Make notes about your picnic through answering the following questions;

- 1- When will you go for a picnic?
- 2- Where will you go?
- 3- Who will you invite?
- 4- What will you eat and drink?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Listening Material

Unit (10)

1-Listen and number the words you hear:

a- Machine - pumps - ancient- history - hang - century

2- listen and number the pictures:

- a- I have a new laptop
- b- Pumps are useful machines.
- c- The internet isn't working.
- d- I have lost the mobile phone.

Unit (11)

Taxi driver :This what I want to say.

Peter : It's beautiful it looks very modern.

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

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

Unit (12)

a-Listen and number:

- 1- This plate is made from glass so be careful - don't break it.
- 2- We can use this wicker furniture in our house.
- 3 -I like these vases but they are all blue - is there no other choice.
- 4 -The craftsmen want to sell me some animals made from wood.
- 5 -Look at the colour and patterns on this plate - it's fantastic!

b-Listen and answer the questions:

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

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

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

Nisreen: Oh! There's a very good gift shop near the mosque.

Unit (13)

Listen and write correctly :

- 1-I'd like chicken and green salad.
- 2-I'd like to drink some orange juice.
- 3- And I want some ice - cream.

Unit (15)

a-Listen and number the pictures:

- 1 Mona's grandmother can embroider with great skill.
- 2 I want to learn a lot about embroidery so I intend to do a lot of work.
- 3 I like the design of that modern building - it looks good.
- 4-People don't make many clothes now. They made more in the past.

B-listen to answer the questions:

Father: What do you want as a gift for your birthday?

Salim: I really want the new football video game.

Father: Haven't you already got that?

Salim: I've got the last one but I need the new one.

Father: You don't need it, you want it. It's not the same thing.

Salim: Well I need a new phone because my old one isn't working well.

Unit (16)

A-Listen and number the pictures:

- 1-I made a mistake - I called the wrong number.
- 2- The dog is inside the house - in the kitchen.
- 3-To make a video call you need camera for the picture and a microphone for the words.
- 4- My friends are already outside- can I go, please?

B- Listen to complete the sentences:

- 1 -This is the phone you have to have.
- 2 -It is part of the revolution in mobile communications.
- 3- Make video calls from your mobile.
- 4- Send a text or email and receive an answer wherever you are.
- 5 -Although it can do many great things, it's not expensive.

Unit (17)

Listen to answer the questions

Hiking is a very popular activity. People who enjoy nature will often walk in the mountains and valleys. They find a route on a map, and then take a path which brings them to a lake or some woods. There they can enjoy the animals, birds, huge trees and flowers.

The End