

كل ما يحتاجه الطالب في جميع الصفوف من أوراق عمل واختبارات ومذكرات, يجده هنا في الروابط التالية لأفضل مواقع المناهج السعودية :

القناة الرسمية لموقع المناهج السعودية

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Unit one

1. Grammar

1. Time clause: الجملة الزمنية

****Connectors: روابط** { After; before; As soon as أن بمجرد; As لأن; Since, When عندما .. }

1. **When they died**, they sank غاصت to the bottom of the sea.

Or they sank to the bottom of the sea **when they died**.

Time clause: When they died

Main clause: they sank to the bottom of the sea.

2. The last Roman army was defeated. Arabic replaced Latin.

"Join using: After..."

3. The Muslims advanced to the north. They were met by the Roman soldiers. "Use: As"

4. The children all want to do different jobs when they grow up. "Change the order"

5. Muslims went to Persia. They introduced Islam there. "Join"

2. Passive with Modals الأفعال الناقصة

Passive: مفعول + can be + P.P.

Will \ would سوف

should ينبغي أن

can \ could? يستطيع

May \ might ربما

= ought to

must لا بد + be + P.P.

S. M.V. V.

O.

1. They must remove يزيل unwanted substances الشوائب at a refinery. "Passive"

Unwanted substances must be removed at a refinery.

2. Scientists can examine يفحص likely places. الأماكن المحتمل "Change into passive"

3. They ought to look at geological maps. "Begin with: Geological maps"

4. They will take crude oil to the refinery. "Passive"

Crude oil.....

5. Oil will.....to a refinery.

a. take

b. took

c. taken

d. be taken

2. Vocabulary

1. The passage

1. The first paragraph:

****How is oil formed? كيف يتكون النفط؟**

a. When tiny صغير animals and plants died, they sank to the bottom of the sea and rotted. تتحلل

b. They were covered تغطيتها by rocks which pushed تدفعها them deep into earth.

c. The chemistry كيمياء of these animals and plants changed.

{Hydrogen and carbon came together and made hydrocarbons }

2. The second paragraph:

****How is oil found? كيف يعثر على النفط؟**

{Modern technology must be used as it isn't easy to find oil under the earth's surface.} سطح

a. Satellite pictures help to make geological maps. خرائط جيولوجية

These maps show rock structures. تراكيب الصخور

b. When **vibrations** اهتزازات are made by **explosions** انفجارات, they can be **measured** تقاس by special instruments.

The **shapes** أشكال, **sizes** أحجام and **types** أنواع of rocks under the ground are shown.

3. The third paragraph:

****Where may oil be found? أين يمكن أن يوجد النفط؟**

{ a. deep under the sea.

b. under the desert

c. under the ice and snow

****To be sure that there is oil:**

{ **Special drills** الحفارات must go deep underground and **extract** تستخرج **samples** عينات **of the earth.** }

****If there are oil and gas, the drills bring them up.**

4. The fourth paragraph:

****Where does crude oil go after it comes out of the ground?**

a. Crude oil and gas are mixed **with** بمختلط solids, liquids and gases.

b. These unwanted substances الشوائب must be **removed** تزال at a refinery مصفاة to use oil and gas.

c. **Refineries** المصافي produce تنتج pure substances مواد صافية such as petrol and butane gas.

5. The fifth paragraph:

****What do all oil products contain?**

علام تحتوي المنتجات النفطية؟

“Hydrocarbons”

2. Word study

1. deep	=	far down	عميق
2. extract	=	take out; pull out	يستخرج
3. include	=	treat يعامل as a part of	يشمل
4. liquid	=	one form of a substance	سائل
5. solid	=	one form of a substance	جامد صلب
6. likely	=	probable	محتمل
7. method	=	a way of doing something	طريقة
8. process	=	a series of steps that produce a change	عملية
9. toy	=	a thing made for children to play with	لعبة
10. Symbol	=	a picture means more than it shows.	رمز شعار
11. Unwanted	=	not wanted	غير مرغوب

3. Multiple choices:

1. The house was destroyed by the gas.....

a. explosion

b. rock

c. refinery

d. butane

2. Houses are safer if they are built on.....

a. refinery

b. butane

c. rock

d. crude oil

3. People who go camping often have containers of.....to cook with.

a. explosion

b. butane

c. refinery

d. crude oil

4. There is more.....under Saudi Arabia than anywhere else in the world.

a. explosion

b. butane

c. refinery

d. crude oil

5. Various oil products are made at a.....

a. explosion

b. rock

c. refinery

d. butane

6. You can stand in the sea here. It isn't too.....

a. tiny

b. deep

c. geological

d. pure

7. If fruit juice has got other liquids in it, it isn't.....
- a. tiny b. deep c. geological d. pure
8. Rocks are shown under the ground on.....maps.
- a. pure b. geological c. likely d. deep
9. Before examinations, pupils often ask teachers about.....questions.
- a. pure b. geological c. likely d. deep
10. The earth is.....compared with the sun.
- a. tiny b. deep c. geological d. pure
11. If you tried to grow a plant on the moon, it would.....
- a. sink b. remove c. extract d. die
12. If you throw a rock into water, it will.....
- a. sink b. remove c. extract d. die
13. Before a dentist can repair your teeth, he usually has to.....into them.
- a. sink b. remove c. drill d. die
14. It is a Middle Eastern **custom** to.....your shoes when entering a house.
- a. sink b. remove c. extract d. die
15. We usually read something in order to.....some information from it.
- a. sink b. remove c. extract d. die

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The Reader

****Choose the correct answer in the following sentences:**

1. **Displays** means..... يعرض
- a. sells b. covers c. designs d. shows
2. **Complex** means.....
- a. small b. made of many parts c. complete d. operated by one company
3. **An Exhibition** is a place where things are.....
- a. shown b. drilling is done c. a company operates d. videos are sold
4. **Precise** means.....
- a. exact b. approximate c. long d. modern
5. **Items** are.....
- a. people b. gases c. things d. animals
6. What is the opposite of **present**?
- a. unwilling b. absent c. comfortable d. dead
7. **Origins** are.....
- a. uses b. parts c. beginnings d. problems
8. **Petroleum products** are.....
- a. rocks b. devices c. oil products d. explorers
9. **Devices** are.....
- a. vibrations b. men who look for oil c. a kind of drilling equipment d. machines & instruments
10. Something which is **on show** is.....
- a. created b. supplied c. sold d. displayed
11. **Consumers** are people who.....
- a. drive tankers b. go on journeys c. use things d. talk about things
12. Aramco Exhibit was **designed** for
- a. adults b. children c. young people d. young & old people

13. How much of the motorbike would be left?
a. a lot b. not much c. nothing d. all of it
14. The whole system of **transportation** from oil well to the consumers.....
a. explosions b. magnets c. pipe lines d. satellites
15. Aramco has also been interested in.....
a. the treatment of sea water b. space exploration
c. producing motorbikes d. building shopping centers

{ medicine الدواء – agriculture الزراعة - education التعليم – electrical power – the treatment of seawater معالجة الماء }

Questions with their answers:

1. What is more fun than looking at an airplane?
Getting into it and operating its controls.
2. Why are the commentaries تعليقات on the displays العروض in Arabic and English?
To make them easier for everyone to understand.
3. What did Al Biruni believe?
He believed that a large part of the Arabian Peninsula had been under the sea at some time in the past.
4. What do aspirin, tyres كفريات السيارة and fertilizer السماد have in common?
They all contain hydrocarbons.
5. What happens to crude oil and natural gas after they come out of the ground?
They go to the refinery.
6. Which parts of a motorbike contain petroleum products?
All parts of the motorbike.
7. Saudi Aramco has had other interests beside oil and gas. Name three of these?
Medicine, agriculture, education

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Writing paragraphs

40th St,
 Al Safa Dist,
 Jeddah,
 Saudi Arabia.
 20\ 2\ 1429

Dear Amr,

I'd like to tell you about the story of natural gas. Gas is found in the ground. It is extracted from the ground by drilling. First, photographs of likely places are taken from airplanes and information about them is received from satellites. Then, geological maps and rocks from the area are examined by scientists. After explosions are made on the earth's surface, vibrations are measured by special instruments. Next, drills are used to extract samples of rocks and to bring natural gas to the surface. As soon as gas is taken in pipes to a refinery, unwanted substances are removed there. Finally, pure gas, such as butane, is produced.

With best wishes

Yours,
 Ali

Unit two
A. Grammar

1. Present perfect passive

مجهول المضارع التام

Active: معلوم

have \ has + P.P.

Passive: مجهول

have \ has been + P.P.

1. They **have built** a new mosque. "Passive"
A new mosque has been built.
2. The boys have broken the mirror. "Passive" "break – broke – broken"
The mirror
3. We have defeated their team. "Passive"
.....
4. The government has enlarged that university. "Begin with: That university....."
.....

****Choose the correct answer:**

1. A new road.....by our company.
a. has built b. have built c. have been built d. has been built
2. Our mistakes have.....by our teacher.
a. corrected b. has corrected c. been corrected d. correct
3. The mail has.....by this machine.
a. been sorted b. have sorted c. sorted d. sort

2. A. Who \ which \ that

الذي \ التي

1. These are the trainees **who** study in this building. "Shorten"
These are the trainees studying in this building.
2. The man **who** I saw was Turkish. "Take out: who"
The man I saw was Turkish.
3. The human body is like a machine **that** is moving and working all the time. "Shorten"
.....

B. Who \ which \ that +

{ is – are – was – were + P.P. }

مجهول

"Shorten"

"take out: who"

Who \ which \ that + is – are – was – were {حذف}

و نقتصر على التصريف الثالث

1. The book **which** was written by Khalid is very interesting. "Shorten the clause"
The book written by Khalid is very interesting.
2. The system, **which** is managed by the SPE, has grown a lot in a short time. "Take out: which"
.....
3. The postal services, that are handled by the SPE, have increased nine times. "Shorten"
.....
4. KSU, which was founded in 1957, is the oldest one in K.S.A. "Shorten"
.....

B. Vocabulary

1. The passage

1. The first paragraph:

****What was wrong with the postal service before 1932?**

ما المشكلة؟

There was no national postal service.

2. The second paragraph:

1. The advanced postal system has been developed in Saudi Arabia.
2. This system, managed by the Saudi Post Establishment "SPE", has grown a lot in a short time.
3. **How much has the mail increased since 1970?**
The quantity of mail, handled by the postal service, has increased **nine times** since 1970.

3. The third paragraph:

1. **Computerized sorting machines** handle 30, 000 letters per hour.
 2. **Over 600 post offices** provide postal services to about 4,000 towns and villages.
 3. **Postal code system** helps to speed delivery.
- **How long does it take for a letter posted in a foreign country to reach Riyadh?**
From three to five days.

4. The fourth paragraph:

4. An express mail service البريد الممتاز

****How many foreign countries can you send express mail to?**

To the U.S.A. and more than 35 countries in Asia, Europe and Africa.

5. The fifth paragraph:

5. Electronic mail

****How long does it take for electronic mail to reach the receiver?** مستقبل الرسالة

In seconds via شبكة الإتصالات الاسلكية telecommunications network عن طريق

2. Word study

1. express	=	going quickly; sent quickly	سريع
2. limited	=	small; not very large	محدود
3. process "v."	=	treat \ deal with \ handle	يتعامل مع
4. reach	=	get to; arrive at	يصل إلي
5. tele___	=	far	بعيد
6. unify – unified	=	to make into one	يوحد
7. via	=	by; through	من خلال \ عن طريق

C. Multiple choices:

**** Choose the correct answer in the following sentences:**

- Instruments for talking to people far away are called.....
a. code b. items c. telephones d. telecommunication
- A postal..... is a part of the address on most letters.
a. code b. items c. telephones d. telecommunication
- Sending or receiving information from far away is known as.....
a. code b. items c. telephones d. telecommunication
- There are 27.....in your list.
a. code b. items c. telephones d. telecommunication
- Faisal wants to.....his photo so that it is very large. يكبر
a. sort b. enlarge c. reach d. manage
- Nowadays, large machines.....letters to send them to different parts of K.S.A. يفرز
a. sort b. enlarge c. reach d. manage
- Teachers must know how to.....children. يدير \ يروض
a. sort b. enlarge c. reach d. manage
- We canwith foreign countries by mail or by phone. يتصل بـ
a. sort b. enlarge c. communicate d. manage
- Letters.....my mailbox by 10 a.m. every day. تصل إلي
a. sort b. enlarge c. reach d. manage
- Some people want Europe to become.....like the United States. موحدة
a. electronic b. unified c. via d. limited
- The news didn't reach me directly. It cameKhalid. عن طريق \ من خلال
a. electronic b. unified c. via d. limited

12. His Arabic is very..... He knows only a few words. محدودة
- a. electronic b. unified c. via d. limited
13. My.....calculator الآلة الحاسبة is much faster at mathematics than I am.
- a. electronic b. unified c. via d. limited
14. If you fly from Riyadh to the east coast, you need aflight; not an **international** one. داخلية
- a. efficient b. domestic c. in common d. system
15. If a person can't speak or see, he finds it very difficult to..... يتصل بـ
- a. link b. handle c. communicate d. sorters
16. Mr. Al Ali has a very.....secretary. He does his job extremely well. كفاءة
- a. efficient b. domestic c. in common d. system
17. The people or machines that put letters into groups to go to different parts of Saudi Arabia or the world are called..... آلات لفرز الخطابات
- a. efficient b. domestic c. in common d. sorters

4. The Reader

****Choose the correct answer in the following sentences:**

1. The.....had the first communications network in the history of communications.
- a. Byzantines b. Persians c. Egyptians d. Chinese
2. What was changed at the post houses of the barid?
- a. the animals & the riders b. the donkeys & carts
c. letters & parcels d. the rooms and the stables
3. In the 19th century AD. A letter from Cairo to Damascus used to take.....
- a. six days b. four days c. one week d. five weeks
4. Each Indian messenger on foot had to run.....
- a. 4 to 6 miles b. 50 miles c. a third of a mile d. one mile
5. The Indian messenger in their tents prepared to leave when they.....
- a. saw another messenger b. got the letter
c. saw the stick d. heard the sound of bells
6. The chain of watchtowers was built.....
- a. from Syria to Egypt b. from Iraq to Syria
c. to send one message d. to cross the Euphrates
7. Some rulers tried to develop other ways of communicating because the messengers.....
- a. were too slow b. often stole the letters
c. were vulnerable to attack by enemies d. became lazy
8. The Mongols
- a. were defeated by the Mamluks b. never reached Iraq
c. defeated the Mamluks in Iraq d. reached Cairo
9. Who thought of tying plums to the pigeons' legs?
- a. the sultan b. the caliph c. the vizier d. the postmaster
10. Plums are a kind of.....
- a. a bird b. parcel c. fruit d. transportation
11. A third of a mile is.....
- a. three miles b. 1/3 mile c. the third mile d. 3/8 mile
12. BC means.....
- a. Born in Canada b. Built in Cairo c. Before Christ d. Below China
13. A stable is.....
- a. a person who rides camels b. a part of an empire
c. a place where messengers can sleep d. a building where camels and horses can sleep
14. Hire means.....
- a. to bring a massage b. to pay some to do something
c. to travel by caravan d. to send special messages

15. A **Sultan** is a kind of
- a. caravan b. service c. message d. ruler
16. **Conquer** means.....
- a. to defeat and rule b. to come and help c. to look after d. to improve
-

Questions

- Name six early **civilizations** that had postal systems.
a. Egyptian b. Persian c. Chinese
d. Roman e. Byzantine f. Greek
- What did the Islamic state **الدولة الإسلامية** of the ninth century **القرن الـ 9 AD** call its postal service?
Diwan Al barid.
- In the ninth century AD, how long did it take for a letter to go from Cairo to Spain?
One week
- Why did the Muslims rulers of India use messengers on foot? **الرسول على الأقدام?**
These were often faster than the mailmen on camels.
- Name two other things Muslim rulers used the barid for.
a. fruit b. drinking water

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Unit three

A. Grammar

1. Reported Speech الكلام المبلغ عن الغير

a. Statement جملة خبرية

b. question السؤال

e.g.: He said, "I am happy to be with you."

"Report"

1. فعل القول

a. said.....said

b. said to.....told

2. "الأقواس".....تُحذف.....{that}... توضع

3. الفاعل:

a. noun يظل كما هو

b. ضمير فاعل:

1. IHe \ She

2. WeThey

3. You.....He \ She \ They \ I

4. He.....he

5. She.....she

6. They.....they

7. It.....it

تغير الضمائر حسب المعنى

4. الزمن

1. am \ is \ are.....was \ were حسب المفرد والجمع

2. was \ were.....had been

3. have \ has.....had

4. {التصريف 2 ماضي بسيط}.....{التصريف 1 ماضٍ بسيط} {V. 1 التصريف \ V. + ~s `es}.....{التصريف 2 ماضي بسيط}

- play \ plays.....played - write \ writes.....wrote

5. الماضي البسيط.....ماضي تام {had + P.P.}

wrote.....had written

studied.....had studied

drove...had driven

5. تحويلات إضافية

a. this.....that

b. here.....there

c. today.....that day

d. yesterday.....the day before

e. these.....those

6. ضمائر المفعول

- me.....him \ her
- us.....them
- you.....him \ her \ them \ me
- him.....him
- her.....her
- them.....them
- it.....it

7. صفات الملكية

- my.....his \ her
- our.....their
- your.....his \ her \ their \ my
- his.....his
- her.....her
- their.....their
- its.....its

**Exercises:

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- He said, "I am happy to be a tea taster." ذواق للشاي
.....
- He said, "I am the youngest tea taster with my company." شركة \ رفقة
.....
- He said, "The tea is always harvested by women." يحصد
.....
- He said, "The women only collect the top two leaves from each plant." يجمع
.....
- He said, "I tasted one hundred kinds of tea yesterday."
.....
- He said, "I have not started work yet."
.....
- He said, "I like tea." "It is the most refreshing drink I know."
..... and added that أن وأضاف أن
{Know – knew – known يعرف}
Say – said – said يقول

2. اربط Combine \ Join القاعدة الثانية

عند وجود سؤالين

1. ابدأ بالسؤال الثاني
2. أداة استفهام ان وجدت | if : الربط
3. الفاعل أولا
4. Verb

a. فعل مساعد موجودx مقص : is he \implies he is \ will they \implies they will
e.g.: Is he making coffee? Can you tell me? "Join"

Can you tell me if he is making coffee?

e.g.: Will they develop a new kind of tea? Who knows? "Combine"

Who knows.....?

b. - Do.....? تحذف وتكمل الجملة

- Does.....? V+ ~ es \ s تحذف ويضاف

- Did.....? تحذف ويأتي بالتصريف الثاني للفعل

e.g.: How does a taster decide يقرر which tea to choose? Who can tell? "Combine"

e.g.: Did an American ship win the clipper race one year? Do you know? "Join"

"win - won - won"

**Exercises: Join the following two questions:

1. When did the clipper race take place? حدث Can you tell me? "take - took - taken"
2. Will the next development التطور be soon? Do you know? "If"
3. What does that symbol رمز represent? Do you understand?
4. Did The Cutty Sark have record? الرقم القياسي Can you remember? "If"

2. Vocabulary

A. Word Study

1. achieve = يحقق | ينجز = do something successfully.
2. belief = اعتقاد = 1. Something that's believed 2. opinion رأي
3. compete = يتنافس = try to beat others.
- competition منافسة "n."
- competitor متنافس "n" = the person who competes.
4. harvest محصول "n" = the collecting الجمع by farmers from fields. الحقول
5. One another بعضهم البعض = each other.
6. Performance أداء | تمثيل "n" = the way الطريقة someone does his work.
- perform يؤدي "v" = do one's work بالعمل
7. record رقم قياسي "n" = the best result أفضل نتيجة in an event في أي حدث
8. represent ينوب عن "v" = speak for \ stand in the place of
9. responsible for مسؤول عن = in charge of
10. selection اختيار "n" = choice
- select يختار "v" = choose
11. silk الحرير "n" = a thread خيط used to make beautiful cloth جميل.
12. Would rather يفضل أن = would like to do

B. Multiple choices:

2. Choose the correct answer in the following sentences:

1. I knew from his.....that he was from the Far East. جنوب شرق آسيا "مظهر"
a. award b. choice c. appearance d. taster
2. Do you want to talk or read? It's your..... "اختيار"
a. award b. choice c. appearance d. taster
3. The.....for "Best student" was given to Nadia. It was a dictionary. "مكافأة"
a. award b. choice c. appearance d. belief
4. It is my.....the tea is the most refreshing drink in the world. "رأي"
a. award b. choice c. appearance d. belief

5. Most children love to.....in games. "يتنافس"
- a. compete b. achieve c. represent d. succeed
6. Two of my friends will.....our school in the TV quiz show. "يمثلوا"
- a. compete b. achieve c. represent d. succeed
7. We hope that we.....good results جيدة نتائج in the school leaving exams. "يحقق"
- a. compete b. achieve c. represent d. succeed
8. With hard work, we can.....in getting a good mark. "ينجح في"
- a. compete b. achieve c. represent d. succeed
9. The farmers are very happy with this year's wheat القمح..... They love more. "محصول"
- a. harvest b. record c. beverage d. selection
10. They worked hard but their.....in the exam was poor. ضعيف "الأداء"
- a. harvest b. record c. beverage d. performance
11. Hot chocolate is my favourite bedtime..... It helps me sleep. "شراب"
- a. harvest b. record c. beverage d. selection
12. Before going on holiday, you pack يربط a.....of your clothes. "اختيار"
- a. harvest b. record c. beverage d. selection
13. Al-Aziziyah in Libya has the.....for the hottest place in the world with a temperature of 58 C.
- a. harvest b. record c. beverage d. selection
14. Who is.....for polluting the atmosphere تلويث الغلاف الجوي? "مسؤول عن"
- a. international b. silk c. one another d. responsible
15. Many people eat junk food; I.....have a balanced diet وجبة متكاملة.
- a. international b. silk c. one another d. would rather
16. Hundreds of years ago, Arabs and Romans fought against..... "بعضهم البعض"
- a. international b. silk c. one another d. responsible
17. He is antraveller. He travels all over the world. "عالمي"
- a. international b. silk c. one another d. responsible
18. Ahlam's wedding dress was made from the best Chinese.....
- a. international b. silk c. one another d. responsible

c. The passage

Tea

The first paragraph

- a. The Chinese believe that their emperor discovered tea 5, 000 years ago.

He was responsible for the world-wide custom of drinking tea.

- b. He discovered by chance.

_When he was boiling his drinking water, some leaves الأوراق from a nearby plant fell into it.

_He felt that the drink had been refreshing منعش, had made him feel good and helped him stay awake.

The second paragraph:

- a. Tea is grown يزرع in several من العديد hot, rainy regions. مناطق "climate" مناخ

- b. Tea is a mixture خليط of three basic types:

_Cyclone tea "from Sri Lanka" is chosen for its flavor مذاق

_Indian tea is for its strength قوة

_African tea is selected for its colour and appearance. المظهر

The Third paragraph:

- a. The biggest tea drinkers in the world are the British.

- b. The companies used to race يتسابق to deliver توصل the first tea harvest للشاي of the year to London.

_Tea ships used to compete with one another every year.

_Ships representing different countries took part in this race. شاركت في هذا السباق

_The ship which won received تتال a special award, usually cash.

The fourth paragraph:

- a. Many people would rather tea bags than loose tea.

- b. The first tea bags were made from silk in the past by Thomas Sullivan.

- c. Tea bags are now made of a special kind of paper.

Unit four

Grammar

1. Although.....من بالرغم

Although clause "فقرة بالرغم من"

e.g.: They speak Turkish. They are Chinese.

"Join: Although"

Although they speak Turkish, they are Chinese.

{Although clause}

{Main clause}

= They are Chinese **although** they speak Turkish.

Exercises:

1. China is distant. بعيدة News of Islam soon reached it. "Join using: Although"
Although China is distant, news of Islam soon reached it.
2. The messenger refused رفض to bow ينحني to the emperor. He was not killed. "Join: Although"
.....
3. The messenger was allowed سمح له to live. The normal punishment العقاب العادي was death. "Join: although"
.....
4. The Muslims **defeated** هزموا the Roman army **although** It was big. "Change the order"
Although the Roman army was big, the Muslims defeated it.
5. Although junk food looks very attractive جذاب, it isn't good for you. "Choose"
The underlined clause is.....
a. main clause b. time clause c. Although clause d. Purpose clause

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2. Purpose clause الفقرة الغرضية

- | | |
|---|---|
| a.الجملة الأولى.....so that | المصدر + V. inf. + can \ could + الفاعل + لكي |
| b.الجملة الأولى.....to \ in order to | + V. Inf. + لكي |

1. You must work hard **to pass** يجتاز your exams. "Join: so that"
You must work hard **so that you can** pass your exams.
2. You must train يتدرب hard **in order to** become a good runner. عداء "Use: so that"
You must train hard so that you can become a good runner.
3. He is in Makkah **so that he can do** Al Hajj. "Choose"
The underlined clause is.....
a. Time clause b. Purpose clause c. Although clause d. Main clause
4. You should eat healthy food so that you don't get fat. "Use: in order to"
You should eat healthy food in order **not** to كيفا get fat.
5. Our bodies need food to get energy. "Join: so that"
.....
6. Hamad **observed** لاحظ his father **in order to** learn how to farm. "Use: so that"
.....
7. **The ozone layer** must be kept **in order to** protect تحمي the earth from the ultraviolet rays. "Use: so that"
.....
8. Some people compete تنافس **in order to** beat world record. الرقم القياسي "Join: so that"
.....

B. Vocabulary

1. The passage

Muslims in China

1. The first paragraph:

- a) How and when did Islam reach China?

Islam reached distant China by sea and by land less than twenty years after the prophet's death.

- b) Although the Arab messenger refused to bow to the Chinese emperor, he wasn't killed.
c) The Chinese emperor feared what might happen if that messenger was killed.
d) After the large Chinese force had been defeated, thousands of Muslims entered China and settled there.

2. The second paragraph:

- a. Islam is the religion of at least 15 million Chinese spread all over China.
b. Some of them have a Chinese appearance and speak a Chinese language.
c. Others look altogether different and speak languages from Persia, Turkey and Central Asia.
d. Many of them still live the same kinds of lives as their ancestors. "They drive their herds into mountains in summer and return into their valleys in winter."
e. Some of them have become wealthy farmers.
f. Others have moved to cities.

3. The third paragraph:

- a. How many mosques are there in China?

There are hundreds of mosques in China.

- b. The oldest mosque is the Grand Mosque in Xian.

- From the outside, it doesn't look a mosque, but it's one.

- There is a dome and a minaret from which prayers are called by the muezzins.

- There are fountains where believers perform their ablutions.

- c. Do Chinese Muslims have religious freedom?

Yes, they do. "They have been free to practice their religion without any problems."

2. Word Study

1. Death	"n"	الموت	= end of life.
dead	"adj."	ميت	= not alive غير حي
2. Fear	"v"	يخاف	= be afraid of "am – is – are \ was – were \ been"
fear	"n"	الخوف	He fears the next exams. = He is afraid of the next exam.
3. fine			
4. Force		a. healthy علي ما يرام \ صحي	b. valuable قيم
5. free "adj."		a. strength \ power قوة	b. army الجيش
6. Lead \ led \ led		a. allowed to do something حر	b. cost nothing مجاني
7. such as		a. Guided يرشد \ يفود	b. directed يوجه
8. Supposed to		= for example علي سبيل المثال	
9. wealthy		= expected to because of duty.	مفترض أن
		= rich	غني \ ثري

3. Multiple choices:

1. Sometimes people wash themselves in a.....
a. voice b. death c. fountain d. minaret نافورة
2. The.....on that mosque is over 35 meters high.
a. voice b. death c. fountain d. minaret منارة
3. Diseases (أمراض) can cause early.....in living things.
a. voice b. death c. fountain d. minaret وفاة
4. My grandfather has a loud (عال)..... Everyone can hear him very clearly.
a. voice b. death c. fountain d. minaret صوت

5. Ali has to do **extra work** **عمل زيادة** as a.....for not doing his homework. عقاب
a. voice b. death c. fountain d. punishment
6. Adel is a **farmer**, but he also **owns** **يمتلك** aof camels. قطيع
a. herd b. insult c. ancestor d. victory
7. Our **team beat** **هزم** last year's winners 4-0. It was a great..... انتصار
a. herd b. insult c. ancestor d. victory
8. I'm having **أواجهه**.....with this exercise. It wasn't easy. صعوبة
a. herd b. insult c. difficulty d. victory
9. He said I was a **slow runner** **عداء بطى**. That's the biggest..... إهانة
a. herd b. insult c. ancestor d. victory
10. My most famous.....was a local **ruler** **حاكم**. He lived about 100 years ago. جد أعلى
a. herd b. insult c. ancestor d. victory
11. It's a custom in **Japan** to..... to people when meeting them. تتحني
a. fear b. drive c. die d. bow
12. Most **insects** **الحشرات**.....when they are sprayed with insecticides. تموت
a. fear b. drive c. die d. bow
13. Some people.....**wild** **متوحشة** **animals** and run away from them. يخاف
a. fear b. drive c. die d. bow
14. My **parents** **الوالدين** want to move to another city and.....there. يستقروا
a. fear b. settle c. die d. bow
15. In winter, they.....their **sheep** **الأغنام** into **valleys**. **الأودية**. يقود
a. fear b. drive c. die d. bow
16. **CFCS** are **still produced** **ما زالت تنتج**.....they are known to destroy **تمدر** ozone. بالرغم من
a. although b. all over c. close to d. altogether
17. Najran is not on the **border** **الحدود** with Yemen, but it's.....it. بالقرب منها
a. although b. all over c. close to d. altogether
18. All Muslims are.....do Al Hajj at least once in their lives. مفروض علي
a. although b. all over c. close to d. supposed to
19. Although wood and **metal** **المعدن** are.....**different**, they are both used for building. تماما
a. although b. all over c. close to d. altogether
20. Today, Muslims can be found **يوجد**.....**the world**. في جميع
a. although b. all over c. close to d. altogether
21. In the holidays, you are.....to **make use of** **تستغل** your time. حر
a. proud b. such as c. wealthy d. free
22. South America is a.....**continent** **قارة**. It is far from here. بعيدة
a. proud b. distant c. wealthy d. free
23. He is a very.....man. He has a lot of money. ثري
a. proud b. such as c. wealthy d. free
24. It's good to eat some fruit,an orange or an apple, every day. مثل
a. proud b. such as c. wealthy d. free
25. Hatim's father was very.....when Hatim got **top** marks in the exam. فخور
a. proud b. such as c. wealthy d. free

The Reader

****Choose the correct answer in the following sentences:**

1. Ibn Battuta grew up in.....
a. Makkah b. Morocco
c. The Arabian peninsula d. Egypt
2. We know about Ibn Battuta's travels because.....wrote about them.
a. Uzbek Khan b. travelling companion
c. the Sultan of India d. he "Ibn Battuta"

3. Where did Uzbek Khan's people have their mosques and shops?
 - a. on their wagons
 - b. in Samarkand
 - c. near the Tigris Euphrates
 - d. in the desert
4. Why did Ibn Battuta's companions have to lift him onto his horse?
 - a. He was wearing too many clothes
 - b. He was too tired
 - c. He was very sick
 - d. He was so cold that he couldn't move
5. Ibn Battuta and his companions used.....to help camels walk through the snow.
 - a. thick socks
 - b. animal-skin boot
 - c. heavy mats
 - d. saddles
6. In Delhi, Ibn Battuta.....
 - a. was very rich and generous
 - b. became a judge
 - c. was surrounded by soldiers
 - d. was not happy
7. What happened to Ibn Battuta as soon as he left Delhi?
 - a. he became very homesick
 - b. He met Uzbek Khan
 - c. He was robbed
 - d. His boat sank
8. Ibn Battuta hoped to sail to China on a Chinese boat, but it.....
 - a. sank
 - b. was captured by pirates
 - c. sailed to the Maldiv islands
 - d. was destroyed in a storm

Questions & answers

1. **Where was Ibn Battuta's first journey to?** إلى أين كانت أول رحلة لـ ابن بطوطة؟
To Makkah for pilgrimage.
2. **Were the tents up or down when Uzbek Khan's soldiers and followers travelled?**
The tents were up as they travelled.
3. **Why was Ibn Battuta stuck in Afghanistan?** لما ظل ابن بطوطة في أفغانستان؟
Because of the winter storms.
4. **How was Muhammad Tughlaq generous?'** كيف كان محمد تغلق سخيا؟
He used to throw gold and silver coins among the people when he entered the capital on his elephant.
5. **Who helped Ibn Battuta after thieves had robbed him?** من ساعد ابن بطوطة بعد سرقة اللصوص له؟
A local Muslim
6. **Why didn't Ibn Battuta sail to China?** لما لم يبحر ابن بطوطة إلى الصين؟
Because the Chinese boat sailed without him.
7. **How long did it take to travel through Hang chow?** كم كانت تستغرق الرحلة في مدينة هانجشو؟
It took three days to journey through Hangchow.
8. **Who wrote down Ibn Battuta's story as he told it?** من دون قصة ابن بطوطة كما حكاها؟
The Sultan of Fez had Ibn Battuta dictate his story to his secretary.

Unit Five

A. Grammar

1. Questions that expect Yes"

{Tag Question}

السؤال المذيل

{?ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد \ ناقصجمله.....}

{I \ we \ you \ they \ he \ she \ it}

1. فعل مساعد موجود في الجملة

a. الجملة الأولى مثبتة.....المذيل منفي

والإجابة بـ Yes,

1. is.....isn't
isn't.....is
2. are.....aren't
aren'tare
3. was.....wasn't
wasn't.....was
4. were.....weren't
weren't.....were
5. have.....haven't
haven't.....have
6. has.....hasn't
hasn't.....has

b. الجملة الأولى منفية.....المذيل مثبت

والإجابة بـ No,

1. There is a supermarket near here,.....?
Yes, there is.
2. Supermarkets are really convenient,.....?
Yes, they are
3. The first supermarkets were small,.....?
.....
4. I've told you this before ,.....?
.....
5. In cold climates, they could light fires,.....?
.....

2. فعل مساعد غير موجود في الجملة

1. **V 1 التصريف...don't+ ضمير فاعل ?
don't.....do + ضمير فاعل ?
2. **V ~s\ ~es...doesn't + ضمير فاعل ?
doesn't.....does + ضمير فاعل ?
3. V. 2 التصريف.....didn't+ ضمير فاعل ?
didn't.....did + ضمير فاعل ?

1. You come from this area,.....?
Yes, I do
2. You come from the United States,.....?
3. You like ice cream,.....?
.....
4. You come from Pakistan,.....?
.....
5. He sells shoes,.....?
.....
6. He lives there,.....?
7. The car costs a lot,.....?
.....

Exercises:

1. A. You work for the radio,.....? "Ask & answer"
B.
2. A. He extracts teeth,.....? "Tag question"
B.
3. A. I feel hot,? "do I – did I – don't I – didn't I" "Choose"
B. Yes, you do.
4. A. Shestories, doesn't she? "tell – told – tells – doesn't tell" "Choose"
B. Yes, she does.
5. A. They.....the roof, don't they? "support – supports – supported – supporting"
B. Yes, they do.
6. A. It kills pests,.....? "Ask & answer"
B.
7. A. It "grow" fast, doesn't it? "Correct"
B. Yes, it does.
8. A. They fly to Europe,.....? "Ask & answer"
B.

B. Polite Request الطلب المؤدب

هل تمنع في....؟! Would you mind + V. ~ing?

Answers:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. No. Not at all. | لا أمانع علي الإطلاق |
| 2. No. Of course not. | بالطبع لا أمانع. |
| 3. No. I'll be happy to. | لا سأكون مسرورا لذلك |

Exercises:

- A. Would you mind “answer” some questions? “Correct”
B. No. Not at all.
- A. Would you mindthe lights off? B. No. Of course not. “Choose”
a. turn b. turned c. turning d. turns
- A. Would you mind opening the window?
B. “Write your answer”
- A. Would you mind “practice” spelling with me? “Correct”
B. No. Not at all.

C. Nouns used as adjectives "أسماء تستخدم كصفات"

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Car park | \ | shopping centre | \ | market street |
| 2. Meat market | \ | fish market | \ | prayer time |

Exercise:

- What kind of park is it? A car park \ a park for cars
- What do we call
a. an advertisement on television?
b. soup with vegetables?
c. a book for studying history?
d. a ticket for travelling on a plane?
e. a watch that we wear on our wrist?
f. a store that sells shoes?
g. coats for winter?
h. thobes which are worn in summer?

B. Vocabulary

1. The passage

1. **The 1st paragraph:**

“a scene we can see in street markets, meat market, and fish market and in a small shop full of tinned goods”

- Shoppers** walk through the street markets to choose their fruit and vegetables
 - They give their choices to the **shopkeeper** and he weighs **يوزن** them on an old brass scales and gives them change **الباقي** from an old wooden drawer.
 - all the time he talks to friends and other customers **زيانن** and advertising **يعلن عن** his goods loudly.
 - These scenes are part of Saudi Arabia’s tradition: **تراث المملكة العربية السعودية: “a well-known way of life.”**
- The 2nd paragraph:** “The scene has changed everywhere in the kingdom”
 - The **appearance** **ظهور** of the huge supermarkets shows the changes in Saudi life **more clearly**.
 - Customers step through the entrance of these huge supermarkets and immediately see thousands of products
 - They are full of food from all over the world.

3. The 3rd paragraph: "The workers"

- They come from all over the world, too. {Filipino, Bangladeshi and Indian employees} موظفين
- They help customers, put food on the shelves الأرفف and **operate** يشغل the check-out counters. الكاشيرات
- All Saudi, American, German and British managers مديرين work together.

4. The 4th Paragraph:

- The owners ملاك think these huge supermarkets continue to be successful ناجحة.
- Prices stay down because of التنافس the competition بسبب among the supermarkets.

- What makes supermarkets very convenient? مناسبة \ ملائمة

- Most Saudi families live in cities and have cars.
- Large car parks and one-stop shopping are a must ضرورة for the supermarkets.
- They have become shopping centers. مراكز للتسوق.
- smaller, specialized shops have been built around their car parks.
- Supermarkets also sell **traditional, local foods as well as** international products. منتجات عالمية.

2. Word Study

1. Beef	=	meat we get from a cow or a bull .	اللحم البقري
2. Brass	=	a yellow metal معدن made by mixing copper نحاس الأصفر and zinc. نحاس أصفر	
3. Drawer	=	a part of a piece of furniture moves in or out and used for storing تخزين things. الدرج	
4. Entrance	=	the place where you enter the building. مدخل	
5. Far East	=	Southeast of Asia جنوب شرق آسيا	
6. Freeze – froze – frozen	=	to make something as cold as ice. يتجمد	
7. Freezer	=	a machine for freezing food ثلاجة	
8. Lamb	=	a. a young sheep خروف صغير \ meat we get from a young sheep اللحم الضاني	
9. Prefer \ preferred	=	like something more يفضل	
10. Price	=	the cost السعر	
11. Similar	=	of the same kind متشابه	
12. Veal	=	the meat we get from a calf عجل لحم العجل	

3. Multiple choices:

- You will find the **ice** for your soft drinks in the.....
a. car park b. freezer c. entrance d. drawer
- The.....to the **Ka'aba** is a golden door.
a. car park b. freezer c. entrance d. drawer
- The.....is big enough for 500 vehicles. مركبة
a. car park b. freezer c. entrance d. drawer
- We keep the knives and forks in the top.....of the **kitchen** table.
a. car park b. freezer c. entrance d. drawer
- Those two boys are very..... They are both about **1 meter 75**, and have black hair and brown eyes.
a. tinned b. well-known c. similar d. brass
- Is that box made of **gold** or.....?
a. tinned b. well-known c. similar d. brass
- Ahmad Al Ali is a.....**TV interviewer** مذيع. People often recognize him in the street.
a. tinned b. well-known c. similar d. brass
- Is that fruit **fresh**, or is it.....
a. tinned b. well-known c. similar d. brass
- When we walked through the door, we saw a very happy..... Faisal and his father had met again after ten years.
a. advertisement b. scene c. price d. special offer
- The **TV**.....says that this **toothpaste** معجون أسنان is very good, but it isn't really.
a. advertisement b. scene c. price d. special offer
- What's the.....of a plane ticket from Riyadh to Jeddah?
a. advertisement b. scene c. price d. special offer

12. This soft drink was very **cheap** because it was on.....
 a. advertisement b. scene c. price d. special offer
13. The **smell of fish** will.....all the **cats** in the area.
 a. attract b. advertise c. freeze d. prefer
14. Have you seen those **posters** ملصقات? They.....German cars.
 a. attract b. advertise c. freeze d. prefer
15. Which do you.....? **Tea or coffee**.
 a. attract b. advertise c. freeze d. prefer
16. It is so **cold** I think the **river** will.....
 a. attract b. advertise c. freeze d. prefer

D. The Reader

****Choose the correct answer in the following:**

1. In the Tripoli bazaar, what was unusual about the master engraver?
 a. He was very old b. He was the size of a camel
 c. He was only twelve years old d. His hands were very small
2. The passage says that **Westerners** don't understand.....
 a. fixed prices b. bargaining
 c. price tags d. craft parades
3. Parades عروض like the one **de Thevenot** saw were.....
 a. very expensive b. very common
 c. very unusual d. against the law
4. **De Thevenot** didn't see anyin the **parades** عروض in Aleppo حلب.
 a. coffee sellers b. gardeners
 c. gold smiths d. typewriter repairmen مصلي الآلات الكاتبة
5. One reason why **trade** التجارة increased in the early Muslim world that.....
 a. coins were standardized وحدات العملات b. bazaars became larger
 c. there were many parades d. there were more crafts
6. Westerners like Middle Eastern bazaars because they can.....
 a. see what they are buying b. talk to the merchants
 c. walk through the shops d. touch the merchandise
7. The writer mentions the **Cairo bazaar** because.....
 a. it had so many parades b. it's the oldest one of all
 c. it had so many crafts d. it no longer exists
8. In the bazaars, the workers of any craft were usually.....
 a. near the mosque b. in one shop together
 c. in many areas d. in one area
9. The writer thinks that the groupings of **craftsmen** تجمعات الحرفيين.....
 a. were a good idea b. were a bad idea
 c. helped spread Islam d. kept prices too high

Questions

1. **Name three reasons why Westerners are fascinated by منبهرين bazaar.**
 a. Bazaars are always colourful and beautiful.
 b. The merchants are more interesting than their merchandise. بضائع
 c. Shoppers are usually free to handle يلمس \ يمسك the goods.
2. **What did a young traveller see in Aleppo in Syria in 1664?**
 He saw a parade عرض of craftsmen from the suq in Aleppo.
3. **Give two reasons why the locations موقع of bazaars make sense أهمية?**
 a. Most of them are in the centre of the city. So, people can get to them easily.
 b. There are natural locations for certain trades like bookshops and stationers. قرطاسية.

Unit six
Grammar
A. Connectors الروابط

1. **and** "و" للتوافق
You **and** I are friends. Speak loudly **and** clearly. They came **and** we all watched TV.
2. **Too.** "أيضا" وتأتي في نهاية الجملة الثانية المثبتة وقبلها.
The quality of drinking water was poor. It was scarce, **too**.
People's health was poor. Diseases spread quickly, **too**.
3. **also** "أيضا" لربط الجمل المثبتة
The doctors observed people's diseases. They experimented with new medicines, **also**.
The doctors observed people's diseases. **Also**, they experimented with new medicines.
The doctors observed people's diseases. **They also** experimented with new medicines.
"نهاية الجملة الثانية المثبتة"
"بداية الجملة الثانية المثبتة"
بعد فاعل الجملة الثانية
4. **not....either** "أيضا" "في النفي"
There **wasn't** much water. The quality **wasn't** good, **either**.
Local remedies **didn't** work. There **weren't** any hospitals, **either**.
"تأتي في نهاية الجملة الثانية المنفية"
5. **or** "أو" للاختيار
You can go by car. You can go by taxi. {You can go by car or by taxi.}
6. **but** "لكن للتناقض"
Ali is rich but he is unhappy.
The man is very late **but** he can still eat.
The food was good **but** cheap.
Flying is very enjoyable **but** expensive.

Exercises:

1. Umar has a beard. Hamad has a beard. "Join: too"
.....
2. Umar doesn't have a beard. Hamad doesn't have a beard. "Join: either"
.....
3. Umar has a beard. Hamad has a beard. "Join: also"
.....
4. The woman boiled some eggs. The woman fried some potatoes. "Join: too"
.....
5. The woman **didn't** boil any eggs. The woman **didn't** fry any potatoes. "Join: either"
.....
6. The woman boiled some eggs. The woman fried some potatoes. "Join: Also"
.....
7. He **doesn't** describe the most famous people. He **doesn't** describe the most powerful people. "Join: either"
.....
8. A tourist is a person who goes sightseeing. A tourist is a person who goes touring. "Join: or"
.....
9. Yasser is tall. Ahmad is taller than Yasser. "Join: but"
.....
10. You can eat some food with your fork. You can eat some food with your hands. "Join: or"
.....
11. Stone is natural. Steel is man-made. "Join: but"
.....
12. Ahmad wanted to travel to India. He couldn't get a visa. "Join: but"
.....

****Choose the correct answer in the following sentences:**

1. The drinking water was not good and it was scarce,.....
a. either b. but c. or d. too
2. There were diseases like leprosy البرص. Many people.....had eye diseases.
a. too b. either c. also d. but
3. The civilization الحضارة expanded اتسعت.....the Arabs learned from other countries.
a. and b. either c. too d. or
4. They couldn't read about medicine in Greek.....in Persian.
a. but b. or c. either d. too
5. The descriptions were written in a foreign language.....they were translated ترجمت in Arabic.
a. or b. either c. but d. too
6. There were **no** hospitals and there were **no** scientific cures علاج طبي,.....
a. and b. but c. and d. either
7. A student could study in Baghdad.....in Damascus.
a. or b. but c. too d. either
8. Talal **hasn't** had a bad disease and he **hasn't** been to hospital,.....
a. too b. or c. either d. or
9. Nowadays, doctors can **cure** يعالجوا a lot of diseases.....they can't cure them all.
a. or b. but c. too d. either
10. Khalid has a moustache شارب., Ahmad has a moustache.
a. too b. Also c. or d. either

B. Vocabulary

1. The passage

1. The 1st paragraph **“Before Islam”**

1. People's health was generally عموماً poor.
a. The quality جودة of drinking water wasn't good and it was scarce نادرة.
b. The supply مخزون of food was irregular غير منتظم.
c. Diseases الأمراض spread quickly in the hot climate المناخ and in the dust winds المتربة الرياح.
Malaria, smallpox, leprosy البرص and eye diseases, like trachoma الخثار and glaucoma الزرق, were the most common.
These diseases were carried by flies الذباب and mosquitoes. الباعوض
d. Local remedies العلاج بالأعشاب were given to those who were ill, but often they didn't work.
e. There were no hospitals.
2. A lot of new born babies الرضع didn't survive يعيش. Many of the adults المراهقين didn't live long, either.

2. The 2nd paragraph **“As their civilization الحضارة expanded اتسعت”**

1. The Arabs learned from the old Greek, Byzantine, Persian and Indian cultures. الثقافات
2. Information and ideas concerning المتعلقة health and medicine العلاج were translated into Arabic.
3. Such knowledge was available متاحة in a single language. “Arabic”
4. Arab doctors like Ar-Razi and Ibn Sina worked with these ideas scientifically. بأسلوب علمي.

How did Ibn Sina and Ar-Razi work with these ideas scientifically?

1. They observed لاحظوا people's illnesses. أمراض الناس.
2. They experimented جربوا with new medicines in order to cure لعلاج people.
3. They kept records احتفظوا بسجلات of the quantities الكميات they used and their effects تأثيراتها.
4. They recorded سجلوا their successes نجاحهم and their failures فشلهم.
5. Their methods are still ما زالت used today in hospitals.

3. The 3rd paragraph: **{Hospitals}**

1. The early hospitals were established أسست in the time of the early Arab caliphs خلفاء.
2. They were institutions مؤسسات that were run تدار privately أهلياً or by the government.
3. Their aims were to improve تحسين health, cure تعالج diseases and expand medical knowledge توسيع المعرفة الطبية.

- They attracted **محاضرات** students from hundreds of miles away because of their lectures and first-class libraries. المكتبات الدرجة الأولى \ الفخمة
- They achieved **حقت** the highest standards **المستويات** in Baghdad, Alexandria and Damascus.

4. The 4th paragraph:

- Arab medical achievements **الإنجازات الطبية** passed to Europe around the 17th century **القرن**.
- They were developed **تطورت** further in the west.
- In the 20th century **القرن**, the latest developments **التطورات** have been imported **دبت** into Arab world.

2. Word study

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--|
| 1. available | متوفر \ متاح | = able to be used, found, bought,...etc |
| 2. condition | حالة \ وضع | = the state something is in |
| 3. expand | يوسع | = make or grow larger |
| 4. failure | الفشل \ الرسوب | = the opposite of success النجاح |
| 5. fail | يفشل \ يرسب | = not pass لا يجتاز |
| 6. generally | عموما | = in general |
| 7. ill | مريض | = sick; not well |
| 8. illness | المرض | = sickness |
| 9. record "v." | يسجل | = write a description وصف of something. |
| record "n" | تسجيل \ سجل | |
| 10. scarce | نادر | = rare; difficult to find |
| 11. translate | يترجم | = put something said قيل or written كتب into another language. |

3. Multiple choices

- He had a great idea for building an **airplane**. Unfortunately **الأسوء الحظ** it didn't.....
a. record b. work c. fail d. expand
- The bus **company** **شركة** decided to..... So it bought 50 more buses.
a. record b. work c. fail d. expand
- That pupil will.....the test because he has been **absent** **غائب** a lot.
a. record b. work c. fail d. expand
- The government wants to.....a **clinic** **عيادة** for the treatment **لعلاج** of glaucoma.
a. record b. establish c. fail d. expand
- Teachers.....the names of pupils attending **يحضر** their **classes** **الحصص**.
a. record b. work c. fail d. expand
- The **view** **منظر** from my room is..... I can see the sea.
a. wrong with b. wonderful c. ill d. generally
- I know what's.....these **trousers** **بنطلون**. They are too short
a. wrong with b. wonderful c. ill d. generally
- When we go away on holiday, we.....take a **trip** **رحلة** to Asir.
a. wrong with b. wonderful c. ill d. generally
- There was an **article** **مقالة** in today's newspaper.....the **cost** **تكلفة** of food.
a. concerning b. wonderful c. ill d. generally
- Alan felt.....after lunch and had to see a doctor.
a. wrong with b. wonderful c. ill d. generally
- A.....**air ticket** **تذكرة الطيران** costs much more than the regular one.
a. scientifically b. first-class c. out of d. scarce
- After the football match, the **crowd** **الجمهور** came.....the **stadium** **الإستاد**.
a. scientifically b. first-class c. out of d. scarce
- Medicine** **الدواء** is made.....nowadays.
a. scientifically b. first-class c. out of d. scarce
- In the desert, water is often
a. scientifically b. first-class c. out of d. scarce
- You have to pay for **operations** **عمليات جراحية** if you have them done.....
a. scientifically b. first-class c. privately d. scarce

16. At universities, students **attend** يحضر.....to learn from their teachers.
a. lectures b. parties c. developments d. institutions
17. Recently, there have been many.....in **industry** الصناعة.
a. lectures b. parties c. developments d. institutions
18. Schools are.....for **education** للتعليم.
a. lectures b. parties c. developments d. institutions
19. People **invite** يدعو friends to their.....to enjoy themselves.
a. lectures b. parties c. developments d. institutions
20. The **weather**.....were so bad that the plane couldn't take off. أحوال الطقس
a. lectures b. parties c. developments d. conditions
21. Our.....will be one week old tomorrow.
a. illness b. baby c. progress d. quality
22. Our car is still in the **garage** الورشة. The mechanic has made no.....
a. illness b. baby c. progress d. quality
23. These plastic toys اللعب break very easily. They are poor.....
a. illness b. baby c. progress d. quality
24. People like to talk about their **success**; and not about their.....
a. failure b. baby c. progress d. quality
25. Ahmad soon **got better** تحسن after his.....
a. illness b. baby c. progress d. quality
-

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Paragraphs

****Write a Paragraph about:**

Gulf Supermarket

Name of store	Gulf Supermarket
Location	Dammam
Ownership	100 % Saudi
Size	1,400 square meters
Parking space	250 cars
Number of different items on the shelves	approximately 5,000
Number of different countries imported from	15 "including the Philippines and Thailand"
Opening hours	8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Specialties	has huge greengrocer's department

Gulf Supermarket

Gulf supermarket is in Dammam. Its ownership is 100 % Saudi. It is 1, 400 square meters. Its parking space is enough for 250 cars. The number of different items on the shelves is approximately 5,000. The number of different countries imported from is 15; including the Philippines and Thailand. It is open from 8:30 .m. to 10 p.m. The supermarket has huge greengrocer's department.

=====

****Write a paragraph about:**

How to make Arabic coffee

****You may use these guiding words:**

- Put green coffee beans into a roasting pan.
- Roast the beans until they become light brown.
- Grind the beans
- Boil some water
- Add the coffee and allow the mixture to boil again
- Add cardamom to taste.
- Remove from the heat and strain.
- Transfer to a brass or silver coffee pot for serving.

How to make Arabic coffee

To make Arabic coffee, put green coffee beans into a roasting pan **to** roast the beans until they become light brown. **Then**, grind the beans **and** boil some water. **Next**, add the coffee and allow the mixture to boil again. **Then**, add cardamom to taste. **After that**, remove from the heat and strain. **Finally**, transfer to a brass or silver coffee pot for serving.