

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية



كتيب المادة نموذج حديث Booklet

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج العمانية](#) ⇨ [الصف السابع](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الأول](#) ⇨ [الملف](#)

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 05:21:46 2023-01-03 | اسم المدرس: Kharusi Al Samir

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



روابط مواد الصف السابع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

[كيف تكتب رسالة او بريد إلكتروني](#)

1

[أسئلة الاختبار الرسمي](#)

2

[نموذج أسئلة الاختبار الرسمي \(شمال الباطنة\)](#)

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[نموذج أسئلة الاختبار الرسمي \(جنوب الباطنة\)](#)

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[نموذج أسئلة الاختبار الرسمي \(الداخلية\)](#)

5

Al Khalil Bin Shathan Basic Education School

Grade 7 A Booklet



Student's Name _____

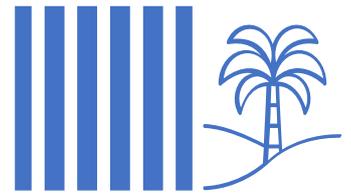
Prepared by Samir Al Kharusi
2022-2023





Unit 1

Happy holidays!



The New Vocabulary of Unit One.

No.	Word	Arabic Meaning	No.	Word	Arabic Meaning	No.	Word	Arabic Meaning
1	amazing	عجيب مدهش	13	nice	لطيف ظريف	25	photographs	صور فوتوغرافية
2	ate	أكل	14	football	كرة القدم	26	plane	طائرة
3	barbecue	شواء في الهواء الطلق	15	friend friends	صديق أصدقاء	27	present presents	هدية هدايا
4	beach	شاطيء البحر	16	fun	تسليّة	28	sausages	نقانق
5	beautiful	جميل	17	garden	حديقة	29	snow	ثلج
6	bike	دراجة هوائية	18	great	عظيم رائع	30	spicy	حار كثير التوابل
7	boat	قارب مركب	19	happy	سعيد	31	stayed	أقام / بقي مكث
8	boring	ملل	20	holiday	اجازة	32	summer	فصل الصيف
9	fantastic	عظيم رائ	21	home	بيت	33	thirsty	عطشان
10	cold	برد	22	hot	حار	34	tired	تعبان
11	computer games	العباب كمبيوتر	23	hour hours	ساعة ساعات	35	worried	قلق منزعج
12	delicious	لذيذ	24	hungry	جائع	36	weather	طقس

Lesson 1: Past tens verbs – regular and irregular

أفعال الزمن الماضي (القياسية وغير القياسية)

في نهاية الفعل الماضي ويطلق عليه الفعل القياسي **ed** - عادة نضيف

like – liked, stay – stayed, visit – visited

. أما الأفعال غير القياسية هي التي يتغير تصريفها مثل:

Present	Past
go	went
eat	ate
take	took

read

play

ride visit

swim

return

travel

watch

sing tidy

go eat

write

live

I-Write the verbs in the correct column

REGULAR		IRREGULAR
	E	E
	E	E
	E	E
	E	E
	E	E
	E	E
	E	E
	E	E
	E	E
	E	E



IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

<u>INFINITIVE</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u>
Be	was/were	been
Begin	began	begun
Break	Broke	Broken
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	built
Buy	bought	bought
Can	could	been able (to)
Catch	caught	caught
Choose	chose	chosen
Come	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Cut	Cut	Cut
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Find	found	found
Fly	flew	flown
Get	got	got
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hit	hit	hit
Hold	held	held
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Learn	learnt	learnt
Leave	left	left
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Put	put	put
Read	read	read
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Send	sent	sent

الماضي المستمر:

يستخدم الماضي المستمر لحدث في الزمن الماضي واستغرق وقت طويل ويتم صياغة الجملة بإضافة الأفعال التالية:
يمكن الجمع ما بين الماضي التام والماضي المستمر بحيث يستخدم الماضي التام للحدث الأقصر والماضي

was / were + verb+ ing

الاسم المفرد	معنى الأسماء	الاسم الجمع	معنى الأسماء
I was sleeping .	I أنا	You were playing football.	You أنت - أنتم
He was writing his H.W.	He هو	We were fishing .	We نحن
She was reading a book.	She هي	They were walking .	They هم
It was running fast.	It هو / هي لغير العاقل		

المستمر للحدث الأطول مثل:

I was riding my bike when I fell off.
He was watching TV when the bell rang.

Past progressive

1. What was happening in the park? Complete the sentences with the past progressive affirmative or negative form of the verbs.



- 1- Chris (shout).
- 2- Juan and José (ride) their bikes.
- 3- Sara and Eva (dance).
- 4- Elsa (play) tennis.
- 5- Pablo (kick) a ball.
- 6- Jorge (talk) on his cell phone.



Am - Is - Are - Was - Were

Today

1. I at home.
2. Katie thirsty.
3. We bored.
4. My friends tired.
5. My cousin 10.
6. Jack and I friends.
7. It cold and cloudy.
8. My dolls old.
9. I in the garden.
10. You very tall.
11. Your bike red.
12. The windows dirty.
13. Our neighbours

Yesterday

1. I at school.
2. Katie hungry.
3. We excited.
4. My friends relaxed.
5. My cousin 9.
6. Jack and I friends.
7. It hot and sunny.
8. My dolls new.
9. I in the park.
10. You sad.
11. Your old bike blue.
12. The windows clean.
13. Our neighbours

Complete the sentences and match them to the pictures.

1 He _____ the guitar when his mom came home. (play)

2 Martin _____ his classmate's homework when the teacher saw him. (copy)

3 My sister _____ when she came home from school. (cry)

4 A bad boy _____ a younger student after school. (bully)

5 They _____ dinner at home last night. (have)

6 My mom _____ the violin at nine last night. (practice)

7 The students _____ when the principal arrived. (fight)

8 They _____ their cell phones in class yesterday. (use)

9 He _____ graffiti when the teacher saw him. (spray)

10 John _____ on the exam. (cheat)



LISTENING 1 (Items 1-5) : You are going to hear **five people** speaking. Who **are they talking to**? Listen and for each item, shade in the bubble under the correct option.

driver	policeman	shopkeeper	student	doctor	engineer
--------	-----------	------------	---------	--------	----------

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LISTENING 2 (Items 6-10)

You are going to hear a story about **three friends**.

Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

6. What was the name of Alian and Robert's friend?

7. Why couldn't their friend attend the meeting?

8. When did they go to their friend?

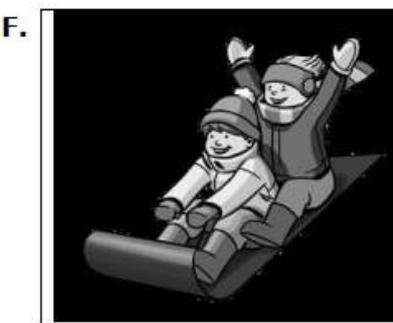
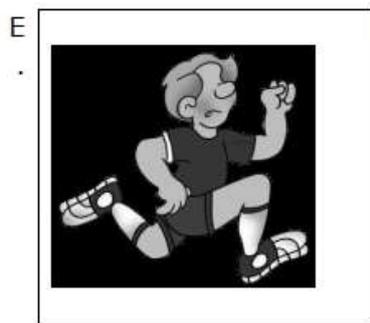
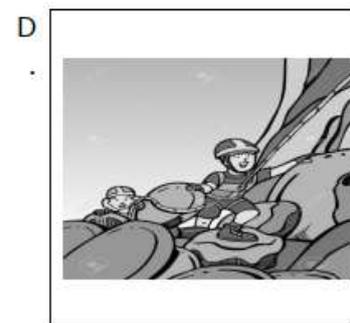
9. How many cows did they see on their way?

10. How did their friend feel after the visit?

READING 1 (Items 1-4)

(4 marks)

Match the texts with the pictures. For each text, shade in the bubble under the correct option.



Pictures

Texts

1. Running is a good activity for our body. Peter runs every day to make his body healthy.
2. John is a creative architect. He design buildings like houses and hotels. He likes his job so much.
3. James is an adventurous. He likes climbing mountains and discovering deserts. His favorite hobby is dangerous.
4. David is a zookeeper. He takes care of the animals in the zoo. He usually opens cages and feeds the animals.

A	B	C	D	E	F
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<input type="radio"/>					
<input type="radio"/>					

Read the text. For each question, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

Nowadays, television has changed the world as a whole into a small village because we can visit anywhere in the world while we sit on our chairs. But many people consider that it has positives and negatives.

It's clear that television has many positives. One of these positives is that it is a good source of information, knowledge and education. Many people can learn from it by following educational programs. It's also an attractive source of amusement because most people enjoy watching amusing programs of TV such as serials, movies and sports. But most kids prefer watching cartoon movies. TV sometimes provides accompany for old people who stay all the time at home.

Yet, TV has many negatives. One of these negatives is that it cannot be watched by blind people. It can only be watched by sighted people. Also, TV sometimes becomes just like a thief that steals our valuable time that we need to study, work, visit relatives or do hobbies. Moreover, TV is very bad for our health because watching TV for a long time can affect our sight and make us blind or we can get fat and lazy. Therefore, it's better to avoid the bad negatives of TV and benefit from its positives.

READING 2 (cont'd)

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

5. Television has turned the world into a small _____.
- town country village

6. One of the TV positives is that it is a source of _____.

blindness

knowledge

sight

7. T.V. can't be watched by _____ people.

blind

sighted

dumb

8. TV can become like a thief that steals our _____ time

valuable

value

valueless

9. From the text, most kids like watching _____ movies.

fiction

cartoon

comic

10. Watching TV for a long time can affect our _____.

eyes

ears

teeth

Informative Writing

There are different informative writing topics students are asked to write about:

- A person
- A place
- A building
- An animal/ A bird
- A festival / a celebration

Instructions to help students write good informative paragraphs

- Read the instructions carefully and decide **what the topic is**.
- Read the information points provided in the box.
- Make sure you **understand the meaning of all the points** given in the box.
- Decide on the **appropriate subject/object** for each point and write it in the box.
- Make sure you **write the correct verb for each point** in the box.
- Make sure you choose the **correct tense of the verb**.
- Decide on the **suitable order** of the information.
- Write a **topic sentence**. Use the instructions to help you.
- Write a sentence about each information point. Refer to the guide to help you.
- Use appropriate pronouns and linking words.
- Write a concluding sentence. You may restate your topic sentence. You may also express your feelings or opinion.
- Reread your paragraph and check your spelling and grammar.

People

Words/phrases	Meaning in Arabic	example
born/Sur/1970	السنة ومكان الميلاد	He was born in 1970.
married/1985	سنة الزواج	He got married in 1986.
two sons/ three daughters three sisters/ two brothers	عدد الابناء (اولاد \ بنات) عدد الاخوة (اخوات \ اخوان)	He has two sons and three daughters. He has three sisters and two brothers.
job/work/ doctor	المهنة	He works/ worked as a doctor. / He is/ was a doctor.
study/ oxford university	مكان الدراسة	He studied at Oxford university.
live/ Qatar	اين يعيش	He lives/ lived in Qatar.
famous/ active	استخدام الصفات : مشهورا نشيط	He is/ was famous and active.
father/ engineer	مهنة الأب	His father is / was an engineer.
called	يسمى	He wrote two books called-----.
write	يكتب	He was called-----.
die/2010	سنة الوفاة	He died in 2010.
die/2010/40	سنة الوفاة مع العمر	He died in 2010 when he was 40 years old.

Animals/ Birds

Words/ phrases	Meaning in Arabic	Example
weight: 47 kg	الوزن 47 كغم	It is 47 kgs.
height: 50 cm/long	الطول 50 سم	It is 50 cm long.
live/ warm water	المياه الدافئة : اين تعيش	It lives in warm water.
food/ plants/ small fish	ماذا تأكل	It eats plants and small fish.
huge/ dangerous	ضخم خطير : صفاتها	It is huge and dangerous.
sharp teeth	اسنان حادة : صفاته	It has sharp teeth.
colour/grey	لونها رماديا	It is grey.
attack people	مهاجمة الناس	It attacks people.
skin/bags	استخداماتها : جلدًا حقائب	Its skin is used (in making)/ (to make) bags.
grow/3m	نمو	It grows up to 3 meters.
long beak/ wings/ fly	صفات الطائر	It has a long beak and wings./ It can fly.

Buildings

Words / phrases	Meaning in Arabic	Examples
built/ 1990/ 10th century	مصنوع في سنة	It was built in 1990.
made/ cement	مصنوع من	It is made of cement.
designed by	صممه	It was designed by.....
popular/UK	صفته	It is popular in the UK.
build/ 500 years/ Japan	متى واين تم البناء	It was built 500 years ago in Japan.
height/ 50 km	الارتفاع	It is 50 km high.
many towers	ماذا يوجد فيها	It has many towers.

Places

Words / phrases	Meaning in Arabic	Examples
location north/coast/Oman nontinent/ Asia	الموقع	It is in the north cost of Oman. It is in Asia.
population/2 million people	عدد السكان	It has a population of 2 million people.
language/ Spanish	اللغة	They speak Spanish.
religion/ Isalm	الديانة	Most people there are Muslims.
green farms / long beaches	ماذا يوجد فيها	It has green farms and long beaches.
kind people	صفات سكانها	Its people are kind.
weather/cold/wet	الطقس	The weather is cold and wet.
famous food/ dates/fish	اشهر المأكولات	It is famous for dates and fish. People eat dates and fish.
jobs/fishermen/farmers	المهن التي تشتهر بها المنطقة	People work as fishermen and farmers.
tourism/visit/forts/old suqs	السياحة	Tourists can visit forts and old suqs.
famous for/ Sultan Qaboos Mosque	بماذا تشتهر	It is famous for Sultan Qaboos Mosque.

Celebrations

Words/ phrases	Meaning in Arabic	Example
name of Celebration and place: Deepavali/ Malaysia	اسم الاحتفال والمكان	Deepavali is a festival that takes place / celebrated in Malaysia.
timing: 15 th / October	التوقيت	It takes place / is held on the 15 th of October every year.
purpose: festival/ light	ماهية الاحتفال	It is the festival of light.
houses/ streets lights/ oil lamps	الاستعداد للاحتفال	Before the festival, people put lights and oil lamps in houses and streets.
food/ different dishes beautiful/ dresses/ clothes	وصف الاحتفال	During the festival, people prepare different dishes and they wear beautiful dresses and clothes.
five days	مدة الاحتفال	It lasts for five days.

Layout of the email/ letter

Part of the letter	Points included	Meaning in Arabic	Examples
Introduction المقدمة	Greetings	التحية	Dear/ Hello/ Hi
	Opening remarks	عبارات افتتاحية	How are you? How is your family?
	Thanking for previous letters/ emails	الشكر على الرسائل أو الإيميلات السابقة	Thank you for your last/ recent letter/ email
	Reason of writing	سبب الكتابة	I am writing to tell you about... I am sorry to hear.....
Main Body الموضوع الرئيسي	Detail 1	تفاصيل الموضوع	
	Detail 2		
Conclusion الخاتمة	Closing sentence(s)/ Remarks	جمل و عبارات ختامية	That's all for now./ Write back soon/ Take care and write again soon/
	Endings	العبارات الختامية	Best wishes/ Bye for now, See you soon, Yours faithfully/ Yours sincerely/ All the best/ With love/ Regards
	Writer's Name	اسم كاتب الرسالة أو الإيميل	Fatma/ Sara/ Ahmed

Situation: Your friend Ali/ Alia is doing a project about jobs in the past and present. Write an email telling him/her about how jobs are different in Oman in the past and present. Your writing should be clear and organized.

Plan:

Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greeting • Opening remarks • Thanking for previous emails/letters • Reason of writing 	<p>Dear Alia, How are you? Thank you for your last email I am writing to tell you about how jobs are different in Oman in the past and present.</p>
Main body	<p>Detail 1</p> <p>Detail 2</p> <p>Detail 3</p> <p>etc.....</p>	
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closing sentence - Ending - Writer's name 	<p>That is all for now Best wishes (Sara)</p>

Dear Alia

How are you? How is your family? Thank you for your last email. I am writing to tell you about how jobs are different in Oman in the past and present.

In the past most Omani men worked as farmers, fishermen and Quran teachers. Most women were house wives and some of them worked as Quran teachers too.

Now there are a lot of jobs for both men and women such as doctors, teachers, engineers, policemen, bus drivers and lawyers.

That is all for now.

Best wishes

Sara



Unit 2 Great thinkers

Famous	شهير-مشهور
Invent	يخترع
Inventor	مخترع
Invention	اختراع
Explain	يشرح
Describe	يصف
Description	وصف
Astronomy	علم الفضاء
Planet	كوكب
Plant	نبات
Plane	طائرة
Plain	سهل-واضح-منبسط
Plan	خطة - يخطط
Explorer	مستكشف
Good at	جيد في
Social studies	الدراسات الإجتماعية
Understanding	فهم

Communication	اتصال - تواصل
Bodily	جسدي
Movement	حركة
Visual	بصري- نظري
Interpersonal	منفتح- اجتماعي-تفاعلي
Intrapersonal	منعزل- شخصي
Rhythmic	موسيقى- ذو إيقاع
Naturalist	طبيعي- مهتم بالبيئة
Verbal	شفهي
Linguistic	لغوي- مختص باللغة
Mathematical	خاص بالرياضيات
Logical	عقلاني-منطقي
Co-operate	يتعاون
Organise	ينظم
Alone	وحيدا - منفردا
Lonely	يشعر بالوحدة
Patterns	اشكال-رسومات
Experiment	تجربة
Measure	يقيس
Noble Prize	جائزة نوبل
Physics	الفيزياء
Chemistry	الكيمياء
Literature	الأدب- الآداب
Medicine	الطب
Economics	الاقتصاد
Peace	السلام
Different	مختلف
Similar	متشابه
Special	خاص. مميز
Correct order	الترتيب الصحيح
Instrument	آلة
Bagpipes	موسيقى القرب
Violin	آلة الكمان
Drum	الطبل
Syllable	مقطع صوتي او لغوي
History	التاريخ
Expert	خبير
Grow up	ينمو- يكبر
Important	هام- مهم
Dictionary	قاموس
Alphabetical order	الترتيب حسب حروف الهجاء

Poetry	الشعر
Responsible for	مسؤول عن
Independence	استقلال
Law	قانون
Lawyer	محامى
Unfair=Unjust	غير عادل- ظالم
Fair=Just	عادل
Persuade	يقنع
Violence	عنف
Blind	أعمى - ضريبر
Deaf	أصم
Discover	يكشف
Memory	ذاكرة
College	كلية
Chimpanzee	شيمبانزى
Forest	غابة
Recognise	يتعرف على...
Individual	منفرد
Classified	مصنف
Awards	جوائز
Wildlife conservation	المحافظة على الحياة البرية
Box	صندوق
Box	يلاكم
Boxer	ملاكم
Heavyweight champion	بطل فى الوزن الثقيل
Disease	مرض
Control	يتحكم فى
Mathematics=Math	رياضيات
Science	علوم
Fail the exam	يرسب فى الإختبار
Include	يتضمن- يحتوى- يشتمل
Interested in	مهتم بـ
Architect	مهندس معمارى
Genius	عبقرى
Globe	الكرة الأرضية
Leader	زعيم
Ladder	سلم خشبى
Steps	درجات سلم
Shy	خجول
Balancing	التوازن
Soldier	جندى

Dome	قبة
Mosque	مسجد
Height	ارتفاع
Space	مساحة-فضاء
Join	يلتحق بـ
Verb	فعل
Noun	اسم
Adjective	صفة
Adverb	حال- ظرف
Preposition	حرف جر
Question word	أداة استفهام
Design	يصمم- تصميم
Measure	يقيس
Essay=Article	مقالة في جريدة
Easy	سهل

Practice Questions on Unit 2

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-5)

You're going to hear five people speaking. **Who are they?**

Listen and for each item, shade in the bubble under the correct option.

an architect	a dentist	a farmer	a journalist	a nurse	a policeman
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LISTENING 2 (Items 6-10)

You are going to hear a text about **Ibn Sina**. Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

6. Where was Ibn Sina born?

7. How old was Ibn Sina when he studied Medicine?

8. What was the name of his famous book?

9. How many books did Ibn Sina write?

10. Why did he leave Bukhara?

Summary on unit two rules

Lesson 1:

• **good at** جيد ب

Examples:

1. I am good at science.
2. I am not good at maths.

But لكن تستخدم للنفي

Examples:

I am **good at** English, **but** I'm not **good at** music.

الكلمات			
Verbs أفعال	Adverbs أظرف لوصف الحال	Nouns أسماء	Adjectives صفات
كلمات تدل على شئ يحدث	كلمات تصف الأفعال	كلمات لأسماء أشياء مثل: أسماء الأشخاص والأماكن والحيوانات والأشياء	كلمات تصف الأسماء
<i>sleep</i>	<i>carefully</i>	<i>calculator</i>	<i>clever</i>
Listen carefully.		The baby is beautiful.	
Walk slowly		The great thinker is called Einstein.	

Verbs of like and dislike (like – love – enjoy - hate – don't enjoy)

He **likes pizza** or he **likes eating** pizza.

ing

يتم اضافة اسم أو فعل ينتهي ب

I **love music**.

They **enjoy playing** computer games.

She **hates** noise.

Like, love, enjoy, hate and dislike

كل هذه الكلمات تعبر عن الاعجاب او الكره لشيء معين ، ويتم اضافة **ing** للكلمة التي تأتي بعدها اذا كانت فعل ولا يتم اضافة اي شي اذا كانت الكلمة عبارة عن اسم.

الامثلة

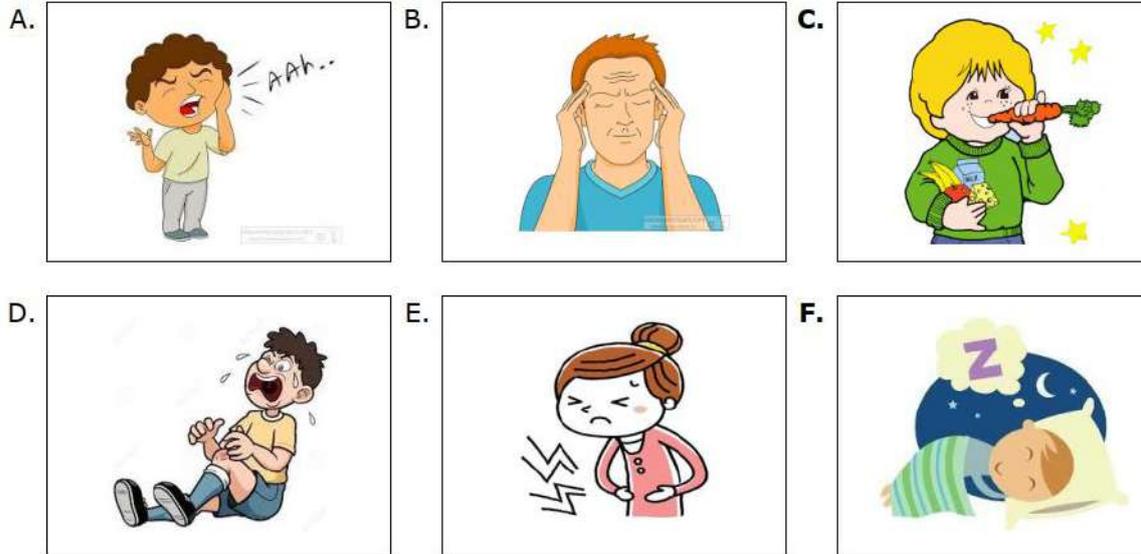
1-I hate **working** alone.

Like, love, hate and enjoy

1. I series and movies. (like - not watch)
2. You food and dessert. (enjoy - cook)
3. John in the sea. (enjoy - swim)
4. My mom in the morning. (hate- not run)
5. My friend and I pop music. (love - listen)
6. My brother books. (enjoy - read)
7. They soccer on Sundays. (like - play)
8. Ana ballet . (love - not dance)
9. Paul and I around the park. (like - walk)
10. I opera. (like - not sing)
11. They to the parties. (hate - go)
12. Susan cartoon characters. (love - draw)
13. You your homework. (enjoy - not do)
14. Miriam long essays. (hate - write)

READING 1 (Items 1-4)

Match the texts with the pictures. For each text, shade in the bubble under the correct option.



Texts

Pictures

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1. Eating too much sweets can make you ill. You might end up having stomach ache.	<input type="radio"/>					
2. When it is noisy, or when you are too tired, you can have a painful headache.	<input type="radio"/>					
3. Eating healthy food is very important. So choose the right foods like fruits and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/>					
4. The best time to go to bed is between 8-9 o'clock. So make sure you get enough sleep every night.	<input type="radio"/>					

READING 2 (Items 5–10)

Read the text. For each question, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

William Morton was born on Aug. 9, 1819, in Charlton, USA. He went to Boston at the age of 17 to try a career in business, but after several years he studied to become a dentist.

In 1842 Morton began his work as a dentist, where he met Horace Wells, another excellent dentist. They became good friends. They opened a clinic together in Boston, but it was closed after a few months. Morton then entered Harvard in 1844 to study for a medical degree but left because he didn't have enough money. Later that year he got married to Elizabeth Whitman.

Morton was the first doctor to use anesthesia, the gas that puts people to sleep, while treating infected teeth. He was given many prizes for his excellent work. On July 15, 1868, he died in New York City

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

5. William Morton was born in the _____ century.
 17th 18th 19th
6. William was _____.
 American British Russian
7. He was a _____.
 artist dentist pianist
8. He opened a clinic with his _____.
 brother father friend
9. Elizabeth Whitman was his _____.
 mother sister wife
10. He died at the age of _____.
 49 59 69

WRITING 1

Write a paragraph about a Physicist called **Marie Curie**. Use **ALL** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

Marie Curie

born/Poland/1867

married/2 children

famous physicist

* study/Warsaw University

win/Noble Prize

death/1934

Unit 3

Exciting environments



Vocabulary unit 3

Map	خريطة
World	العالم
Desert	صحراء
Grassland	أرض خضراء مزروعة
Rainforest	الغابات المطيرة
Village	قرية
Town	بلدة
City	مدينة
Governorate	محافظة
Country	دولة
Continent	قارة
Africa	أفريقيا
Asia	آسيا
Europe	أوروبا
North America	أمريكا الشمالية
South America	أمريكا الجنوبية
Australia	أستراليا
Weather	الطقس
The equator	خط الإستواء
Ocean	محيط
River	نهر
Lake	بحيرة
Falaj	فلج
Competition	مسابقة
Look	ينظر

Look at	ينظر إلى
Look for	يبحث عن
Look after	يعتنى بـ
Look up	ينظر إلى أعلى- يتطلع إلى- يبحث عن معلومة في كتاب
Dry	جاف
Covered	مغطى
Sand	رمال
Stones	أحجار
Look like=be like	يشبه- الحال- الشكل
Like	يحب
Day	يوم-----نهار
Night	ليل
Cactus	شجر الصبار
Oryx	المها
Survive	ينجو يحيا
Lizard	سحلية
Scorpion	عقرب
Insects	حشرات
Push	يدفع
Bush	شجيرة
Store	مخزن—يخزن
Leaf /leaves	ورقة شجر—اوراق الشجر

Root	الجزر
Stem	الساق للنبات
Nomads	بدو
Petal	بتلة
Sloth	الحيوان الكسول
Hold	يمسك
Hang	يعلق
Claw	مخالب
Fall asleep= Sleep	ينام
Orchid	زهرة الأوركيد
Orangutan	حيوان برتقالي اليوم
Ape	قرد
Nest	عش
Pitcher	ابريق
Acid	حامض
Camouflage	تمويه
Skin	جلد
Snow	جليد
Ice	ثلج
Rainy	ممطر
Attach	يلحق
Temperature	درجات الحرارة
C=centigrade=celcius	درجة مئوية
Comparisons	مقارنة

Practice Questions on Unit 3

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-5) *You are going to hear five people speaking .*
Which animals are they? Listen and for each item, shade in the bubble
under the correct option.

mammoth	turtle	blue whale	dodo	tiger	oryx
---------	--------	------------	------	-------	------

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. | <input type="radio"/> |

LISTENING 2 (Items 6-10)

You are going to hear a text about **dolphins**. Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

6. How many species of dolphins are there in the world?

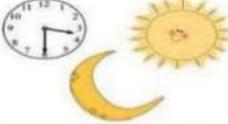
7. Where do most of them live?

8. How many miles can they swim per hour?

9. What do dolphins use their teeth for ?

10. Which part of their bodies helps them to move easily?

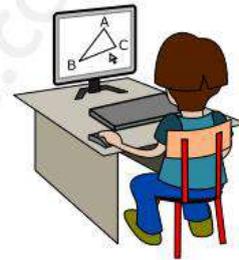
Unit 3

Who is a person 	What is a thing or an action 	When is a time 
Where is a place	Why is the reason	How is a number or the

Wh-questions Worksheet

Complete the sentences with correct wh-question

- _____ is my place?
a) Why b) What c) Where
- _____ students came to the school?
a) Which b) why c) How many
- _____ is the author of this book?
a) Who b) Where c) Who
- _____ cups would you like to have?
a) How many b) When c) How
- _____ are you ignoring me?
a) How many b) Where c) Why
- _____ would you like to have?
a) What b) Where c) When



Complete the sentences with correct wh-question

7. _____ book is on the desk?

- a) Who b) Whose c) When



8. _____ does Nat arrive?

- a) Who b) When c) How many

9. _____ is your mother?

- a) How long b) When c) How



10. _____ is my room?

- a) Where b) Whose c) When

11. _____ do you think about the movie?

- a) Who b) Where c) What



7. _____ rang the bell?

- a) How b) Whose c) Who

2. The comparative and superlative

adj + er + than
تستخدم في المقارنة لتفضيل شين على آخر وتستخدم في الصفات الصغيرة
Ex : Ahmed is **taller** than his brother.



(syllables) ونقسم الصفات حسب المقاطع التي تتكون منها

1.

(er) الصفات التي تتكون من مقطع واحد ونضيف في نهايتها -1

مثل :-

cheap.....**cheaper** than

long.....**longer** than

الص في نهاية الصفه (er) حرف عله *

(a,i,o,u,e) حروف العله هي

2.

مثل :-

thin.....**thinner** than

الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف **y** يقبل الى **i**

ثم نضيف **er**

مثل :-

3.

happy.....**happier** than

Superlatives

صيغة التفضيل



1.

–الصفة التي تتكون من مقطع واحد نضيف في نهايتها (est) و نضيف

كلمة **the**

مثل:-

tall..... **the tallest**

small..... **the smallest**

cheap..... **the cheapest**

big..... **the biggest** الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد والتي

تضاعف الحرف | thin..... **the thinnest**

hot..... **the hottest**

2.

الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف (Y)

تقلب الى **i** ثم نضيف **est**

مثل:

happy..... **the happiest**

Heavy..... **the heaviest**

COMPARATIVES

We use them to compare animals, people and things

- Adjectives of one or two syllables: Add **-er**
Longer Stronger Taller
- One syllable adjectives ending with a vowel and a consonant, **double** the consonant:
Hotter Bigger Sadder
- Two syllables adjectives ending in Y, change Y for **I**:
Heavy - Heavier Funny - Funnier
- Three or more syllables adjectives, we use **more**:
Intelligent - **More** intelligent

SUPERLATIVES

We use them to say the biggest grade of a characteristic

- Adjectives of one or two syllables:
Add **the** and **-est**
The thinnest The Strongest The tallest
- One syllable adjectives ending with a vowel and a consonant, **double** the consonant:
The hottest The biggest The saddest
- Two syllables adjectives ending in Y, change Y for **I**:
Heavy - **The heaviest** Funny - **The funniest**
- Three or more syllables adjectives, we use **the most**:
Intelligent - **The most** intelligent

SPECIAL: Good - better - the best
(examples) Bad - worse - the worst

1. Complete the squares.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Short	Shorter than	The shortest
Expensive		
Fat		
Easy		
Interesting		
Happy		
Far		

2. Make comparative sentences with these words.

1. Iron / Plastic / Heavy (example)

Iron is heavier than plastic.

2. My grandmother / My mother / Old

3. Spring / Winter / Cold

4. Football / Golf / Exciting

5. Cats / Lions / Small

6. English / Maths / Easy

7. Pamplona / Tafalla / Far

3. Complete the sentences with the superlative form.

1. The Nile is river in the world. (long)

2. Mauna Loa is the volcano in the world. (large)

3. Commonwealth Bay is the place in the world. (windy)

4. The Atacama Desert is the place in the world. (dry)

5. The recorded temperature is 57.8 °C. (hot)

6. The place on Earth has 13.3 m of rain every year. (wet)

Choose the correct answer.



- A. Sam is a strong boy.

B. Kim is weaker than Tom.

C. Tom is the strongest among the boys.



- A. Tim is thinner than Leo.

B. Leo is fatter than Ben.

C. Tim is the fattest among the boys.



- A. The car is the fastest.

B. The bike moves fast and it is slower than car.

C. The car moves faster than the aeroplane.



- A. Ali's pencil is shorter.

B. Muthu's pencil is the longest.

C. Ming's pencil is the shortest.



- A. Uncle John is older than Mrs Wong.

B. Mr Mike is the youngest.

C. Mrs Wong is younger than Uncle John.



- A. Elvin's house is the biggest.

B. Kenny's house bigger than Mark's house.

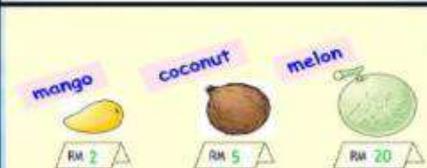
C. Mark's house is smaller than Kenny's house.



- A. Mark is hardworking.

B. Mark is hardworking than Jacob.

C. Mandy is the most hardworking.



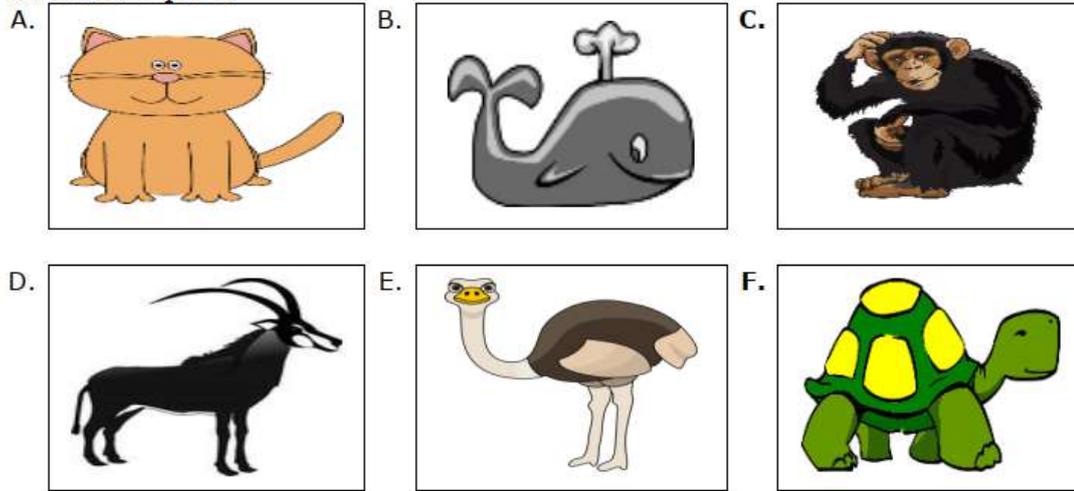
- A. The melon is the cheapest.

B. The mango is cheaper than the coconut.

C. The coconut is more expensive than the melon.

READING 1 (Items 1-4)

Match the texts with the pictures. For each text, shade in the bubble under the correct option.



Pictures

Texts

1. The ostrich is the largest bird in the wild. It grows to 2.5 meters high. It isn't a very intelligent bird.
2. Cats are domestic animals which means that they live in houses with people and they are not dangerous at all.
3. Today you can see many oryx on the Jiddat Al Harasees in Oman. There are special people who look after them.
4. Chimpanzee make different actions that make people laugh. They hug each other when they feel sorry. They show their teeth when they are afraid.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1.	<input type="radio"/>					
2.	<input type="radio"/>					
3.	<input type="radio"/>					
4.	<input type="radio"/>					

READING 2 (Items 5–10)

Read the text. For each question, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

I like bees. Bees live in a place that is called a hive. There are three kinds of bees: workers, drones, and queens. Only one queen bee can live in each hive. If she is lost or dead, the other bees will stop their work.

I have always watched bees and what they do. Bees are very wise and busy little creatures. They all join together to build cells of wax for their honey. Each bee takes its proper place, and does its own work. Some go out and gather honey from the flowers; others stay at home and work inside the hive. The cells which they build are all of one shape and size, and no room is left between them. The cells are not round, but have six sides. Did you ever look into a glass hive to see the bees while at work? It is pleasant to see how busy they always are. But the drones do not work. Before winter comes, all the drones are driven from the hive so that they may not eat the honey which they did not gather.

It is not quite safe for children to handle bees. They have sharp stings that they use in their defence against any danger. I really like these busy creatures.

READING 2 (cont'd)

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

5. _____ are not kinds of bees.
 Workers Kings Queens
6. _____ can live in a hive.
 One queen queens Two queens Three
7. A cell hive has _____ sides.
 four five six
8. Bees gather honey from _____.
 the hive flowers leaves
9. _____ do not work.
 Bees and drones Bees Drones
10. All drones are driven from the hive before _____.
 Autumn winter spring



Unit 4 Supper Shopping

Unit 4

SUPPER SHOOPING

Shopping	تسوق
Present	حاضر
Present	هدية
Incense burner	مبخرة - محرقة بخور
Henna cone	قمع حنة
Receipt	ايفال
Pharmacy	صيدلية
Toy	لعبة أطفال
Shoe	حذاء
Jeweller	جوهرجي - بائع مجوهرات
Jewellery	مجوهرات
Bookshop	مكتبة - محل بيع كتب
Stationery	قرطاسية - مكتبة بيع أدوات مكتبية
Sports	رياضة -
Furniture	أثاث
Clothes	ملابس
Baker's	مخبز
Bakery	مخبز
Teddy bear	لعبة دب
Exercise bike	دراجة تدرينات
Loaf of bread	رغيف خبز
Racket	مضرب
Board game	لعبة على لوح
Earrings	حلق
Yoghurt	زبادى
Comics	كتب فكاهية
Bracelet	سوار
Cough syrup	شراب للسعال
Pills	أقراص دواء
Forward	للأمام
Backwards	للخلف
Rest	استراحة
Muddle	يشوش - يربك
Notes	عملات ورقية.....ملحوظات
Coins	عملات معدنية
Pound	جنيه
Pence	بنس --- عملة انجليزية
Sterling	الجنيه استرليني
Round	دائري
Side	جهة
Made of	مصنوع من
Can I help you?	هل أستطيع مساعدتك؟

Practice Questions on Unit 4

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-5)

You are going to hear five people speaking. **Who are they talking to?**

Listen and for each item, shade in the bubble under the correct option.

architect	dentist	farmer	journalist	nurse	policeman
-----------	---------	--------	------------	-------	-----------

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. | <input type="radio"/> |

LISTENING 2 (Items 6-10)

*You are going to hear a text about **Ali 's trip to Musandam.***

*Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

6. Who did Ali go last month with ?

7. Where did they go first ?

8. What did they take from Dibba with them ?

9. How far is Khasab from Dibba ?

10. How did Ali feel about the trip ?

Unit 4 Grammar



تستخدم how much للسؤال عن السعر لأي شيء.

1-How much **is** the incense burner?

صيغة المفرد

It's 3 rials.

1. Complete using **is it** or **are they**?

2. Write down the number



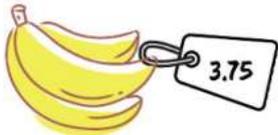
1. How much **is it** ?

2. It is **twenty five** pounds **fifty**



1. How much ?

2. They are pounds.



1. How much ?

2. pounds



1. How much ?

2. pounds



1. How much ?

2. pounds

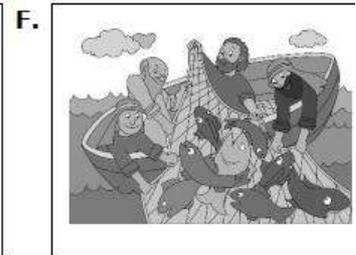
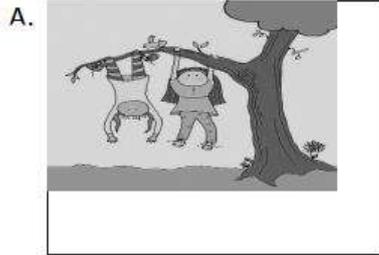


1. How much ?

2. pounds

READING 1 (Items 1-4)

Match the texts with the pictures. For each text, shade in the bubble under the correct option.



Pictures

Texts

1. 3 years ago, Sami went to Turkey with his friend. It was cold. They spent their time skiing on the ice.
2. Many years ago, Ahmed's father went on a journey with his friends. They sailed for a long time and caught a lot of fish.
3. When Maria was 6 years old, her mother told her a story every night. She stayed with her till she fell asleep.
4. Last summer holiday Ali's family went to the beach. Ali and his little sister played with the sand. It was a lovely time.

A	B	C	D	E	F
---	---	---	---	---	---

<input type="radio"/>					
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

<input type="radio"/>					
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

<input type="radio"/>					
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

<input type="radio"/>					
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READING 2 (Items 5–10)

Read the text. For each question, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

Celebrating the New Year in my country Japan is great fun. It is a special festival done every year. From 1873, the celebration of the New Year began in Japan on the 1st of January. On that day, Japanese people have many nice and special things to do. First, at midnight on December 31, people all over Japan ring their bells a total of 108 times. I like to hear the bells' sounds making that noise. After they have finished ringing the bells, they celebrate and eat noodles. Then, on the first day of January, we send postcards to our friends and relatives. After that, we eat special dishes of food called Osechi. For example, we can eat boiled sea weed, fish cakes, sweet potato and black soybeans. We don't put these dishes in the refrigerator because many of them are sweet, sour or dried. If you ask me, my favourite dish is fish cakes. It is really delicious. On the seventh day of January, we drink rice soup to let the stomach rest.

However, the most thing I like in this celebration is giving money in small decorated envelopes to children. This is called Otoshidama. People give money to spread happiness all around.

READING 2 (cont'd)

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

5. Japanese people started celebrating the first of January in _____.
- 1973 1873 1908
6. People in Japan ring their bells _____ on December 31.
- in the morning in the afternoon at midnight
7. The writer's best dish is _____.
- sea weed nodles fish cakes
8. They have rice soup on the _____ of January.
- 17th 7th 1st
9. Otoshidama in Japan means giving _____.
- money food clothes
10. The writer _____ the celebration of The New Year.
- dislikes hates likes



Unit 5
It's Entertainment

Vocabulary unit 5

Festival	مهرجان
Fireworks	اللعاب نارية
Crazy	مجنون
Tie	يربط - رابطة عنق
Tying	ربط
Pass	يمرر
Take	ياخذ
Chase	يطارد
Pull	يسحب
Ballet	رقص الباليه
Finals	نهائيات
Theatre	مسرح
Swan Lake	بحيرة البجع
Juggle	يلحيط مواعبه
Concert	حفلة موسيقية
Brilliant	عقري
Circus	سيرك
Lost in space	مفقود في الفضاء
Tale	قصة
Story	قصة
Dangerous	خطير
Adventure	مغامرات
Unusual	غير عادي
Usual	مألوف - معتاد
Comedy	كوميديا
Funny	مضحك

Detective	مخبر - قصة بوليسية
Solve	يحل
Crime	جريمة
Criminal	اجرامي
Horror	رعب
Romance	رومانسية
Science fiction	خيال علمي
Diamond	ماسة
Unkind=Cruel	قليل - غير رحيم - عديم الرحمة
Kind	عطوف - رؤوف
Bad-tempered	سي الخلق
Widow	ارمل
Selfish	أناني
Untidy	غير منظم
Tidy	مرتب - منظم
Butler	كبير الخدم
Hate	بكره
Love	يحب
Shout	يصرخ
Husband	زوج
Wife	زوجة
Mean	خسيس - بخيل
Hard-working	مجتهد
Lazy	كسول
University	جامعة
Unhealthy	غير صحي
Healthy	صحي
Owe	يدين بشئ لشخص
Horrible	فظيع
Save	ينفذ
Save	يقصد - يوفّر
Safe	في امان - خزينة
Study	يدرس
Study	غرفة المكتبة في المنزل
Fingerprint	اثر اصابع - بصمات
Footprint	اثر اقدام
Interview	يستجوب... يجري استجواب او مقابلة
Record	يسجل
Statement	مقولة - كشف حساب
Recipe	وصفة طعام
Alibi	حجة غياب (عن مواقع جريمة)
Character	شخصية
Prefix	سابقة - حرف تلحق ببداية كلمة و تغير معناها
Suffix	لاحقة - حرف تلحق ببداية كلمة و تعطى معنى آخر
because	لان - بسبب

Practice on Unit 5

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-5)

You are going to hear five people speaking. Where are they talking?
Listen and for each item, shade in the bubble under the correct option.

shopping centre	hospital	restaurant	cinema hall	park	living room
--------------------	----------	------------	-------------	------	-------------

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. | <input type="radio"/> |

LISTENING 2 (Items 6-10)

You are going to hear a text about “**a dangerous accident**”.

Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

6. Where was the speaker going?

7. When did the accident happen?

8. How many people were going to work?

9. Who ran in front of the speaker’s car ?

10. What happened to his car at the end?

1.



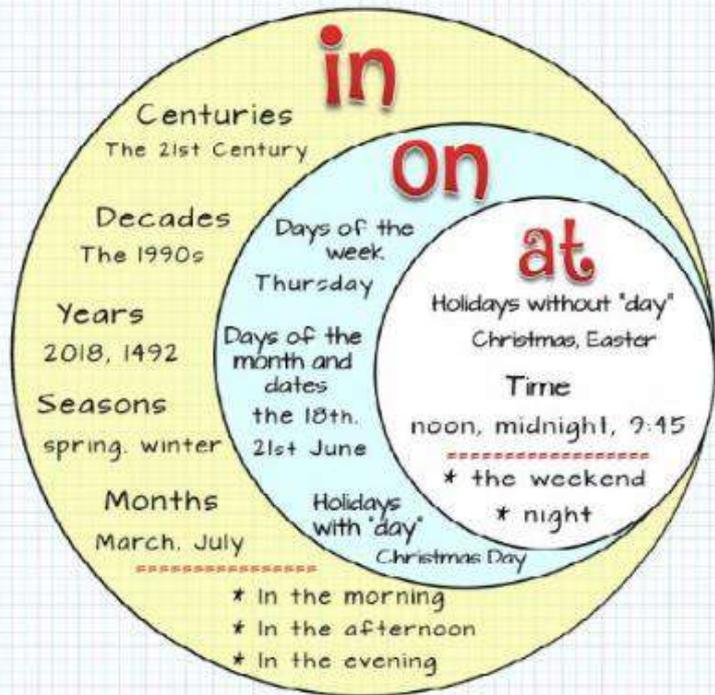
2.

wh- question + was/were + subject + infinitive + -ing					
Singular	Who	was	I	reading speaking crying eating cooking telling sleeping skiing	?
	What	were	you		
	When	was	he she it		
	Where		you we they		
Plural	Why	were	you we they		
	How				

A Question of Time

1 Fill in the sentences with the prepositions: in, on, at.

1. 1789.
2. autumn.
3. April.
4. the 15th century.
5. noon.
6. a quarter to five.
7. Wednesday.
8. the 20s.
9. afternoon.
10. 5th September.
11. Monday morning.
12. Thanksgiving Day.
13. Medieval Times.
14. midday.
15. ten to ten.
16. December.



2 Complete the sentences with: in, on, at.

0. The train leaves five minutes, hurry up.
1. Dad always cooks Mother's day.
2. She usually goes to bed midnight.
3. The museum is closed Mondays.
4. Many people eat sweets Halloween.
5. He usually gets up late Saturdays.
6. He doesn't work the evenings.
7. Do the Olympic Games start June?
8. Here the shops shut half past eight.
9. We wear warm clothes summer.
10. We like riding our bikes the weekend.
11. I never do homework Friday afternoon.
12. the winter mornings it is cold.

READING 1 (Items 1-4)

(4 marks)

Match the texts with the pictures. For each text, shade in the bubble under the correct option.



Pictures

Texts

1. Fahad was so bored! He wanted to play a game. He asked his father to play with him , but he refused.
2. He went to his mother. She was in the kitchen and she refused to play with him too.
3. Then, he talked to his grandfather who was reading a book and couldn't play with him.
4. At the end, he felt so happy because his brother Hamad played football with him.

A	B	C	D	E	F
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READING 2 (Items 5–10)**(6 marks)**

Read the text. For each question, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

A helicopter can do many things that airplanes cannot. For example, helicopter is used to rescue people from mountains. They are also used for rescuing people from burning buildings or from trees when there are floods. The reason that the helicopter can do these things better than an airplanes is because helicopter can take off and land vertically instead of needing to go horizontally.

Although the helicopter is used for a lot of things, it cannot be used for everything. The reason for this is that airplanes can do some things better than helicopters. One of the things that aero planes have an advantage is speed. The reason for this is helicopters do not have as powerful engine as the airplanes. Airplanes can travel longer distances than helicopters.

The reason for this is that helicopters have to do more work compared to airplanes and they use up fuel faster than airplanes.

READING 2 (cont'd)

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

5. The text is about _____.
- helicopters only airplanes only helicopters and airplanes
6. Helicopters are used to rescue _____ from mountains.
- insects people animals
7. Airplanes are _____ than helicopters.
- faster slower lighter
8. Airplanes have powerful _____.
- instruments tools engines
9. Airplanes can travel _____ distances than helicopters.
- longer shorter taller
10. Helicopters use up _____ faster than airplanes.
- air petrol water

WRITING 1

(4 marks)

Write a paragraph about an Arab Historian called **AbdulLatif al-Baghdadi**. Use **ALL** the information in the box. Your writing should be correct and well-organized.

AbdulLatif al-Baghdadi
born/Baghdad/1162
study/ law, tradition, medicine
scientist/historian wrote/ *the Two Pieces of Advice*
1192/become/ the manager of the Umayyad
Mosque
travel/ Syria and Egypt died/ 9th November 1231

Unit 1 listening

LISTENING 1

*You are going to hear **five people** speaking twice. Who are they talking to? First time, listen only. Second time, listen, write and check your work.*

1- Hi, it started yesterday with bad cough and high temperature. I feel very sick.

2- Excuse me, please I need to go to the Flower Park . Please, turn left and then go straight for 900 meters then turn right.

3- I saw two strange men in a blue car trying to enter the bank. I think they might be the thieves.

4- Excuse me, I need two kilos of tomatoes, a kilo of bananas and some fresh bread.

5- First, you need to go to a bookshop and buy a dictionary. It will help you in writing your project.

LISTENING 2

*You are going to hear a story about **three friends** twice. First time, listen only. Second time, listen, write and check your work.*

Alian and Robert are friends for ten years. They live in New York City. They work in a big electrical company. Two years ago, Bob joined the same company and be a friend with Alian and Robert. One day, there was a meeting, Alian and Robert came together, but Bob wasn't there. They were worried so, after the meeting they phoned him. He told them that he had an accident in his way home and he broke his leg. He said that he is fine but they decided to visit him in his house. At the weekend, they drove their car to Bob's house. In their way to their friend, they saw two cows were crossing the road. Robert was very careful, he turned the wheels away from the cows and they completed their trip. They reached his house and had coffee with him. He was very happy to see them and said, "I feel fine after I saw you friends".

Unit 2 Listening

Listening Script

LISTENING 1

You are going to hear five people speaking twice. Who are they? First time, listen only. Second time, listen and for each item, shade in the bubble under the correct option.

- 1. Hello. My name is Ahmed. I work in a big garden. I like to water the plants and plant many palm trees.*
- 2. Hello. My name is Rashid. I work in a private clinic. If your teeth are in pain, I can help you and treat you.*
- 3. Hello. My name is Sulieman. I work in the streets. I stop the cars if they don't follow the road rules. I like my job.*
- 4. Hello. My name is Saeed. I work for the newspapers and the magazines. I collect information and write articles for them.*
- 5. Hello. My name is Hamad. I work on the planning. I design buildings and draw maps for the houses. I like my job.*

LISTENING 2

*You are going to hear a biography about **Ibn Sina** twice. First time, listen only. Second time, listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

Ibn Sina was born in Persia. He was a doctor and scientist. When he was a child, he liked medicine. His favourite subject was Chemistry. He moved to many cities in Persia to learn about medicine. He started studying medicine when he was 16 years old. Also, he was the writer of 450 books on medicine, but his most famous book was Al Canoon. He used the Arabic language in his writing.

He was a helpful doctor. He treated the people of his town, Bukhara for free. However, later in his life he had to leave Bukhara because his father died. He kept travelling and learning about medicine. Today, you can see his books for display in the museum at Bukhara.

Unit 3 Listening

LISTENING 1

You are going to hear five people speaking twice. **Which animals are they ?** First time, listen only. Second time, listen and for each item, shade in the bubble under the correct option.

- 1- This bird lived in the Indian Ocean. It had very small wings, but it couldn't fly.
- 2- This animal lives in the deserts. It is white and beautiful. It has got two very long straight horns. It is in Oman.
- 3- This animal is the largest mammal in the world. Its colour is blue. It's 30 meters long and lives in the Northern Pacific Ocean.
- 4- This animal was covered by its shells. It lives on the land and in the sea. Its colour green.
- 5- This was a huge animal. It has furry coat and long tusks. It looks like an elephant, but it is not an elephant.

LISTENING 2 : You are going to hear a text about **Dolphins twice**. First time, listen only. Second time, listen, write and check the answers. Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

Dolphins are one of the most interesting forms of aquatic life. They are easy to organize and they are known to be very smart. There are about 200 species of dolphins in the world. Most of them live in the oceans and a small number lives in parks and freshwater. Young dolphin remains with his mother for a period of 2 or 3 years.

Dolphins may be able to dive up to 1,000 feet. They also can swim at a speed of up to 25 miles per hour for a long time. This is about 3 times faster than the fastest humans in the world. It is possible for a dolphin to eat up to 30 pounds of fish daily.

There are about 100 teeth in the mouth of a dolphin. They use their teeth to catch their prey but they don't swallow it. All food is swallowed as a whole. They use their tails to move easily where they can leap up to 20 feet.

All dolphins have a blowhole at the top where they take in air when they come to the surface.

Unit 4 Listening

Listening Script

LISTENING 1 : *You are going to hear five people speaking twice. **Who are they talking to?** First time, listen only. Second time, listen, write and check the answers. Listen and for each item, shade in the bubble under the correct option.*

1. Hello. My name is Ahmed. I work in a big garden. I like to water the plants and plant many palm trees.
2. Hello. My name is Rashid. I work in a private clinic. If your teeth are in pain, I can help you and treat you.
3. Hello. My name is Sulieman. I work in the streets. I stop the cars if they didn't follow the road rules. I like my job.
4. Hello. My name is Saeed. I work for the newspapers and the magazines. I collect information and write articles for them.
5. Hello. My name is Hamad. I work on the planning. I design buildings and draw maps for the houses. I like my job.

LISTENING 2 *You are going to hear a text about **Ali 's trip to Musandam twice.** First time, listen only. Second time, listen , write and check the answers. Listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

Last month, Ali went to Musandam with his friends. On Friday morning, we first drove to Sohar and then straight to the borders of the UAE. We were talking and making jokes all the way. When we entered the UAE, we decided to have our breakfast. We took the breakfast and had it by the sea. The scene was marvelous. Then we continued our trip until we reached Dibba which is one of Musandam's cities. There's only a mountains road to reach Khasab from Dibba. Therefore, we stopped to take our lunch and some other things with us. Khasab is about 110 kilometers from Dibba. We drove through the mountains and it was extremely an interesting experience for me. I enjoyed all the way and we had our lunch in the middle of the road. Later on, we reached Khasab and spent that night in one of the hotels there. The next day, we decided to have a voyage and saw lots of dolphins. I was very happy to have this trip and I'll repeat it very soon.

THE END OF THE LISTENING

Listening Script

LISTENING 1

You are going to hear five people speaking twice. **Where are they talking?**
First time, listen only. Second time, listen and for each item, shade in the bubble
○ under the correct option.

1. Hello , may I have two sweet popcorn , two strawberry juice and one nachos, I am in a hurry the film is about to start.
2. I think the price of this t-shirt is better in the next shop. After we finish we will go together, I also need to buy some shoes for my young brother.
3. Would you turn the volume up, I like this cartoon . My mother will bring us some sandwiches while we are watching T.V.
4. Be careful Salma, it's better to play that see-saw . I think this one is broken and not save.
5. Hello doctor I had a terrible toothache since yesterday. I can't eat well and I didn't take any pills.

LISTENING 2

You are going to hear a text about **a car accident** twice. First time, listen only.
Second time, listen and for each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).

A few years ago, I had a very dangerous accident when I was on the way to my office. A lot of people were going to work. Suddenly, a lorry braked close behind my car. I stopped because I saw a boy running in front of my car. I was driving straight along the road. I stopped just in front of the boy, but the large lorry hit the back of my car. My car was turned upside down. Luckily, I wasn't hurt, but my car was badly damaged. The policemen came and helped me get out of my car. It was the most dangerous accident I've ever had in my life .Since that time; I decided not to drive a car forever. I decided to go anywhere on foot.

THE END OF THE LISTENING