


أهلاً أهلاً

جمعنا لكم مراجعة مسك نجوى مشرفة الانقلاش بينبع ،

مراجعة اميد | English
ويارب تفيدكم .

- دعواتكم لنا

قبل م ابدأ اعطيكم المراجعة ، اعتذر جداً
اذا فيه اشياء هو واضحه او تكون ناقصه
لان ذا الشيء اللي حصلناه بس وحيننا نفيدكم فيه ❤️ .



Book1 (R&W)

كل الكلمات معاكم و كلها تعرفون

هي **verb** ولا **noun**

1 | The Right Job for You

You are going to read a website for people who are looking for a job. Use the website to gather information and ideas for your own job.

PREVIEW THE READING

A. VOCABULARY Here are some words from Reading 1. Write each underlined word next to the correct definition.

1. He had a 30-year career as a doctor at City Hospital. ⁿ
2. We always plan our August vacation in June. We do it ^{+v} *دائمًا / usually / sometimes / never*
3. I wish you success in your new job. ⁿ
4. Good doctors have the skill to help sick people. ⁺ⁿ
5. The job center tries to match people and jobs so people can find a job. ^{+v} *مطابقة*
6. It is a difficult problem. I cannot solve it. ^{+v} *يحلها / يفتري*
7. They have new ideas all the time. They are very creative. ^{+v} *يبدعون أفكارًا*

- I have a difficult decision. Do I get a job or go to university? ⁿ *مقرون*
- plan (verb) to decide what you are going to do
- solve (verb) to find the answer to a problem
- match (verb) to put together two things that are similar
- decision (noun) a choice that you make
- career (noun) a job that you learn to do over many years



You are going to read interviews in a magazine. Use the interviews to gather information for your own job.

PREVIEW THE READING

A. VOCABULARY Here are some words from Reading 2. Write each underlined word next to the correct definition.

- company (noun) *شركة* a group of people who work together
- customer (noun) *عميل* a person who buys things from a shop or business
- event (noun) *حدث* something important that happens
- flexible (adjective) *مرن* able to change easily
- product (noun) *منتج* something that people buy
- regular (adjective) *منتظم* happening at the same time every day or week
- result (noun) *نتيجة* something that happens as a result of something else

Oxford 2000 keywords

1. Her success is the result of her hard work.
2. My hours are regular from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday through Thursday.
3. This job is different every day.

You are going to read a website with information and ideas for your U

PREVIEW THE READING

A. **VOCABULARY** Here are some definitions. Then complete e

- celebrate (verb) ^{يحتفل} to do something
international (adjective) ^{عالمية} between
market (noun) ^{سوق} a place where people
million (number) 1,000,000
neighborhood (noun) a part of a town
population (noun) the number of people
sights (noun) ^{مناظر سياحية} interesting places to visit

Oxford 2000 keywords

1. Many people buy vegetables
2. People from many different international city.

You are going to read a magazine article that tells the stories of the immigrants. Use the article to gather information and ideas for your Assignment.

PREVIEW THE READING

A. **VOCABULARY** Here are some words from Reading 2. Read the sentences. Then write each underlined word next to the correct definition.

1. I'm so excited. I have the opportunity to go to London this year.
2. John doesn't have any friends. He is lonely.
3. I work in a restaurant now, but I want to have my own restaurant.
4. Children need their parents to support them. They need food, love, and many other things.
5. One year is not enough. You need several years to make a new country.

6. Many people from Jamaica live in London. They have a large community there.

- a. support (verb) to help someone to live by giving things like money, a home, or food
- b. community (noun) a group of people who are together for example, because they have the same or background
- c. opportunity (noun) a chance to do something
- d. lonely (adjective) unhappy because you are not other people
- e. own (adjective) belonging to a particular person
- f. several (adjective) more than two but not many

B. Go online for more practice with the vocabulary.

ary
iew

you learned
d roots.
f the word
bene.
nary to
aning
at are
words
he root?

A. VOCABULARY Here are some sentences. Circle the answer that best matches the meaning of the underlined word.

1. In the summer I travel abroad to learn new languages and try new experiences.
a. to other countries *إلى دول أخرى*
b. in my country *في بلدي*
2. She has a good attitude about work. She believes work is important but it is not everything.
a. way of thinking *طريقة تفكير*
b. way of reading
3. Exercise has many benefits. You lose weight and get healthy.
a. bad results
b. good results *نتائج جيدة*

4. If you pay attention, you can discover new things every day.
a. forget about
b. learn about *اكتشف*
5. His trip to Turkey was a positive experience. He was happy he went.
a. bad
b. good *إيجابي*
6. On vacations, I connect with my family. We have fun together.
a. feel close to *أشعر بالاقتراب*
b. feel distant from
7. People come back from vacation more relaxed. Vacations reduce stress.
a. increase
b. lower *تقلل*

B. Go online for more practice with the vocabulary.

the first heading in the blog post and

A. VOCABULARY

paragraphs. Then write each underlined word next to

Toys Inc. is a small toy company. It produces beautiful wooden toys. There are 36 employees at Toys Inc. Most of the employees have special woodworking skills.

Toys Inc. competes with many other toy companies. Some times a year are very busy, and the employees work very long hours. They work an average of 50 hours a week. Recently, several employees left the company. They left because they were stressed by the long hours.

The company president wants to improve employees' experience at work. She believes employees are likely to work better when they take time to rest and relax. The president will write a new vacation policy so that more Toys Inc. employees take vacation from work.

1. Produces (verb) to make or grow something

1. Breathe deeply. It helps you relax.

2. I read at a slow rate. I read only a few words per minute.

3. She needs quiet to concentrate on her homework. focus on

4. Laughter has a good effect on your body and your health.

5. Eating healthy food and getting exercise can prevent many illnesses.

6. I want more laughter in my life. I want to increase how much I laugh.

7. Turn your phone off so you are not distracted during class time.

- a. Breathe (verb) to take in and let out air through your nose and mouth

- A. VOCABULARY** Here are some words. Then write each underlined word next to the correct definition.
- Many people like soccer. It is a popular sport. (شعبه (adj) = famous = well known)
 - World Cup soccer games are exciting. (مثير (adj) = interesting)
 - According to my friend, the team's new soccer player is really good. (وفقا لـ)
 - Please turn down the volume on the TV. It's too loud. (مستوى الصوت)
 - I don't notice what color most teams wear. (لا أنتبه = see)
 - That man looks familiar. I remember him from somewhere. (يبدو مألوف)
 - This shirt doesn't fit. Do you have a bigger one? (لا يناسب = match = suit)
 - I am a fan of basketball. I watch all the games. (محب)

PREVIEW THE R

A. VOCABULARY Here Then complete each s

- association (noun) a group of people (ارتباط)
- disorganized (adjective) not organized (غير منظم)
- form (verb) to start a group (يشكل)
- history (noun) things that happened in the past (تاريخ)
- invent (verb) to make or create something new (يبتكر)
- kick (verb) to hit a ball with your foot (يكس)
- similar (adjective) the same or almost the same (متشابه)
- tie (noun) when two teams have the same score (تعادل)

- My son and his friend... but they can't agree on...
- The score was 2-2. The

هنا صرہ قالت أهم شيء تعرفون
معنى كلمة **preview** و تحفظين
الخطوات التي تحت على شان هم
راح يجيبون وحده منهم بالخيارات
و تختارها

Reading Skill Previewing a text

Good readers **preview** a text (for example, an article, a website, or a story) before reading it. They look quickly at the text and its different parts. This helps them understand it. Here are some tips to help you preview.

- Read the **title**. The title is the name of the text.
- Read the **headings**. A heading is a short line of text. It tells what a section is about. Often there is a heading above each section.
- Look at any pictures and their **captions**. A caption is the text under the picture.

و هنا قالت مهم اللي هو يحدد لك
كلمات و تقولي هي **verb** ولا
noun

Vocabulary Skill Word forms

Some words are both **nouns** and **verbs**. They look the same, but they work differently in a sentence. A **noun** refers to a person, place, object, or idea. A **verb** refers to an action. Learning to use the same word in different forms helps build your vocabulary.

These words from Reading 1 and Reading 2 can be nouns or verbs.

Word	Noun	Verb
match	This job is a match for you.	My skills and interests match my career.
pay	I like my job, but the pay isn't very good.	They pay you every month.
plan	His plan is to go on vacation next month.	I plan activities for people in my office.
result	The result of his hard work is a good website.	Hard work results in success.
travel	I enjoy travel .	I travel a lot for my job.
work	There are many different kinds of work .	I work in a large hospital in the city.

Handwritten notes in Arabic:
 match - شغل - عمل - مهنة
 pay - أجر - راتب
 plan - خطة
 result - نتيجة
 travel - سفر
 work - عمل

Critical Thinking Tip

In Activity A, you have to label the word (or name) the word as a noun or a verb. Writing a label on examples is a good way to remember something you have learned.

A. Read the paragraph. Write **N** (noun) or **V** (verb) above each bold word.

I am a pilot. I like ^N my **work**. I need to be very careful. The ² **result** of bad decisions is sometimes terrible. My job is difficult, but the company ³ **pays** me very well. My job is also fun. I ⁴ **travel** all over the world.

B. Is the bold word a noun or a verb? Check (✓) Noun or verb.

	Noun	Verb
1. A doctor's work is never done.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. My father travels to many countries for his company.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A good career for you matches your worker type.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Carpenters see the results of their work every day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. What is your plan for your career?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

iQ ONLINE

C. Go online for more practice with word forms.

و قالت راح يجيكم سؤال تحدي
ال

main idea
topic sentence
supporting sentence
details
concluding sentence

WRITING

At the end of this unit, you will write a few sentences about a job that is right for you. Your sentences will include specific information from the readings and your own ideas.

مهارات كتابة

Writing Skill Writing a main idea and supporting sentences

A **main idea** is the big idea. For example:

My work is interesting.

Supporting sentences give more information about the main idea. For example:

I meet new people.

I learn about new products.

Supporting sentences often give details about the main idea. Be sure the supporting sentences connect to the main idea. For example:

Main idea: Construction workers need to be strong.

They work with big machines.

They lift heavy things.

They wear warm clothes. (NOT a supporting sentence)

A. Match the supporting sentences to each main idea.

Sometimes they sleep in their trucks.

They answer customers' questions.

They explain new products.

They make new computer programs.

They think of new solutions to old problems.

They travel long distances.

1. Main idea: Sales assistants need to speak English well.

Supporting sentence: They answer customers' questions.

Supporting sentence: _____

و تختلف طريقة السؤال، ممكن
يجيب لك نص و يقول لك الجملة
الأولى و الثالثة عبارة عن... أو
الجملة الثانية و الأخيرة عبارة
عن...

يعني أول ما تقرأ النص حدي
كل جملة أش نوعها بعدين أختاري
الصح

أهم شيء تعرفني أن الـ
topic sentence

هي نفسها الـ

**concluding
sentence** بس

باختلاف بعض الكلمات

أو يجيب لك نص كامل بس مو
كاتب الـ **concluding
sentence** (الخاتمة) فكيف

تعرفها؟

تشوفي أشببيه خيار بالـ **topic
sentence**

أو ممكن العكس

Scanned with CamScanner

و so و but ركزت عليها بعد

WRITING

UNIT OBJECTIVE

At the end of this unit, you will write about a place that changed with immigration. Your sentences will include specific information from the readings and your own ideas.

Writing Skill

Writing compound sentences with *but* and *so*

You can connect two simple sentences with *but* to give opposite or different information. Use a comma before *but*.

She is happy, but she misses home.

She likes the English language, but she doesn't like English weather.

You can connect two simple sentences with *so* when the second sentence is a result of the first sentence. Use a comma before *so*.

There were no jobs in his country, so he immigrated to the United States.

He doesn't speak English well, so he goes to English classes.

A. Complete each sentence with *but* or *so*.

1. She wanted to help her family back home, so she sent money every month.
2. He was a teacher in his native country, but he isn't a teacher in the United States.
3. There are great opportunities for immigrants, but there are also many problems.
4. There are many Indian immigrants in London, so there are many Indian restaurants in London.
5. London is an English city, but it is an international city, too.
6. He went to school in London, so he can speak English very well.

و صفحة 55 كلها نعرفها يعني
نعرف كيف نربط الكلمات و متى
تكون خطأ و متى تكون صح

Vocabulary Skill Modifying nouns

We often put two nouns together to form a **modifying noun**. The first noun describes the second noun. It acts like an adjective.

- classroom time = time in a classroom
- family needs = needs of a family
- summer vacation = vacation during the summer

Knowing how to use modifying nouns correctly increases your vocabulary and helps you sound more natural.

When a noun acts like an adjective, it cannot be plural.

- classroom time
- classroom~~s~~ time
- family needs
- families needs

A. Change each phrase into a modifying noun.

1. ~~experiences in~~ life = life experiences
2. ~~experience in~~ work = work experience
3. ~~time for~~ relaxation = _____
4. ~~time for~~ work = الوقت
5. ~~stress in~~ a job = _____
6. ~~stress in~~ families = stress familie
7. ~~vacation in~~ the summer = _____
8. ~~policy for~~ vacations = _____
9. ~~year of~~ school = _____
10. ~~schedule for~~ work = _____
11. ~~president of~~ a company = _____
12. ~~email from~~ work = _____

Pol → 11/1
ing → ✓

الكلية بالانجليزية

الانجليزية

والجدول صفحة 77 قالت مهم

Vocabulary Skill Parts of speech

When you see a word you don't know in a text, it helps to identify the part of speech of the word. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are examples of parts of speech. Knowing the part of speech helps you better understand the meaning and use of the word. If you aren't sure, you can find the part of speech for the vocabulary words in this book on the last page of each unit (in *Think Your Success*). You can also find the part of speech in a dictionary.

- noun (n.) a person, place, object, or idea *All tells funny jokes at dinner.*
- verb (v.) an action *All tells funny jokes at dinner.*
- adjective (adj.) describes a noun *All tells funny jokes at dinner.*
- adverb (adv.) describes an action *We all laugh loudly at his jokes.*

When you know the part of speech, you can use the word correctly in a sentence.

- ✓ *She laughs at my jokes.*
- X *She laughter at my jokes.*

Tip for Success

Write new vocabulary in a list. Include the part of speech and a definition for each word. Review the vocabulary list every day.

A. Read each sentence in the chart below. Write the part of speech of the underlined word. Then check your answers in a dictionary.

	Part of Speech
1. I feel <u>embarrassed</u> when I meet new people.	adjective →
2. <u>Laughter</u> stops anger.	adjective noun
3. <u>Laughter</u> protects you from some illnesses. <i>noun</i>	adjective verb →
4. We <u>breathe</u> differently when we laugh.	verb → v
5. Laughter has many healthy <u>effects</u> on the body.	noun
6. I <u>laugh</u> a lot with my friends.	verb
7. The <u>whole group</u> laughs together in a laughing exercise.	adjective
8. Laughter makes you breathe <u>quickly</u> .	adverb

و صفحة 103 كمان مهمة

D. Choose the best detail from the box for each supporting sentence in Activity C. Write the details on the lines in Activity C.

It's easy to play sports anywhere—in the park, on the street, or at school.
Skateboarding, for example, only started in the 1950s.
They can watch sports at home, at restaurants, or even on their phones.
People have played different forms of soccer for nearly 2,000 years.



E. Go online for more practice with writing supporting sentences and details.

Grammar Prepositions of location

The prepositions *on*, *in*, and *at* are **prepositions of location**. They describe where something or someone is.

• Use *in* with large areas such as continents and countries.

In Europe In China In Australia

• Use *in* with the meaning of "inside."

In a store In a box In a car

• Use *at* with these places.

at work at home at school

• Use *at* when talking about activities at places or businesses with names.

We went to a game at the new stadium.
Let's play tennis at the Royal Racket Club.

• Use *on* with roads.

on the street on the highway on Main Street

• Use *on* with most large forms of transportation.

on a plane on a ship on a train on a bus



Vocabulary Skill The prefix *un-*

A prefix is a letter or group of letters at the beginning of a word. A prefix changes the meaning of a word. You can build your vocabulary by using prefixes.

The prefix *un-* means "not." It gives an adjective the opposite meaning.

familiar → unfamiliar (not familiar)

Only some adjectives can use the prefix *un-*.

unlucky

unfast

If you are unsure, check a dictionary before adding *un-* to an adjective.

A. Only some of these words can use *un-*. Look in the dictionary and find the words that use *un-*. Write the word with its prefix on the line. Write *not + word* for the other words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. bored | <u>not bored</u> | 6. natural | _____ |
| 2. friendly | <u>unfriendly</u> | 7. quiet | <u>not</u> _____ |
| 3. happy | <u>unhappy</u> | 8. popular | _____ |
| 4. important | _____ | 9. similar | <u>not</u> _____ |
| 5. exciting | <u>un</u> _____ | 10. familiar | <u>un</u> _____ |

B. Write five sentences. Use adjectives from Activity A. Then read your sentences to a partner.

- Her job is not similar to mine
- He is unfrie
- _____
- _____
- _____



C. Go online for more practice with the prefix *un-*.

The World in a City

Page #

٢٣ ص

London

- 1 Do you plan to visit London? There are many English **sights** to see, but there are many **international** sights, sounds, and foods, too. London is a city with many different groups of people. In a visit to London, you see the world.

Population

اعني الإختيار ليس بالى عن الأرقام

- 2 The **population** of the city of London is about eight million. Over three million of these people are from other countries. In London, you can hear over 300 languages spoken.

a street in

The f
cour

what is
 The root of a word is the part of a word with the basic meaning.

lone alone lonely loneliness n

The root is *lone*, which means "without another person." The meaning of the words relates to this basic meaning. Learning roots can increase vocabulary and help you guess the meaning of a new word in a text.

A. These words from the unit have word roots (in bold). Match each root with its definition.

amake
 eib
 fac → move
 migra → where are you from?
 nat → C. U.S.A
 pop
 factory immigrate international population

Word Roots	Definitions
<u>c</u> 1. nat	a. people
<u>a</u> 2. pop	b. to do or make عمل الشيء
<u>b</u> 3. fac	c. to be <u>born</u> or come from
<u>d</u> 4. migra	d. to move

B. Here are more words with the same roots. Match each word with its definition.

Words	Definitions
<u>d</u> 1. emigrate	a. belonging to a place from <u>birth</u> المولد
<u>a</u> 2. native	b. to fill an area with people
<u>b</u> 3. populate	c. to make things using machines
<u>c</u> 4. manufacture	d. to leave your country for another country

It was cold.

We were at the museum.

They were from China.

- Here are some common irregular verbs with their simple past forms.

<i>buy</i>	<i>bought</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>came</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>
<i>get</i>	<i>got</i>
<i>go</i>	<i>went</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>

<i>know</i>	<i>knew</i>
<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>
<i>say</i>	<i>said</i>
<i>speak</i>	<i>spoke</i>
<i>take</i>	<i>took</i>

Negative forms of the simple past

- To form a negative statement, use *did + not* (or *didn't*) + the base form

ص ۳۶

وهنا قالت مهم ولازم كمان
تعرفون معنى كلمه
Restating

Skill Skimming for the main idea

تعريف
Skimming is reading a text quickly to find the main idea of articles online, in newspapers, or in magazines. They look at sections of the article to get the main idea. Then they decide to take more time to read the article carefully.

Skimming is useful when you want to get a quick idea of Here are some tips to help you skim for the main idea.

- Read the title.
- Read the headings of each section.

ص ٢٨

Like }
need }
want }

Noun
I need water
I like food.
She wants money.

to + v, I need to drink water
She like to eat.

She wants..... English.
Study - to Studying - Studied -
to study

My
his
our
your
their
Ahmed

23-10-2019

Verb

To + v

Can
Could
will + v
would
Should
must
may
might

S

I
He
She
it + (v.)
they
we
you
name
noun
Ahmed
Children

doit
doesit + v
didit

always
usually + v.
often
Sometimes
never

Noun

a
an + noun
the

adj + noun

a
an + adj + noun

My
his
her
our + noun
your
their

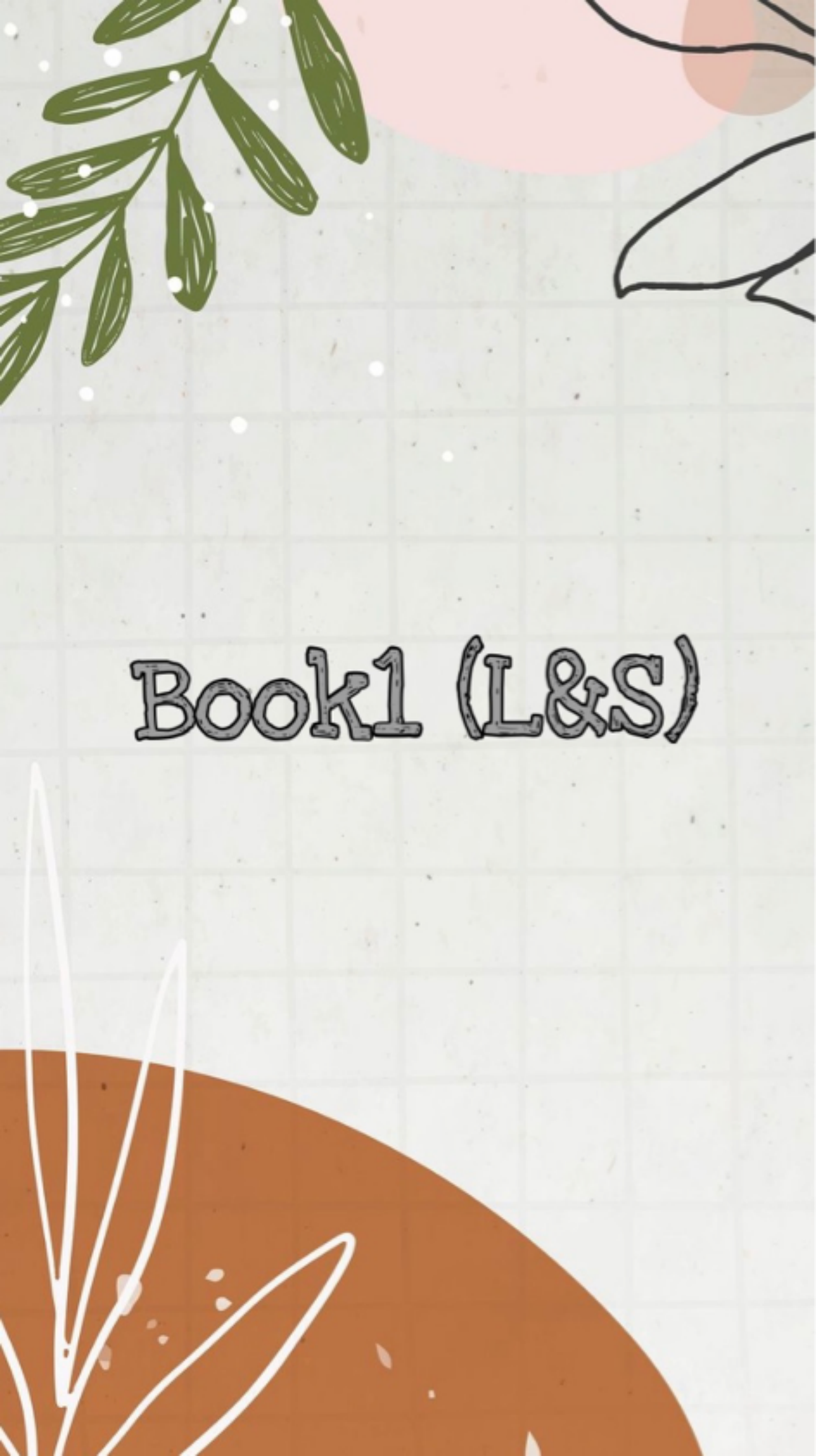
Ahmed's + noun

of
about

My Car matches
the job.

Which sentence has the word
"travel" as a noun?

- She can travel abroad.
- They want to travel.
- Her travel is interesting.
- I travel to London in summer.



Book1 (L&S)

رسالة محوِّلة

القواااعد كلها معنااا 🍎👍

١٠:٤٨ م

رسالة محوِّلة

و قالت راح يجي نفس السماعي اللي في
الكتاب

١٠:٤٨ م

رسالة محوِّلة

راح يكون في 6 أسئلة سماعي كل سؤال تسمعي
المقطع حقها مرتين متواصلة ماتقدي توقفيها،
فالأفضل تقرأي السؤال بعدها تسمعي

١٠:٤٨ م

رسالة محوِّلة

تقدروا تتدربوا عليه من الموقع 👍

١٠:٤٨ م

رسالة محوِّلة

في ال pronunciation قالت أهمم وحدة حقت
الوحدة الثالثة بعدها الوحدة الأولى

١٠:٤٨ م

He
She
it
Ahmed

vs

He goes to work
She plays tennis
It rains hard.

he
she
it

Negative

doesn't + V

He doesn't go to work.
- She doesn't play tennis.
- It doesn't rain hard.

I
They
we
you

vs

I watch TV.
They clean the house
we read at night
you cook food.

I
they
we
you

don't + V

I don't watch TV.
They don't clean the house.
We don't read at night.
You don't cook food.

I am happy. Are you happy?
He is nice → Is he nice?
We Ahmed and I [are, am, is] nice.

be
am + noun
is job
are name

Negative
am not
is not = isn't
are not = aren't

Is he/she/it a question?
Are they/we/you a question?

play
play
plays
I play
we play
you play
He plays
She plays
It plays
V₁

Which part show it is Countable

- Noun
- /.../

- Count

Which one is

Pronunciation

Part of speech

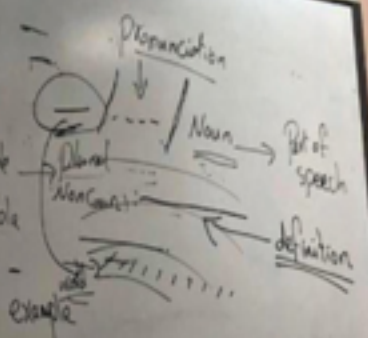
- Noun
- Countable

Definition

W- /.../

Example

to find-----



Which part show it is Countable

- Noun
- /.../

Count

Which one is

pronunciation

- Noun
- Countable

/.../

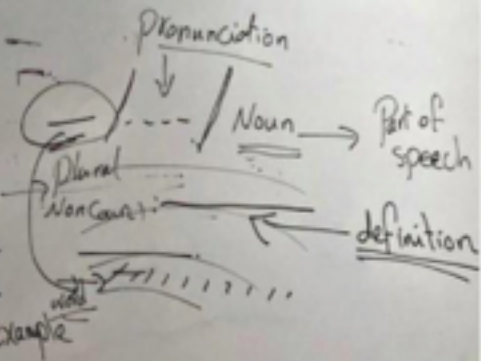
To find

Part of speech

Definition

example

Countable
Uncountable



goes to work
plays tennis
rains hard.

watch TV.

Clean the house
read at night
Cook food.

Question

Does ^{he}/_{she} / ^{it}
Do ^{you}/_{they} / ^{we}

Does he go to work?
Does she play tennis?
Does it rain hard?

Do you watch TV?
Do they clean ___?
Do we read at ___?
Do you cook food?

He doesn't [speaks speak speaking]
Ahmed and Sally [read reads reading] a story
Does he [watches watch watching] TV?

ذي الصفحتين قالت مهمه

Q WHAT YOU THINK

Discuss the questions in a group.

1. Why do people in the Middle East enjoy stand-up comedy? Do you think this type of humor is comical?
2. Do you like to watch comedy shows on TV or the Internet? Do you read comical books or novels? What kinds of shows or books do you think are funny?
3. Who are famous funny people from your country? Why do you think they are popular?

Listening Skill Listening for specific information

Listening for specific information means listening for the important details you need. We listen for specific information especially when we listen to news or weather reports, transportation schedules, and instructions.

Specific information includes details such as these.

- names of people or places
- numbers, dates, or times (See the Unit 3 Listening Skill, page 48.)
- events

ص ٦٩

A. Read the information below. Then listen to Listening 1 again and write the missing information.

1. Where the first comedy festival was held: Amman
2. What year it was held: 2008
توباروزنا اين
3. What other cities have comedy festivals: _____
4. How many cars Prince Waleed gave to comedians:
73
5. The name of the comedy festival in Cairo: _____

B. Listen to the information about Arab-American comedian Dean Obeidallah. Write the missing information.

Dean Obeidallah is an Arab American stand-up comedian. He was born in New Jersey in 1969. Now almost 50 years old, Obeidallah is one of the

for Success

my radio stations
t their radio shows
their websites.

iQ ONLINE

Note-taking Skill

ص ٧٠

قالت كل الكلمات معانا ولازم
تعرفون هي فعل اسم وصفه
وحال وهكذا

LISTENING 2 | What's Your Sense of Humor?

UNIT OBJECTIVE

You are going to listen to a guest speaker in a university lecture. In the lecture, he talks with the professor about people's sense of humor. As you listen to the lecture, gather information and ideas about who makes you laugh.

PREVIEW THE LISTENING

A. VOCABULARY Here are some words and phrases from Listening 2. Read the sentences. Circle the answer that best matches the meaning of each underlined word or phrase.

- Handwritten notes: *aa x n the*, *aa x n the*, *aa x n the*
- Sometimes it's difficult to communicate in another language.
 - to talk to people
 - to look at people
 - Do you think it's funny to make fun of other people?
 - to talk quietly to
 - to laugh at in an unkind way
 - Oh, no! I brought the wrong book to English class. This is my Spanish book.
 - incorrect
 - interesting
 - Some people don't like to show their feelings. They don't laugh or cry in front of other people.
 - emotions such as happiness and anger
 - personal information
 - Sometimes I don't understand jokes in English. I feel confused about what is funny.
 - to know what something means
 - to listen carefully to
 - Rei has a great sense of humor. She will probably laugh when I tell her the joke.
 - not really
 - almost certainly
 - Marisol is afraid to stand in front of an audience. She feels very nervous.
 - scared
 - happy
 - Close your eyes and imagine that you are at the beach.
 - to make a picture in your mind
 - to draw a picture on paper

iQ ONLINE

B. Go online for more practice with the vocabulary.

والمرادفات صفحة ٧٦ مهمه مره
 قالت تجي نفس الكتاب تقريبا،
 تقول مره مهمه من المرادفات
 تشوفين كل كلمه وايش تساوي
 اللي بالوردي وجنبها ايش تساوي

A. Read the sentences. Write a synonym from the box for each underlined word or phrase. You may use some synonyms more than once. Use your dictionary to help you.

famous funny huge laugh feelings

1. Did you read the book *James and the Giant Peach*? It's about an enormous peach.

enormous: = huge

2. My friend Tomás is hilarious. He always makes me laugh.

= hilarious: = funny = amusing

3. Charles Dickens started writing when he was a young boy. But he didn't become well known until he published his first novel.

well known: = famous

4. Poets often write about different emotions such as anger or excitement.

emotions: = feeling

5. Those two students are rude. They sit in the back of the class and giggle.

giggle: = laugh

6. Children often make silly faces to make other kids laugh.

silly: = funny

B. Look in the dictionary to find one more synonym for each word. Write a sentence with each new synonym.

1. Word: huge Synonym: = gigantic

x Sentence: His new house

2. Word: laugh Synonym: = chuckle

Sentence: _____

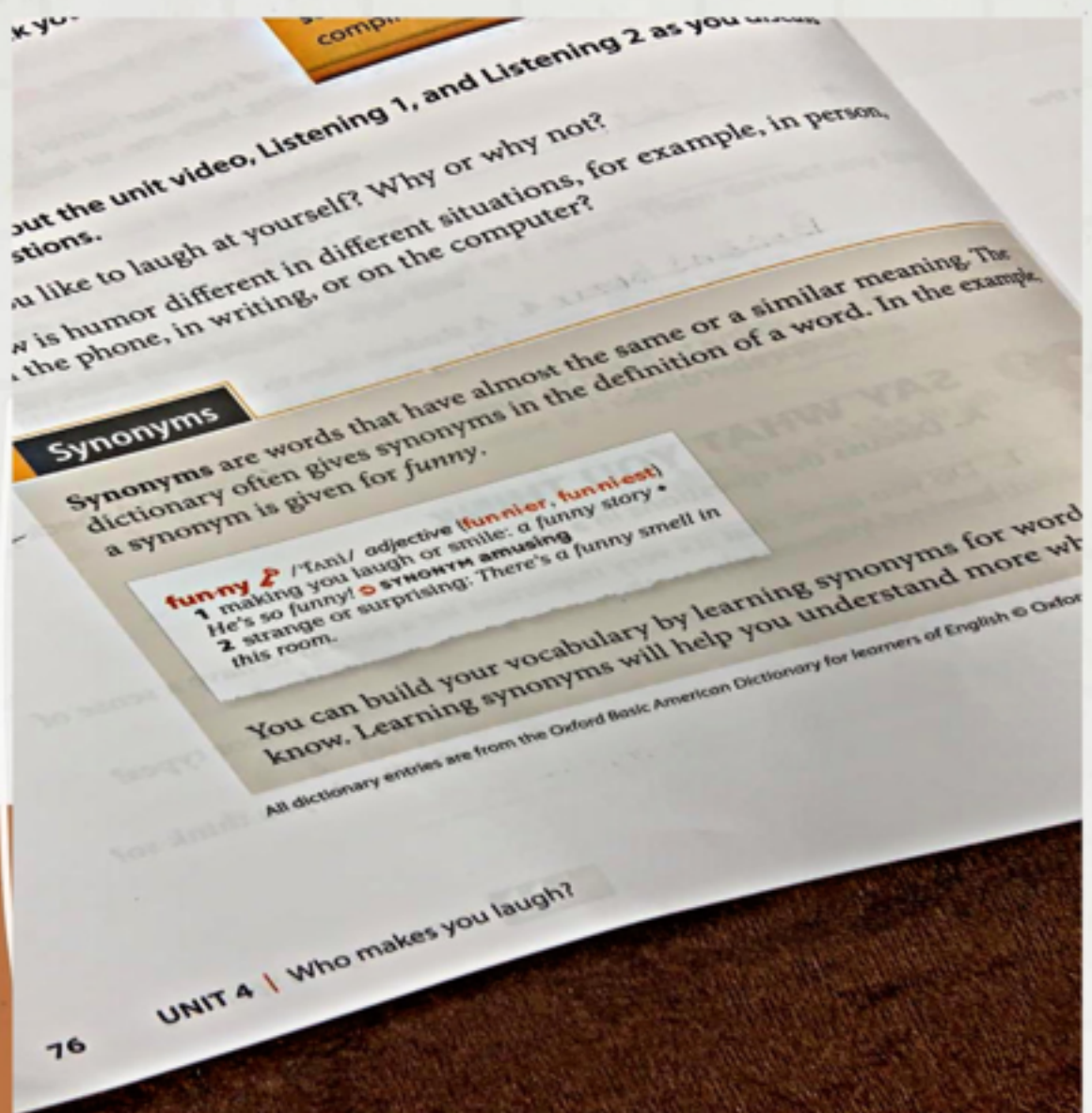
3. Word: funny Synonym: = amusing

Sentence: _____

C. Read your synonyms and sentences from Activity B to a partner.

D. Go online for more practice with synonyms.

قالت ذي من المرادفات مهم تعرفون
funny = amusing ان



والقاعده ص ٧٨ مهمه ، والامثله اللي بالوردي هي كتبتها معانا

The man T talked.

A. Complete these jokes with the simple present form of the verbs in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

الطبايع ايد بيده طيار
يكونوا التاليف

1. bring go order reply

- she enters the

A man and a woman go to a restaurant

Tom's, Nuno's light

for lunch. The woman orders a bowl of soup.

and --- a book

A few minutes later, the waiter bring the soup

Reading read

to the table. The man says, "Excuse me. Your finger

is in my wife's soup." The waiter reply, "Oh, that's OK.

reads

It isn't too hot."

2. answer ask be say think

- they open the door,

A man is at the doctor's office.

find the keys and

The doctor asks him, "What's the trouble?"

--- out.

you went go

The man answers, "I hurt everywhere. It hurts when

I touch my head. It hurts when I touch my leg, and it hurts when

The policeman asks
I told you to take it to the
policeman and says, "I did
to say we're going to the p



وذي مهمه ص ٨٠

ONLINE

- C. Go online for more practice using the simple present for informal narratives.
- D. Go online for the grammar expansion.

Grammar Expansion Simple present third-person -s/-es

The simple present third-person singular form of a regular verb ends in either *-s* or *-es*.

He eats a lot.

She washes her hands.

The pronunciation of this final sound depends on the sound at the end of the base verb. There are three possible sounds:

- The *-s* = /z/ when the sound is **voiced** (with sound). This includes all vowel sounds, and the consonants: /b/, /d/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /r/ (ring), /v/, /z/.
- The *-s* = /s/ when the sound is **unvoiced** (without sound), including /k/, /p/, and /t/.
- The *-s/-es* = /ɪz/ when the final sound is an *-s* or *-z* like sound, including /dʒ/ (judge), /ʃ/ (wish), /tʃ/ (watch), and /z/.

4 | Who makes you laugh?

Skill Using eye contact, tone of voice, and pause

When you tell a story or a joke, there are different ways to make it more interesting.

- 1. **Make eye contact** with the listener(s). This will help you connect with your audience and keep them interested.
- 2. **Use your voice** to express different feelings. This helps the listener(s) understand the feelings of the people in the story.
- 3. **Pause**—stop speaking for a moment—before you say the punch line (the end of a story or joke). This can help to make the ending a surprise.

Listen to the example.

The man touches the rabbit, and the rabbit bites him.

"Ouch!" he says. "You said your rabbit doesn't bite!"

surprised/angry tone of voice

The shopkeeper replies, "That isn't my rabbit!"

pause

وذي كمان ص ٨٣

- A. Listen to the joke. Underline the places where the speaker uses tone of voice. Draw an arrow (↑) where the speaker pauses.

A man is at the doctor's office. The doctor asks him, "What's the trouble?" The man answers, "I hurt everywhere. It hurts when I touch my head. It hurts when I touch my leg, and it hurts when I touch my arm." The doctor thinks for a moment. Then he says, "I know what's wrong. Your finger is broken!"

- B. Work with a partner. Read the joke in Activity A aloud. Practice making eye contact, using tone of voice, and pausing.

ذي مهمه واللي بالسهم حق الجزئيه ص ٩٢

Q SAY WHAT YOU THINK

Discuss the questions in a group.

1. Think about the lecture. What benefits do sports and exercise have on the body? What benefits do they have on the mind?
2. Do sports and exercise have any of these benefits in your life? Which ones?
3. What is one interesting thing you learned from the lecture?

Listening Skill Listening for signal words and phrases

In a lecture, speakers use special words and phrases to signal when they introduce a new topic. These words and phrases help you follow a lecture better.

You will hear different words and phrases in different parts of the lecture.

At the beginning: First, let's think about how sports are important.

The first important benefit of doing sports is that helps us stay healthy.

In the middle: The next thing I'll talk about is the history of sports.

In addition, watching sports can be good for us. Also, it's fun and relaxing.

At the end: The last/final topic is how sports bring people together.

Finally, when people have a favorite sports team, they feel like they are part of a group.

For Success

When you take notes, it's helpful to listen for words and phrases such as first, second, one, etc., and in addition. These words and phrases help you

A. Listen to these excerpts from Listening 1. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases you hear.

1. _____ of doing sports is that it helps us stay healthy. It's important for us to be active.
2. _____ important thing that sports do is bring people together. Playing a sport is a great way to make friends.
3. _____ watching sports can be good for us.

B. Work with a partner. Take turns reading your completed sentences from Activity A on page 92. Discuss any differences in your answers.

iQ ONLINE

C. Go online for more practice with listening for signal words and phrases.

الرتبه الاولاني بيديا في اوله و بيديا في اوله
First → next → Also, finally

LISTENING 2

Sports in Our Lives

UNIT OBJECTIVE

You are going to listen to four people talk about the importance of sports in their lives. As you listen to the conversation, gather information and ideas about why we enjoy sports.

PREVIEW THE LISTENING

A. VOCABULARY Here are some words from Listening 2. Read their definitions. Then complete each sentence below with the correct word.

- coach (noun) a sports trainer or instructor
- escape (verb) to get free from someone or something
- exciting (adjective) fun, causing you to feel a lot of energy
- forget (verb) to stop thinking about something; to not remember
- patient (adjective) able to stay calm when you are waiting or when you have problems
- protect (verb) to keep safe
- traditional (adjective) old, from a long time ago

Older 2000 keywords

1. When I have a lot of stress and I need to escape from my problems, I go on a long run.
2. Our basketball team has an excellent coach. He teaches us a lot of great skills.
3. Karate is a(n) traditional sport. It started many years ago in Japan.
4. I think basketball is the most exciting sport to watch. The players have to be very fast.

ذي القاعدة ص ٩٩ تقول مهمه
واللي بالوردي ملاحظاتها وامثلة
كتبتها معانا

... you speak, you will need to ask for and give opinio

Grammar Gerunds as subjects or objects

ving + v
= noun
subject

ing
المبتدأ
subi

▲ gerund is an -ing form of a verb that can take the place of a noun or pronoun. Because gerunds end in -ing, they may look like verbs, but they are not verbs. A gerund acts as a noun.

• Gerunds are often the **subject** of a sentence. Several verbs that express actions or states are commonly gerunds.

- Joining a sports team is a good way to make friends.
- Being part of a team can teach us important skills.

• Gerunds can also be the **object** (a noun or noun phrase that follows a verb) of a sentence. Many common verbs are followed by gerunds, such as avoid, discuss, dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, and prefer.

كلمة
ing بعد I

Going to university
is my dream
Being honest

- I like playing soccer with my friends.
- My sister enjoys swimming in the summer.
- Do you prefer exercising in a gym?
- I hate running long distances.

is important

iQ ONLINE Go online to watch the Skill Video.

she likes
Playing
she enjoyed
reading
she is discussing
going

A. Read the excerpts from Listening 2. Guess the missing gerunds. Then listen and complete the excerpts with the correct gerunds.

- This year, I joined the soccer team at my high school. _____ on a team is so much fun. The other players are great. I've made a lot of new friends already.
Our coach, Mr. Wells, teaches us a lot of new skills. We practice every day after school for two hours. _____ my skills makes me feel good about myself.

Football

مهمه زي نيهت عليها ص ١٠١

Do, Does, Did, Is, Are, Was, Were, Can, Could, Should, Have

Rising ← ^{تصعد}
Can you reply?

Pronunciation Intonation in questions

W/H
what
who
How
where
when
why

🔊
= Falling

Yes/No questions ask for an answer of yes or no. Yes/No questions have rising intonation at the end.

Listen and repeat these examples.

- Do you exercise every day?
- Do you and your family watch a lot of sports on TV?
- Are you going to the soccer game this weekend?

Information questions ask for information about who, what, why, when, where, how, or how often. Information questions have falling intonation at the end.

Listen and repeat these examples.

- When did you start playing baseball?
- Who is your favorite basketball team?
- How often do you go to a live sports game?

Questions of choice ask a person to choose between two things. Questions of choice have rising-falling intonation at the end.

Listen and repeat these examples.

- Which do you like better, soccer or baseball?
- Do you usually exercise alone or with friends?
- Do you prefer playing sports or watching sports?

A. Read the questions. What type of question is each one? Write Y/N (yes/no), I (information), or C (choice).

...ing tennis or baseball?

- the
enjoy
but we
mous
long
ming or
use a
ce.

Rising → ^{تصعد}
or
Falling ↓

which one has a falling intonation?

Intonation?
- is he good?
- what do you think?

ذي مهمه مهمه مره ص ١٠٢ تقول
يجيب مثلا **asking for**
opinions ويجيب تحتها اربع
خيارات وانتي تدورين اللي
تناسبها يعني تحفظين حقتها
اللي تحت عشان تعرفين تجاوبين

4 ONLINE

C. Go online for

ing Skill

Asking for and giving opinions

At school, at work, and in our daily lives, we often ask for and give opinions. Knowing common phrases can help you understand more easily and speak more naturally.

Asking for opinions

Use these phrases when you want to know someone's opinion.

- ★ What do you think of the Jets' new player?
- How do you feel about traditional sports?
- Do you think they will win the game?
- ★ I think Marco is the best player on the team. Don't you agree?

Giving your opinion

Use these phrases when you want to give your opinion.

- I think exercising in a gym is boring.
- I don't think this team is very good.
- I feel that more young people should join sports teams.
- In my opinion, the Red Sox are the best baseball team.

A. Read the topics in the box. Choose three topics and write a question for each. Use phrases from the Speaking Skill box above.

traditional sports

gyms

children and sports

the best soccer team from your country

the best athlete from your country