



كورس الأساس في اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الثامن

الفصل الدراسي الأول

إعداد الأستاذ عصام الشرباتي

078 660 11 65

**Before you start**

Read this questionnaire and think about your answers.

هنا يتكلم هذا الاستطلاع عن أنماط التعلم وي طرح أسئلة يجب أن تجيب عليها بناء على طريقة تعلمك وحتى نجعل الموضوع أسهل سأقوم بالترجمة

Learning styles أنماط التعلم**1- When I study, I like to** عندما أدرس أحب أن

- a. Explain the information to someone else. أوضح المعلومات لشخص ما
- b. Use colours to make key words stand out. أستخدم الألوان لأبرز الكلمات الرئيسية
- c. Memorise information by saying a chant or rhyme. أحفظ المعلومات بقول ترنيمة أو قافية

2- I like to study أحب أن أدرس

- a. In a group so I can listen to others. في مجموعة حتى أستمع للآخرين
- b. alone in a quiet place. وحيدا بمكان هادئ
- c. With one other person using roleplaying games. مع شخص اخر باستخدام لعبة تبادل الأدوار

3- When I am spelling, I عندما أقوم بالتهجئة

- a. Say the word aloud before or as I spell it. أقول الكلمة بصوت مرتفع قبل أو أثناء هجائها
- b. Write the word down to find out if it looks right. أكتب الكلمة حتى أرى ان كانت صحيحة
- c. Try to 'see' the word. أحاول رؤيتها

4- I remember information as soon as I ... أتذكر المعلومات حال ...

- a. Create songs with the information. عمل أغنية بالمعلومات
- b. Draw a picture about the information. رسم صورة عن المعلومات
- c. Act out the information. تمثيل المعلومات

5. I remember words most when I ... أتذكر الكلمات أكثر شيء عندما ...

- a. Hear them. أسمعها
- b. Read them. أقرأها
- c. Say them. أقولها



There are three types of learners: visual, auditory and kinaesthetic. Read the descriptions in pairs.

هناك ثلاث أنواع من المتعلمين وهم المتعلم البصري، السمعى والحركي.

VISUAL LEARNERS

- ▶ Visual learners learn through reading.
- ▶ They focus on details.
- ▶ Sometimes they find it difficult to listen to long lectures.

يتعلم المتعلمون البصريون من خلال القراءة. يركزون على التفاصيل. في بعض الأحيان يجدون صعوبة في الاستماع إليها محاضرات طويلة.

AUDITORY LEARNERS

- ▶ Auditory learners learn through listening.
- ▶ They learn well when listening to lectures, presentations or music.
- ▶ They like talking and discussing rather than writing.

يتعلم المتعلمون السمعيون من خلال الاستماع. يتعلمون جيداً عند الاستماع إلى المحاضرات، العروض أو الموسيقى. يحبون التحدث والمناقشة بدلاً من الكتابة.

KINAESTHETIC LEARNERS

- ▶ Kinaesthetic learners learn by doing.
- ▶ They are happy when they can practise what they are learning.
- ▶ They like working on projects, drawing and doing things.

المتعلمون الحركيون يتعلمون بالممارسة. يكونون سعداء عندما يستطيعون ممارسة ماذا يتعلمونه. يحبون العمل في المشاريع والرسم وفعل الأشياء.

3  Listen to this specialist and make notes based on the advice corresponding to your learning style.

I'm a kinaesthetic learner. I must ...

المطلوب هنا أن نستمع الى خبير ومختص وندون الملاحظات حسب نصيحته بالاستجابة الى نمط التعلم الخاص بك.

If you are a *visual learner*, it might help you to:

1. see your teachers clearly when they speak.
2. read texts that are clear and colourful.
3. highlight the important points in a text.

إذا كنت متعلمًا بصريًا، فقد يساعدك ذلك على:

1. انظر إلى معلميك بوضوح عندما يتحدثون.
2. قراءة النصوص الواضحة والملونة.
3. تسليط الضوء على النقاط الهامة في النص.

If you are an *auditory learner*, it might help you to:

1. take part in class discussions and presentations.
2. listen carefully to the dialogues.
3. read and discuss your ideas out loud.

إذا كنت متعلمًا سمعيًا، فقد يساعدك ذلك على:

1. المشاركة في المناقشات والعروض الصفية.
2. الاستماع بعناية إلى الحوارات.
3. اقرأ وناقش أفكارك بصوت عالٍ.

If you are a *kinaesthetic learner*, it might help you to:

1. take frequent study breaks at home.
2. read a lesson quickly before reading it again in detail.
3. take part in a physical activity while trying to learn something.

إذا كنت متعلماً حركياً، فقد يساعدك ذلك على:

1. أخذ فترات راحة دراسية متكررة في المنزل.
2. قراءة الدرس بسرعة قبل قراءته مرة أخرى بالتفصيل.
3. المشاركة في نشاط بدني أثناء محاولتك تعلم شيء ما.

Let teens talk!

دع المراهقين يتكلمون

Teen Questionnaire

استطلاع آراء المراهقين

*What (1) **do you do** at weekends?*

Well, it depends. My family and I usually visit my grandmother, or she visits us, but I frequently (2) **play** football with my friends. Sometimes we (3) **go** to the theatre.

ماذا تفعل في عطلات نهاية الأسبوع؟

حسناً، هذا يعتمد. عادة ما أزور أنا وعائلتي جدي، أو تزورنا، لكنني كثيراً ما ألعب كرة القدم مع أصدقائي. في بعض الأحيان نذهب إلى المسرح.

What do you and your friends talk about? School, teachers, football and parents' jobs.

ما الذي تتحدث عنه أنت وأصدقاؤك؟ المدرسة والمعلمين وكرة القدم والآباء والوظائف.

What are your favourite school subjects? English, mathematics and computer studies.

ما هي المواد الدراسية المفضلة لديك؟ اللغة الإنجليزية والرياضيات ودراسات الحاسوب.

How many brothers and sisters have you got? (4) I've got two brothers and three sisters.

كم لديك من الاخوة والاخوات؟ لدي شقيقان وثلاث شقيقات.

What are you wearing today? A thobe and a kaffiyeh.

ماذا ترتدي اليوم؟ ثوب وكوفية.

How are you feeling? (5) I'm happy. I'm doing well at school.

كيف تشعر؟ أنا سعيد. أنا بخير في المدرسة.

What or who do you care about? I care about my family, of course.

ماذا او بمن تهتم؟ أنا أهتم بأسرتي بالطبع.

What do you worry about? I worry about our environment. We (6) are not doing enough to save our planet.

من أي شيء انت قلق؟ أنا قلق بشأن بيئتنا. نحن لا نفعل ما يكفي لإنقاذ كوكبنا.

Grammar

1 Circle the correct form of the verbs.

المطلوب هنا أن نختار الفعل الصحيح

1. Amal **drives** her children to school **every day**.
2. I'm sorry I can't go shopping with you. I **am going** to the theatre with my parents.
3. James **is reading** a book about Jordan's historical places **at the moment**.
4. He **usually wears** a uniform to school, but **today** he **is wearing** a thobe.

- 2** Make questions using the tables below.
Then, answer them in pairs.

المطلوب هنا أن نقوم بتكوين أسئلة بالاعتماد على الجدولين بالأسفل ثم نقوم بالإجابة عنهم.

A		B
Do	they playing video games?
	you visit car racing with your dad?
	they learning TV on school days?
Are	you watch the museum?
		... how to swim?
		... your grandparents on Fridays?
		... with their friends?
		... Spanish at school?

Answers الاجابات

- *Are they playing video games? Yes, they are / No, they aren't.
- *Do you watch car racing with your dad? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
- *Do you watch TV on school days? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
- *Do you visit the museum? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
- *Are they learning how to swim? Yes, they are / No, they aren't.
- *Do you visit your grandparents on Fridays? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
- *Are they playing with their friends? Yes, they are / No, they aren't.
- *Are they learning Spanish at school? Yes, they are / No, they aren't.

ملاحظة: وضعت في إجابات الأسئلة احتماليين وهما اما نعم او لا فهنا يجب اختيار إجابة واحدة فقط

- 5** Work in pairs and find five grammatical mistakes in the text.

المطلوب في هذا التمرين هو قراءة النص واستخراج خمسة أخطاء في القواعد ثم تصحيحها.

Hamidah is 15 and she have three sisters, Manal, Nawal and Salma, and one brother, Jamal. Her father a dentist and her mother's a nurse. She lives with her family in Amman, Jordan. They lives in a big flat. Hamidah shares her bedroom with her sister Salma. Her best friend is Noura who is 14 years old. Hamidah and Noura goes to the same school in Amman. They are loving English and they are members of the Debating Club. Hamidah has got two aunts and three uncles.

Profile



الاجابات وتصحيح الأخطاء

1. Hamidah *has* three sisters.
2. Her father *is* a dentist.
3. They *live* in a big flat.
4. Hamidah and her friend Noura *go* to the same school in Amman.
5. Hamidah and her friend Noura *love* English.

Keeping traditional Arabian crafts alive

- 3 Listen to the words below in context. Try to guess their meanings.

جذاب ذوي إعاقة يجمع اكسسوارات/لوازم

accessories, to collect, disabled, attractive,
handmade, municipality

صناعة يدوية مجلس البلدية

Accessories: Items like bags, hats or belts that you wear because they look nice.

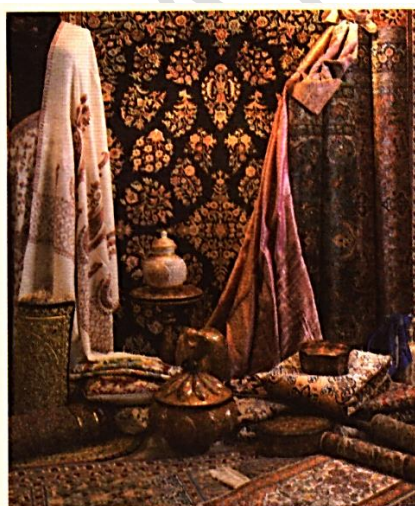
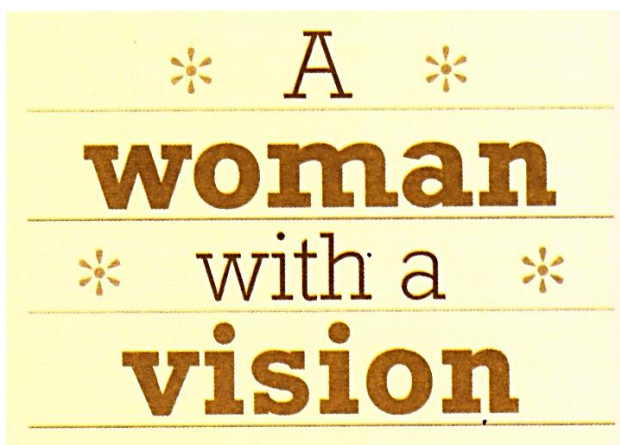
To collect: To bring or gather together.

Disabled: Someone who can't use a part of their body properly.

Attractive: Pleasant to look at.

Handmade: Made by people using their hands not by a machine.

Municipality: A town or city government that makes decisions on local affairs.



امرأة صاحبة رؤية

"Hello! Welcome to the Halima Al-Sadia Centre! I'm Um Issam. Why **did I set** up this centre?"

مرحبًا! مرحبا بكم في مركز حليلة السعدية! انا ام عصام. لماذا أنشأت هذا المركز؟

I **began** collecting traditional objects and clothes 45 years ago because I wanted to save our traditions.

بدأت في جمع الأشياء والملابس التقليدية منذ 45 عامًا لأنني أردت حفظ تقاليدنا.

25 years ago, I started my own business. Later, I realised I could also help poor women to start their own businesses."

منذ 25 عامًا، بدأت عملي الخاص. لاحقًا، أدركت أنه يمكنني مساعدة النساء الفقيرات لبدء أعمالهن التجارية الخاصة.

"People always liked the traditional clothes that I **wore**.

أحب الناس دائمًا الملابس التقليدية التي أرتديها.

This is how I got the idea to design clothes, accessories, small bags for mobile phones, small carpets and furniture.

هكذا خطرت لي فكرة تصميم الملابس والإكسسوارات والحقائب الصغيرة للهواتف المحمولة والسجاد الصغير والأثاث.

I knew how to make traditional handicrafts because I **learnt** the skills from my mother and grandmother.

عرفت كيف أصنع الحرف اليدوية التقليدية لأنني تعلمت المهارات من والدتي وجدتي.

I watched my mother work from the time I **was** eight years old. My aim, however, is to protect our tradition.”

شاهدت والدتي تعمل منذ أن كنت في الثامنة من عمري. ومع ذلك، فإن هدفي هو حماية تقاليدنا.

“I **didn’t want** to keep my knowledge to myself. So, I decided to give courses on traditional crafts to poor women.

لم أكن أريد أن أبقي معرفتي لنفسي. لذلك قررت إعطاء دورات في الحرف التقليدية للنساء الفقيرات.

The town municipality also helps me by providing all the materials we need.”

“I also help disabled people by showing them how to make simple but attractive handmade materials, and we all enjoy spending time together.”

تساعدني بلدية المدينة أيضًا من خلال توفير جميع المواد التي نحتاجها كما أنني أساعد الأشخاص المعاقين من خلال توضيح كيفية صنع مواد يدوية بسيطة ولكنها جذابة، ونستمتع جميعًا بقضاء الوقت معًا.

Grammar

- 1 Each of the questions below contains a mistake in the Past Simple form. Correct the mistakes and explain what is wrong.

هذا التمرين يحتوي على أسئلة، ويوجد بها أخطاء بتكوين زمن الماضي البسيط. المطلوب أن نقوم بتصحيح هذه الأخطاء وتوضيح سبب الخطأ.

1. Why did she does it?

1. Why did she **do** it?

السبب انه بعد الفعل **did** نستخدم الفعل الأساسي

2. When do Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?

2. When **did** Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?

did هنا السؤال عن الماضي لذلك وجب استخدام

3. How do she learn to make traditional handicrafts?

3. How **did** she learn to make traditional handicrafts?

did هنا السؤال عن الماضي لذلك وجب استخدام

4. What did she taught poor women?

4. What did she **teach** poor women?

did هنا وجب استخدام الفعل الأساسي بعد

5. How did she helped disabled people?

5. How did she **help** disabled people?

did هنا وجب استخدام الفعل الأساسي بعد

2 Now, answer the questions with full sentences.

Answers الاجابات

1. Um Issam did it because she wanted to save Arabian traditions.
2. Um Issam began to collect traditional objects and clothes 45 years ago.
3. Um Issam learnt to make traditional handicrafts from her mother and grandmother.
4. Um Issam taught poor women traditional crafts.
5. Um Issam helped disabled people by teaching them to make simple but attractive handmade materials.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Muneer: Hello, Omar! It's Muneer. How's everything?

Omar: Muneer! Where have you been? I **tried** to call you several times, but you weren't at home.

Muneer: I **was** on holiday in Jordan. Actually, I'm calling to check if I can see you today. I have a gift for you.

Omar: A gift! It's not my birthday yet!

Muneer: I **found** very interesting things in Petra and Madaba and got you something you'll really like.

I **watched** people in the streets making beautiful handicrafts. There **were** bags and rugs made of sheep's wool and goats' hair, colourful carpets and sand art in bottles.

I **bought** a silver necklace for my mum. It's all handmade!

Omar: That's amazing! So, what did you get for me?

Muneer: You have to guess!

Answers 1. Tried 2. Was 3. Found 4. Watched 5. Were 6. Bought



- 1 Complete the following words.
Then, match them with their clues.
(2 marks each)

1. (D) logical 2. (E) atmosphere 3. (A) preserve 4. (C) traditional 5. (B) scuba diving

2 Circle the correct form of the adjective.
(1 mark each)

1. Zeina ran the race in 58 seconds, but it only took Sana 52 seconds, so Zeina is **slowest/slower** than Sana.

2. Tom Cruise is so well known, he is probably the **most famous/more famous** film star in the world.

3. The sun shines so brightly in Jordan, the weather is much **hotter/hottest** than in Britain.

4. Eating salad is very good for you. It's a lot **best/better than** eating ice cream all the time.

5. Jeanne Calment was the **older/oldest** person who ever lived. She was 122 years old when she died!

الاجابات الصحيحة

1. slower 2. most famous 3. hotter 4. better than 5. oldest

3 Rewrite these sentences in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
(1 mark each)

Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفي	Interrogative سؤال
There are many important sites near this town.	There aren't many important sites near this town.	Are there many important sites near this town?
He is visiting Petra.	He isn't visiting Petra.	Is he visiting Petra?
I like playing football.	I don't like playing football.	Do I like playing football?
I went swimming last weekend.	I didn't go swimming last weekend.	Did I go swimming last weekend?

4 Fill in the gaps with the affirmative, negative or interrogative forms of *there is/there are*. (1 mark each)

1. _____ any chocolate on the cake.
2. _____ any grammar mistakes in his essay?
3. _____ milk, bread and cheese for breakfast.
4. _____ any honey in the kitchen?
5. _____ any mountains where I live.

1. *There isn't* 2. *Are there* 3. *There is* 4. *Is there* 5. *There aren't*

5 Make sentences about how to preserve and protect monuments. (1 mark each)

1. rubbish / leave / . / all / about / lying / place / Don't / over / the

2. on / write / walls / your / stones / name / . / or / Don't

3. when / the / ancient / . / landmarks / careful / Be / visiting

4. landmark / parts / take / of / . / souvenirs / Buy / don't / but / , / the

5. sure / have / time / good / . / Make / a / you

1. *Don't leave rubbish lying about all over the place.*

2. *Don't write your name on walls or stones.*

3. *Be careful when visiting the ancient landmarks.*

4. *Buy souvenirs, but don't take parts of the landmark.*

5. *Make sure you have a good time.*

6 Choose the correct answer from a, b or c. (2 marks each)

1. Which word means there is very little water?

- a) drought b) flood c) tornado

2. Who takes the place of an actor when something dangerous has to be done in a film?

- a) a fireman b) a nurse
c) a stuntman

3. Rajab loves rally driving. Which of these would he enjoy most?

- a) beach holidays
b) adventure holidays
c) ecotourism

4. What makes breathing in cities difficult?

- a) pollution b) aluminium
c) ecology

5. Which person solves crimes?

- a) a servant b) a merchant
c) a detective

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) الاجابات الصحيحة

7 Find five words relating to detecting and five words relating to holidays. (1 mark each)

n	t	p	p	l	e	u	e	s	s	l
t	u	o	o	t	n	e	e	a	u	s
o	r	e	l	a	x	d	o	n	n	u
u	r	k	i	d	n	a	p	d	b	s
r	a	a	c	g	a	t	h	c	a	p
i	n	v	e	s	t	i	g	a	t	e
s	s	p	o	c	t	m	e	s	h	c
m	o	l	f	p	u	y	a	t	e	t
p	m	m	f	m	i	s	b	i	t	n
u	s	w	i	m	s	n	s	e	a	n
r	t	i	c	a	c	h	s	c	i	m
c	m	u	e	c	e	d	o	i	e	m
d	l	d	r	c	k	e	a	o	s	s

Detecting: police officer, ransom, suspect, kidnap, investigate.

Holidays: tourism, relax, swim, sandcastle, sunbathe.

Starting out

1 Label each picture with the type of learner it represents. Then, match the following characteristics to each type.

- a. likes working on projects, drawing and doing things
- b. focuses on details
- c. likes talking and discussing rather than writing
- d. learns by doing
- e. learns through reading
- f. learns through listening
- g. finds it difficult to listen to long lectures
- h. is happy when he/she can practise what he/she is learning
- i. learns well when listening to lectures or music

Type of learner: 1

☒ b ☐ ☐


Type of learner: 2

☐ ☐ ☐


Type of learner: 3

☐ ☐ ☐


الاجابات الصحيحة

1. Visual learner: **b e g** 2. Auditory learner: **c f i** 3. Kinaesthetic learner: **a d h**

2 Choose the correct form of the verb.

Active learners (1) remember / *remembers* information when they (2) *discuss/discusses* it, (3) *applies/apply* it or explain it to others.

A reflective learner (4) *prefer/prefers* to think about it quietly first.

When you are an active learner you (5) *like/likes* group work, unlike a reflective learner.

However, taking notes (6) *are/is* hard for both, active and reflective learners, but it is harder for active learners.

الاجابات الصحيحة

1. remember 2. discuss 3. apply 4. prefers 5. like 6. Is

- 3 Read each statement. Then, tick which student is most likely to use each learning technique.

	Jameela	Ramzi	Mazen
1. takes part in discussions and dialogues			
2. needs to see people clearly when they speak			
3. discusses his idea out loud			
4. learns by doing			
5. takes part in physical activities			
6. reads texts that are colourful			

Jameela: "I want to be a TV presenter in the future."

Ramzi: "I want to be a photographer in the future."

Mazen: "I want to be a firefighter in the future."

هنا يجب أن نضع إشارة (صح) تحت اسم الشخص الذي يقوم بالنشاط المذكور في الأرقام من 1-6 بناء على المعلومات الموجودة بالأعلى في صيغة السؤال التي تحدد ما إذا كان هذا الشخص متعلم بصري، سمعي أو حركي.

الاجابات الصحيحة

1. Jameela 2. Ramzi 3. Jameela
4. Maze 5. Mazen 6. Ramzi

- 4 Use these words to write complete questions and answer them. You should give two answers to each question: your own response and your partner's response.

- a. What / you / do / every afternoon?

What do you do every afternoon?

You: I do my homework and play football.

Your partner: He does his homework and reads books.

b. When / you / visit / your friends?

You: _____
Your partner: _____

c. Where / you / go / at weekends?

You: _____
Your partner: _____

d. When / you / visit / your grandparents? _____

You: _____
Your partner: _____

e. How often / you / go to the theatre? _____

You: _____
Your partner: _____

a. What do you do every afternoon?

You: I go walking.

Your partner: I see my friends.

b. When do you visit your friends?

You: I visit them every day.

Your partner: I visit them on Sundays.

c. Where do you go at weekends?

You: I go to the city center.

Your partner: I go to my grandparents.

d. When do you visit your grandparents?

You: on Fridays.

Your partner: on Wednesdays.

e. How often do you go to the theatre?

You: I go there weekly.

Your partner: I go there once a year.

5 Use these notes to write a paragraph.

المطلوب هنا إعادة كتابة الفقرة بالشكل القواعدي الصحيح.

الإجابة الصحيحة

Noura **is** nine years old. She **has** got one sister, but no brothers. Her father **is** an engineer and her mother **is** a teacher. They **live** in a small flat, but Noura **does not** share her bedroom with her sister.

She **watches** scientific documentaries sometimes, but her sister **never does**. Noura **wants** to start her own business in the future and design furniture.

6 Some of the information in exercise 5 is wrong. Listen to Noura's profile and write the five things that are incorrect.

هنا يطلب السؤال أن نستخرج خمسة أخطاء في معلومات السؤال السابق من خلال الاستماع للمحتوى الذي يخص (نورا) ثم إعادة كتابة المعلومات الصحيحة. والجمل الصحيحة هي:

- a. Noura has got one brother.
- b. Noura's mother isn't a teacher. She's a nurse.
- c. The family's flat isn't small; it's big.
- d. Noura shares her bedroom with her sister.
- e. Noura doesn't want to design furniture; she wants to design traditional clothes.

7 Complete the text with the verbs in the box below.

wanted used started
invented found

We don't know when people (1) _____ making rugs. However, in 1949, archaeologists (2) _____ the Pazyryk carpet inside a royal tomb. This carpet survived because it was frozen. It seems people (3) _____ it as a cover for a horse. Archaeologists said the rug dated from the 4th or 5th century BCE.

Some suggested that some people in Central Asia (4) _____ carpets and produced small rugs. These people (5) _____ their rugs to be beautiful, but also useful. They used them to cover their floor, as wall hangings and curtains.

الإجابات الصحيحة

1. started 2. found 3. used 4. Invented 5. wanted

8 Complete these questions in the past tense. Then, answer them.

1. When did people begin (people/ begin) making rugs?

المطلوب هنا أن نكتب الأسئلة بطريقة صحيحة ثم نقوم بالإجابة عليها.

1. When *did* people *begin* making rugs?

They began making rugs 5,000 years ago.

2. Who *found* the Pazyryk carpet?

Archaeologists found the Pazyryk carpet.

3. Why *did* it *survive*?

Because it was frozen.

4. What *did* people *use* carpets for? *They used the carpet as a cover for horses, to cover the floor as well hangings and curtains.*

9 Write in the correct column the verbs in the past tense from the text in exercise 7 and give the base form.

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

start →	started	find →	found
survive →	survived	be →	was/were
use →	used	say →	said
date →	dated		
suggest →	suggested		
invent →	invented		
produce →	produced		
want →	wanted		

10 Read this article about sand art bottles. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some verb forms might stay the same.

المطلوب هنا أن نقرأ هذه الفقرة عن فن تشكيل الرمال داخل المظرات الزجاجية ونكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح للأفعال بين أقواس. هناك بعض الأفعال قد تبقى بدون تغيير.

(1) Do you like (you/like) traditional handicrafts? Here are some tips if you want to try to make sand art bottles at home:

1. Get some sand. You can collect sand from the beach if there (2) _____ (be) one nearby.
2. You have to colour the sand. (3) _____ (get) some coloured chalk and roll it across the sand. Or if you

(4) _____ (live) somewhere near Petra, you can find it in different colours.

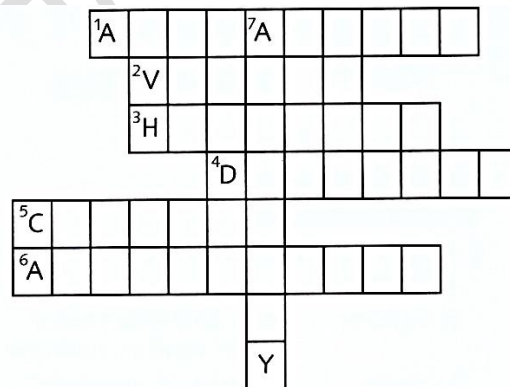
3. Put different layers of sand of different colours in a bottle. This (5) _____ (make) interesting designs.
4. Push down on the sand until it is filled to the top. Close the bottle with a cap, or if you (6) _____ (not have) one, put some glue on top and leave it to dry.

الإجابات الصحيحة

1. Do you like 2. is 3. get 4. live 5. makes 6. do not have (don't have)

11 Read the phrases 1–6 and write words horizontally in the puzzle. You are given the first letter.

1. nice to look at
2. relating to seeing
3. made by people using their hands, not by a machine
4. someone who can't use a part of their body properly
5. to keep objects because you think they are attractive
6. something such as a bag, belt or jewellery that you wear or carry



الإجابات الصحيحة

1. ATTRACTIVE 2. VISUAL 3. HANDMADE 4. DISABLED 5. COLLECT 6. ACCESSORIES

12 Read vertically the word for number 7. Write its clue.

7. _____

الإجابة الصحيحة

AUDITORY: relating to hearing (سمعي)

قواعد الوحدة الأولى Grammar

1- The present simple المضارع البسيط

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن حقائق، أشياء متكررة وروتينية ودائمة.

The general form بناء وتكوين هذا الزمن

He, she, it → base form + (s, es) → (es) when the verb ends with (sh, ch, o, x, z, ss)

Sami *watches* live matches daily.

Eve *washes* the dishes every night for her mom.

My father *fixes* his car in our garage.

I, they, you, we → base form → I always *attend* my classes happily.

Subject + V1 (be) → ممكن ان نستخدم أفعال الكينونة بزمن المضارع اذا كانت لوحدها ولم يتبعها أفعال ومثال على ذلك

They are students / *I am* thirteen-year-old student / *She is* a smart girl.

عند نفي هذا الزمن نستخدم

He, she, it → doesn't + base form → *She doesn't speak* French language.

I, they, you, we → don't + base form → *I don't wear* pink trousers.

He, she, it → isn't I → am not they, you, we → aren't

Keywords المفاتيح والدلالات

Every + time / Daily / monthly / yearly / seasonally / Occasionally / frequently / Rarely /
once/ twice / three times a _____ / Always / usually / sometimes / Often / Never / seldom

1- Water *boils* at 100C. (boil)

2- The Sun *rises* from the east. (rise)

3- Mariam and I *don't like* pizza, but our mother does. (not / like)

4- Adam *is* always happy. (be)

2- The present continuous المضارع المستمر

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن أشياء تحدث لحظة التكلم وتكون مستمرة في تلك اللحظة ومؤقتة.

The general form بناء وتكوين هذا الزمن

He, she, it → is + V ing → Julia *is doing* great with her exams.

I → am + V ing → I *am reading* the newspaper right now.

They, you, we → are + V ing → We *are visiting* the British council at the moment.

عند نفي هذا الزمن نستخدم

Isn't, am not, aren't

Keywords المفاتيح والدلالات

At the moment, now, right now, listen! Watch out, be careful, always

يمكن أن تدل *Always* على المضارع المستمر بشرط أن يأتي قبلها فراغ وبعدها فراغ ومثال على ذلك

Your dog ___ always ___ at night. (bark) → Your dog *is always barking* at night.

3- The past simple الماضي البسيط

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتكلم عن أمور حدثت وانتهت بالماضي ولا يوجد لها تأثير الآن ويتكون هذا الزمن من فاعل ثم فعل ماضي (التصريف الثاني).

Subject + V2 (affirmative+) → I *ate* my lunch three hours ago.

Subject + didn't + base form (negative-) → I *didn't eat* my lunch.

Did + subject + base form ... (interrogative?) → *Did you eat* your lunch?

Keywords المفاتيح والدلالات

Yesterday, ago, last week, last year, last month, in 1990, in the past, during, previously