

وكالة الغوث الدولية

منطقة شرق غزة  
التعليمية

مجانية

المراجعة النهائية في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

للسنة ف التاسع

اعداد معلمي و مُعلمات

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## Unit (8): What if?

## Listening

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Listen to the following dialogue and answer the questions:

A. Listen and put (✓) or (×):

1. Rania Yousif doesn't have any idea about health care. ( )
2. She says, "We don't have a local health center in the community here." ( )
3. Mr. Tim Reece talks about education centre. ( )
4. He thinks they should spend money for a new sport centre. ( )

B. Choose the right answer:

1. Rania works as a (teacher - doctor - coach).
2. Mr. Tim thinks if they develop lots of (schools - hospitals - clubs), these will help to build a better, closer community.

## Speaking

Match "A" with "B":

1. Let's make lunch for our friends	4	He's ill in bed.
2. Do you ever cook back home?	3	No. Thank you. I don't need to learn.
3. It's nice to teach you some simple dishes.	1	It's a good idea.
4. What's wrong with your dad?	2	No. I don't.

## Reading

Sameera said that my parents have gone out, and I am looking after my young brothers and sisters this evening. What would I do if these things happened?

My little brother has accidentally poured some tomato juice down his shirt and stained it if that happened, first would I try to get rid of the stain with cold water and soap? Then, if that didn't work, I could use a gentle chemical cleaner or would I look for the most powerful chemical cleaner in the house and attack the stain with that? So, what's your advice?

### A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is Sameera looking after this evening?

She's looking after her young brothers and sisters.

2. What kind of juice has Sameera's brother poured down his shirt?

They poured some tomato juice.

### B. Put (✓) or (x):

1. Sameera is looking after her young brothers only. (X)

2. Her little brother has poured some tomato juice down his shirt. (✓)

### C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: search = look for strong = powerful

2. The opposite of: old \* young morning \* evening

3. The adverb of: accident: accidentally

4. The underlined words refer to: (My): Sameera (his): Sameera's brother

## External Reading

One day Reema was asked to look after her little sisters because her parents travelled to Canada. In the first evening, she wanted to make dinner for her sisters. While she was trying to heat the oil, the pan started burning, so she was in trouble, she couldn't do anything at first. But then she asked for a help. Her neighbor Mr. Ali turned off the cooker quickly and covered the pan, so he stopped burning. She thanks him a lot and promised not to forget the oil pan on the cooker again.

### A. Read and answer:

1. Where did Reema's parents travel?

They travelled to Canada.

2. What did she want to make for her sisters?

She wanted to make dinner.

3. Did Mr. Ali help her to stop burning?

Yes, he did.

### B. Complete the sentences from the text:

1. Reema was asked to look after her sisters because her parents travelled to Canada.

2. Her neighbor Mr. Ali helped her to stop burning.

### C. Choose the correct answer:

1. Reema wanted to make (breakfast - lunch - dinner) for her sisters.

2. She is looking after her (friends - neighbors - sisters).

### D. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: problem = trouble fast = quickly

2. The opposite of: finished × started remember × forget

3. The underlined words refer to: (her): Reema (he): Mr. Ali

## Word and Structure

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

cooker - materials - look after - clean - trouble - duty - burn

1. Don't play with matches or you'll burn yourself.
2. We cook and heat our food on the cooker.
3. I believe it's my duty to help the old and poor people.
4. I always help my friends who are in trouble.
5. Mother's always look after their babies.
6. You should clean your body to keep yourself healthy.
7. Coal, wood and metal are all natural materials.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. If you throw a stone in the sea, it (sinks - will sink - would sink) quickly.
2. If I were you, I (study - will study - would study) for the exam.
3. She will drink apple juice if she (am - is - was) thirsty.
4. If he is clever, he (becomes - will become - would become) a doctor.
5. If I had a lot of money, I (help - will help - would help) the poor.

C. Do as shown between brackets:

1. When you heat water, it will evaporate. evaporates (Correct)
2. If I were you, I would go to the dentist. (Use the correct form of the verb "Be")
3. cooker - doctor - teacher - engineer (Odd one out)
4. you - happened - would - that - do - What - if - ? (Re-arrange)  
What would happened if you do that?
5. I would buy a new villa if I had a million dollars. (Make a question)  
What would you buy if you had a million dollars?

D. Correct the underlined words:

1. If I am a princess, I would live in a palace. ( were )
2. If he had a car, he will arrive early. ( have )
3. If Hiba don't get up early, she will miss the bus. ( doesn't )
4. I will give money to poor people If I became rich. ( would )
5. If I fly to the USA, I would cross the Atlantic. ( flew )

## Writing

Use the notes in the table to write a paragraph about Sameera:

Name	Age	Live in	Looking after	Reason
Sameera	14	Gaza	Her little brothers and sister.	Her parents have gone out.

My friend is Sameera. She is 14 years old.

She lives in Gaza, she looks after her little brothers and sisters because her parents have gone out.



## Unit (9): Helping hands: making friends

### Listening

Listen to the following dialogue and answer the questions:

A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. The speakers are Hadeel and Aunt Nada. ( )
2. Sameera is staying opposite to Hadeel. ( )
3. Hadeel came to Sameera's house. ( )

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. The lunch was prepared by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Hadeel helped in preparing the \_\_\_\_\_.

Listen to another dialogue and complete the sentences:

1. A) I hear that you \_\_\_\_\_ to Oxfam. But what does it do?  
B) It's a big \_\_\_\_\_ that helps people in trouble round the world.
2. A) There seem to be a lot of natural \_\_\_\_\_ round the world  
B) Yes, for example that \_\_\_\_\_ in China after weeks of heavy rain.  
A) I remember. There were thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ who lost everything.

### Speaking

A. Match "A" with "B":

(A)		(B)
1. Could you give me the pen, please?	2	It's a pity
2. We have to stop chatting.	5	Please come through and have tea.
3. You want to talk to someone.	1	Yes, of course. Here you are.
4. You want someone to get into your house.	3	Excuse me.
5. You invite someone to have tea.	4	Please come in.

## B. Complete the dialogue:

looks busy - turn - opposite - Let's make - That's very hard - looking after

Aunt Nada: Let's make lunch for our neighbours, the Masri family.

Hadeel: Are they the family opposite?

Aunt Nada: Yes. How did you guess?

Hadeel: The daughter always looks busy. She goes shopping every day, and I often think maybe her mum isn't well.

Aunt Nada: Poor young! Sameera is looking after them.

Hadeel: That's very hard How does she do everything?

Aunt Nada: Well, the friends and neighbours are helping, and today it's my turn

## Reading

'At the end of the school week, we have a choice. We can do extra work in the library or sports or, like me, we can do voluntary work. We do projects which help the local community, and we recently finished one at a school for young children. It's a new playground, which we helped to build. We set up the new play equipment, and the children love it. That feels good, and we had lots of fun, too.'

## A. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

1. What projects can they do to help local community?

They can do voluntary work.

2. What project have they recently finished?

A new playground.

3. Do the children love their project? Yes, they do

## B. Finish the following sentences:

1. We can do extra work in the library.

2. We set up the new play ground and the children love it.

## C. Read and mark the sentences True (T) or False (F):

1. They do projects, which help the international community. (F)

2. They recently finished one at a school for old people. (F)

3. They helped to build a new playground with new equipment. (T)

4. The children love the project that feels good. (T)



D. Find from the passage:

1. The opposite of: international \* local old \* new
2. The meaning of: kids = children tool = equipment option = choice
3. The underlined pronoun (it) refers to play equipment

## External Reading

The United Nations was created in San Francisco in April. This was done while thousands were still being killed every day.

Soon after peace had been made, construction of the new UN building in Manhattan, New York, began. The new organization was given its own flag, and everybody had high hopes for it. Today there are 191 UN members and six official languages are used: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. Member countries meet regularly to decide the UN's future actions. Sadly, it often does not act as strongly as we might want. This is because it cannot do anything that has not been agreed by the members, and the members often strongly disagree with each other.

A. Read and answer:

1. What was still happening when the UN was created?

While thousands were still being killed

2. How many members are there?

There are 191 UN members.

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B. Put True or False:

1. The UN acts strongly as we expect. ( F )
2. There are six official languages in UN. ( T )

C. Get from the passage:

1. The opposite of: war \* peace weakly \* strongly
2. The meaning of: refuse = disagree accepted = agreed
3. The underlined pronoun (it) refers to UN
4. Write a suitable title United Nation

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## Word and Structure

A. Finish the sentences with words from the box:

disabled - earthquake - belong to - disasters - suggest

1. I suggest going to the sea. It's very hot today.
2. Mona lost her leg in an accident. As a result, she is disabled now.
3. Do you belong to any organizations?
4. There was a strong earthquake in Japan last month.
5. There are many natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes.

B. Finish the sentences with words from the box:

extra - international - organization - floods - victims

1. There were a lot of victims in the last war.
2. UNRWA is an international organization.
3. We need extra time for the test. It's hard.
4. The heavy rain has caused floods in many parts of the city.
5. I belong to an international organization. It's called WHO.

C. Do as shown between brackets:

1. Young world is a programme. A lot of people watch it.

(Use which)

Young world is a programme which a lot of people watch it.

2. Mum made cheese cake for children.

(Omit the preposition)

Mum made children cheese cake.

3. The teacher gave a reward to Huda.

(Use an object pronoun)

The teacher gave her a reward

4. is - who - person - A - works - a - free - for - volunteer

(Re-arrange)

A volunteer is a person who works for free.

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D. Choose the correct answer:1. I gave her a nice gift.(hers - her - they)2. Let's make some tea for you.(for - from - of)3. I made some coffee for them.(them - she - he)4. The house which is surrounded by trees is ours. (which - whom - who)E. Correct the underlined words:1. Salwa sent his a letter on time.( him )2. A woman which speaks is my mother.( who )3. Mum bought a chocolate too her.( for )F. Put indirect object before direct object:

1. I will lend some money to you.

I will lend you some money.

2. Grandma made a scarf for the girl.

Grandma made the girl a scarf.

3. We gave a toy to a child.

We gave a child a toy.

## Writing

Write a short paragraph about a voluntary work. You can use the answers of the following questions:

1. Do you think that voluntary work is useful and good?
2. Why do you think that voluntary work is good and useful?
3. Have you ever done any voluntary work?
4. What voluntary work have you done?
5. Where and when have you done it?
6. Do you like it?
7. Do people like your voluntary work?

### Voluntary Work

Voluntary work is a very important and useful work for both the volunteer and the society which means to work some job \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit (10): Wildlife in danger

## Listening

## A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. Jamal doesn't like salad. ( )
2. He will eat some rice and some fish. ( )
3. Jamal doesn't have a dessert. ( )

## B. Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. Jamal is at a \_\_\_\_\_. (school - hospital - restaurant)
2. Jamal wants to have \_\_\_\_\_. (orange juice - ice cream - tea)
3. Jamal will have \_\_\_\_\_. (lunch - dinner - breakfast)

## Speaking

## A. Complete the following dialogue:

too expensive / How much / more and more / terrible / going up and up

Aunt Nada: How much is the tuna, please?

Assistant: It's thirty-five pounds a kilo.

Aunt Nada: It's too expensive. You're joking!

Assistant: No, seriously, that's the price.

Aunt Nada: Your prices keep going up and up!

Assistant: I'm sorry, but we're paying more and more for fishing.

Aunt Nada: So why is it happening?

Assistant: Well, because all the adult fish are being caught. So young ones aren't being produced.

Aunt Nada: That sounds terrible. And will your prices come down?

Assistant: We'll hope so.

## B. Match "A" with "B":

(A)		(B)
1. You want someone to move quickly	2	It's 45 pounds a kilo
2. How much is the tuna, please?	1	Come on, hurry up!
3. Will prices come down?	4	No, I'm serious.
4. Are you joking?	3	We certainly hope they will.

## Reading

Fish and many other kinds of life, like coral, are disappearing from the oceans fast. There are sad changes everywhere. Near the coast, they are often caused by pollution. Farther out, the cause is often over-fishing. Fishing boats with huge nets catch and kill everything. We risk a terrible man-made disaster - the death of the oceans. But could our recent action to save the whales give us hope? Two centuries ago, whales were already being caught for their oil and meat. By the 1940s, the job was being made easier by modern technology. From the 1950s to the 1980s, they were being caught everywhere and numbers were collapsing. Whole species of whales were quickly being destroyed, and they were not being protected anywhere. Finally, the world took action. In 1985, almost every country agreed to stop catching whales. This means that whale populations are slowly rising again.

## A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why were whales being caught two centuries ago?

For their oil and meat.

2. What is the man-made disaster that we risk?

The death of the oceans.

3. What did most governments agree to do in 1985?

They agreed to stop catching whales.

4. What can we do to save the oceans?

We can stop catching the whales.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. Pollution and over-fishing are two big causes of damage to sea life.

(Fishing boats - Death of the ocean - Pollution)

2. Whales were caught for their oil and meat. (Whales - Coral - Tuna)

3. The period from \_\_\_\_\_ to 1985 was the worst time for whales.

(1930s - 1940s - 1950s)

4. In 1985, most governments agreed to stop \_\_\_\_\_ whales.

(eating - catching - saving)

C. Complete the following sentences:

1. Fish and coral are disappearing because of over fishing and pollution.

2. People caught whales for their meat and oil.

D. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of:

catastrophe = disaster rescue = save next to = near

2. The opposite of:

death × life happy × sad result × cause

quickly × slowly firstly × Finally falling × rising

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## External Reading

The size of fish in the oceans is shrinking. A new report from the University of British Columbia in Canada states fish may shrink by as much as a quarter in the coming decades because of global warming. The research team conducted extensive tests on the effect of rising ocean temperatures on the size and number of over 600 species of fish around the world. They concluded that most fish are likely to shrink in size by 14-24 per cent by the year 2050. The biggest changes will be seen in tropical regions. The scientists said there is less oxygen in warmer water so fish cannot grow at the rate they should. They added that many fish will move to cooler waters outside the tropics. Lead researcher Professor William Cheung said: "We were surprised to see such a large decrease in fish size. Marine fish are generally known to respond to climate change through changing distribution and seasonality."

### A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why are fish in the oceans getting smaller?

Because of global warming.

2. How would the world change if fish got smaller in size and number?

There is less oxygen in warmer water.

### B. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. A report says all fish will shrink by 24 per cent by within decades. ( F )

2. Researchers did tests on more than 600 different types of fish. ( T )

3. The research predicts many fish will move outside of tropical areas. ( T )

### C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: perhaps = \_\_\_\_\_ more than = \_\_\_\_\_

kinds = \_\_\_\_\_ weather = \_\_\_\_\_

2. The opposite of: warmer × \_\_\_\_\_ falling × \_\_\_\_\_



## Word and Structure

### A. Finish the sentences with words from the box:

keep - joking - causes - go up - population

1. The population of Gaza is nearly two millions people.
2. Your prices keep going up and up. It's too expensive.
3. I didn't mean that, I was only joking.
4. The price of fish will go up in winter because of bad weather.
5. Smoking causes a lot of diseases.

### B. Finish the sentences with words from the box:

died - section - price - supermarkets - Tuna - pounds

1. Tuna is a big sea fish caught for food. It's a very delicious fish.
2. We are shopping at the fish section in a big supermarket.
3. Fish is twenty-five pounds a kilo.
4. The price of fish is 25 pounds a kilo.
5. There are a lot of supermarkets in Gaza.
6. He died of cancer last week.

### C. Choose the correct answer:

1. Some interesting stories (was writing - was being written - were being written).
2. Healthy food (were being eaten - was being eaten - was eating).
3. Pictures (was being drawn - was drawing - were being drawn).
4. His homework (was doing - was being done - were being done).
5. A delicious meal (was being cooked - were being cooked - was cooking).
6. Look! The classroom (is being cleaned - are being cleaned - is being cleaning).

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D. Change into passive:

1. We were watching a cartoon film.

A cartoon film was being watched.

2. The teacher was explaining the lesson.

The lesson was being explained.

3. Ali was eating kebabs and chips.

Kebabs and chips were being eaten.

4. I was building a new house.

A new house was being built.

5. Sameer and Nasser were playing computer games.

Computer games were being played.E. Do as shown between brackets:

1. fish - coral - whale - (cow)

(Odd one out)

2. People were watching useful programmes.

(Change into passive)

Useful programmes were being watched.

4. how much is the tuna please

(Punctuate)

How much is the tuna, please?

5. keep / up / prices / and / up / Your / going

(Re-arrange)

Your prices keep

3. Fishermen were catching whales for their oil and meat. (Begin with Whales)

Whales were being caught for their oil and meat.

5. Yes, I have eaten fish farms.

(Make a question)

Have you eaten fish farms?

F. Rewrite the following sentences place the adverb in brackets:

1. Sad changes are caused by pollution. (often)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Whales were being caught for their oil. (already)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Great damage is being done to other ocean species, too. (now)

\_\_\_\_\_

G. Classify:

Earthquake - floods - over-fishing - volcano - pollution -  
explosions - road accidents - tornado

Natural disasters	Man-made disasters
Earthquake	over-fishing
Floods	pollution
volcano	explosions
tornado	road accidents



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## Writing

Answer these question to arrange a paragraph:

1. Do you like fish?
2. What kinds of fish would you like?
3. Do you think that fish is useful for people? Why?
4. Why do you think fish is disappearing from seas nowadays?
5. What did our ancestors discover long ago?
6. Do you prefer fish farms or wild fish? Why?

### Fish

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Unit (11): A garden for all

## Listening

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A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. The meeting will be in Gaza Hotel. ( )
2. Life in Gaza is so hard. ( )
3. Volunteers will discuss the plans. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. The meeting will be on \_\_\_\_\_. (Sunday - Tuesday - Saturday)
2. Homeless people need \_\_\_\_\_. (shops - homes - gardens)

## Speaking

A. Complete the following dialogue, using the following words and phrases:

garden - come - notice - share - creating - project

Heba: Look at that notice on the fence!?Suha: It's about creating a community garden for everyone.Heba: It's a great project.Suha: Would you like to share in this project?

Heba: I'd love to

Suha: Sure, I will come with you.Heba: Good, I think it will be beautiful garden.

Match "A" with "B":

1. Look at all the rubbish and broken glass.	5	You're welcome.
2. What is this fence made of?	4	I will help you.
3. What lovely flowers!	3	They are my favourite.
4. I'm sorry, my room is a mess	2	It's made of wood.
5. Thank you very much.	1	It's awful

### Reading

Lana and Liza are friends they go to school together. On their way, they always see a piece of waste ground. One day, they saw a big notice on the wall says that the community group is going to build a garden for everyone there. There will be a safe area for children and the garden will be full of flowers and trees. The notice invites everyone who like to Volunteer.

#### A. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the girls see?

They saw a big notice on the wall.

2. What is the community group going to do?

They are going to build a garden for everyone.

#### B. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. ( F ) Lana and Liza are twins.

2. ( T ) Volunteers are good people.

3. ( T ) Rubbish is bad for environment.

#### C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: rubbish = waste kids = children

2. The opposite of: small × big enemies × friends empty × full

3. A person who works without money: Volunteer

4. The underlined pronoun (they) refers to Lana and Liza

5. Put a suitable title for the passage: Voluntary project

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## External Reading

The UN tries all over the world to help give young people a better future. It works to improve health, to reduce child labour and to protect children from war. It also tries hard to improve education for young people. UNRWA offers young Palestinian more than basic school education. Across the Middle East, it runs eight vocational and technical centres There are four in Palestine, two in Jordan and one each in Syria and Lebanon.

### A. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. The UN works only in Palestine. (F)
2. UNRWA offers basic school education only. (F)
3. Half of the UNRWA'S training centres are in Palestine. (T)

### B. Answer the following questions:

1. What does UNRWA try to do?

They tries to help give young people a better future

2. How many vocational and technical centres does UNRWA run?

There are eight vocational and technical centres.

3. Which types of help does UNRWA offer?

It offers basic school education

### C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: develop = improve decrease = reduce

2. The opposite of: take × give peace × war

3. The underlined pronoun (It) refers to: UN

4. Put a suitable title for the passage: UNRWA

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## Word and Structure

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

rubbish - notice - comment - fence - aims

1. Look at the notice here, it says (no smoking).
2. We need to build a fence around the garden.
3. Everyone should work hard to achieve his aims.
4. This place is full of rubbish it's horrible and smelly.
5. My friends always comment on my posts on the face book.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. Malak loves pizza (does she - doesn't she - she does)?
2. They are Palestinians, (are they - aren't they - I'm not)?
3. We can carry on chatting, (can't we - can we - we can't)?
4. The weights are too heavy, (are they -- do they - aren't they)?
5. The garden project must start soon, (must it - mustn't it - it must)?

C. Read and classify:

engineer- shorts- jacket- gardener- scarf- secretary

Clothes	Jobs
shorts	engineer
jacket	gardener
scarf	secretary



D. Do as shown between brackets:

1. to - We - each - help - have - a - community - good - should - other (Re-arrange)

We should help each other to have a good community2. Volunteers went to a community hall last week. (Make a question)When did volunteers go to a community hall?3. I'm going to do a cake. make (Correct the mistake)4. team - group - (garden) - committee (Odd one out)

5. ali and kamal will travel to cairo next friday. (Punctuate)

Ali and kamal will travel to Cairo next Friday.6. They are so helpful, (are they - weren't they - aren't they)? (Choose)7. well \* badly proud of \* ashamed & free \* busy (Opposites)E. Choose the correct answer:1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework yet? (made - done)2. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ a decision yet? (made - done)3. Maram didn't \_\_\_\_\_ very well in her geography exam. (do - make)4. The children \_\_\_\_\_ a mess in the kitchen. (made - did)5. We're having guests tonight, so please \_\_\_\_\_ your bed. (do - make)6. I only \_\_\_\_\_ one mistake in my English test. (made - did)7. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour? (do - make)8. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ the grocery shopping. (does - makes)9. Sorry, but I really have to \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call right now. (make - do)

## Writing

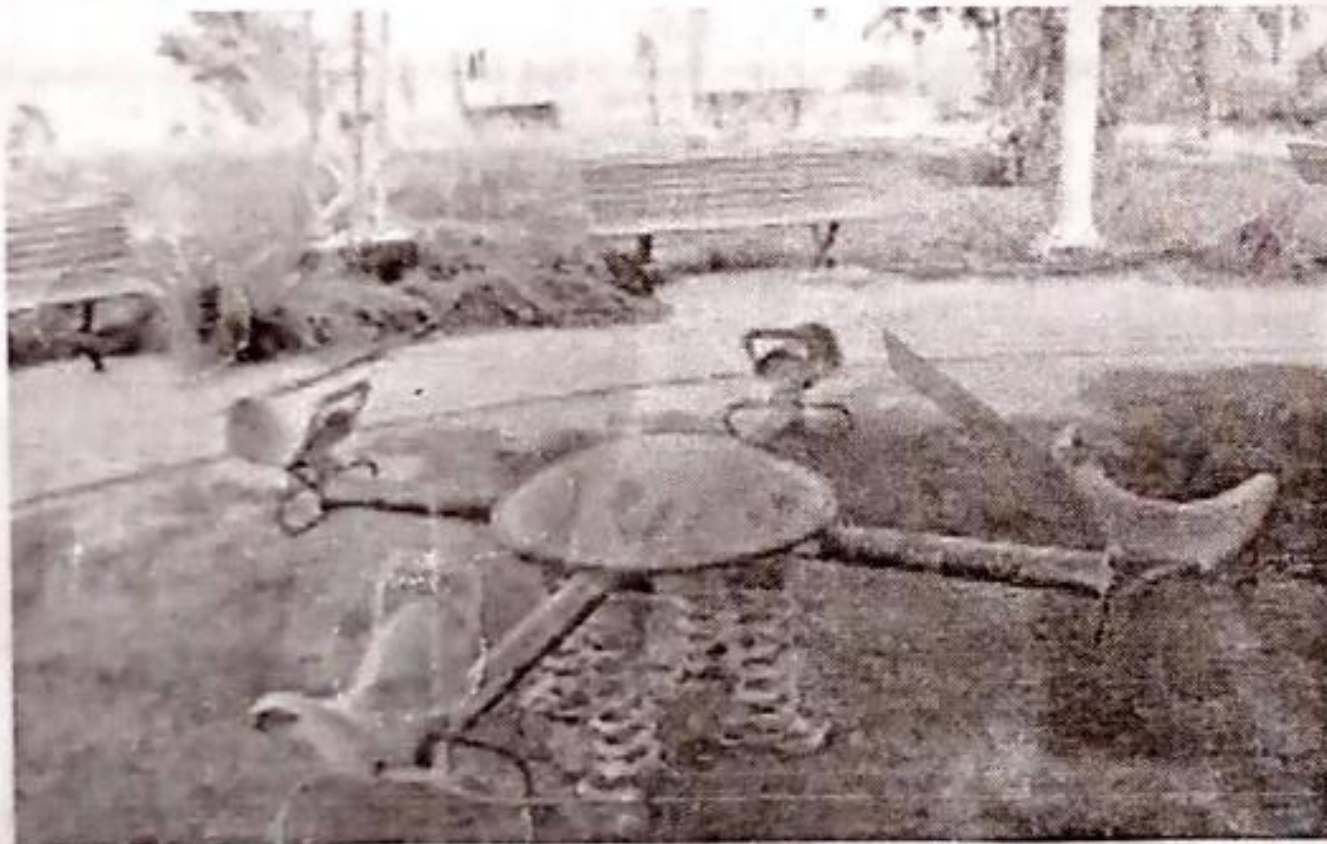
A. Fill in the spaces from the table:

Leader	Project	Start	Jobs	Appearance
Kamal	Community garden	March 2020	Gardener	Beautiful

Kamal has joined a group. They are going to create a community garden in the middle of a town. It's very exciting, they will start by the middle of March they need a gardener to look after trees and flowers. The garden will be beautiful

B. Write four sentences about these two pictures using these words:

park - seesaw - slide - trees - seat - children - roundabout



1. There are many trees in the park
2. Children played on the seesaw and the roundabout
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

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Unit (12): Be happy!

## Listening

Listen to the following passage then answer the question below:

A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. Omar's parents give all their attention to the younger ones. ( )
2. Omar hates his parents and makes troubles because of that. ( )
3. Omar spoke to his parents about his problem. ( )

B. Circle the correct answer:

1. Omar is the (oldest - youngest) of four children in the family.
2. Omar's parents always (neglect - look after) him.
3. Omar feels very (down - proud) of that.

## Speaking

A. Complete the following dialogue with the phrases in the box:

It was so difficult / Cheer up / What's the matter? /  
You don't look very well / French test

Lana: Are you all right? You don't look very well.

Lisa: I am not very happy.

Lana: What's the matter?

Lisa: I didn't do well in the French test today.

Lana: Everyone says it was so difficult

Lisa: And there's something else. It is the weather.

Lana: Come on Lisa! Cheer up!

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## B. Match "A" with "B":

1. I don't like winter.	3	Yes, I'm sure now.
2. I can speak English fluently.	4	Something exploded.
3. Are you definitely going to the party?	5	I didn't do well in the French test.
4. What was that loud noise?	2	I can too.
5. What's the matter?	1	Neither do I.

## Reading

I'm, Ali, the oldest of four. My parents give all their attention to the younger ones. They just ignore me. I'm feeling very down because of that. I love them, so I don't say anything. Because of that, I wrote a letter to my Egyptian friend Rami asking for help. Rami says " as you are the oldest, your parents probably think you can look after yourself. I'm sure they don't think they are ignoring you: they are just very busy. Try to talk to your parents and help them look after the children. They will understand you and they will change completely."

## A. Read and answer:

1. What is wrong with Ali?

His parents ignore him.

2. What was Rami's advice to Ali?

He told him to try to talk to his parents and help them look after the children.

3. How would you behave, if you were Ali?

I wouldn't be worry, I would be happy to look after my children.

## B. Put True (T) or False (F):

1. Ali is in trouble and he needs some help. (T)

2. Rami advised Ali to explode and leave home. (F)

3. Ali's parents promised not to neglect him again. (F)

C. Get from the passage:

1. The meaning of: take care of = look after perhaps = probably  
neglect = ignore message = letter
2. The opposite of: enemy \* friend youngest \* oldest
3. Nationality: egyptian
4. The underlined pronoun (They) refers to parents.
5. Put a suitable title for the passage: Ali's trouble

## External Reading

❖ Read the following emails then answer the questions:

Dear Anna,

I've got a problem with my neighbours. They keep playing loud music late at night. I've been there a couple of times to complain, and they turn it down for a few minutes. But ten minutes later they turn it up again. It is making me very stressed, and my children can't sleep, so they can't concentrate at school. What do you think I should do?

Michael

Hi Michael

I think you should go and speak to them one more time during the daytime, when it's quiet and you feel calm. Be very polite - and explain how their music is making you feel, and the effect it is having on your children. But if they keep making noise at night you will contact your local council. Before you do this, you should write down all the dates and times when your neighbours made too much noise.

Anna

❖ Now read the emails again carefully and answer the questions:

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who has a problem with noise?

- a. Anna
- b. Amina
- c. Michael

2. What happens when Michael complains about his neighbours' music?

- a. They turn the music off and Michael can go to sleep.
- b. Nothing changes. They keep playing it just as loud as before.
- c. The music is quieter for a short time, but then it is just as loud as before.

3. Who needs to report what happened to the local council?

- a. Marta
- b. Anna
- c. Michael

B. Put True (T) or False (F):

- 1. Michael likes loud music. (F)
- 2. Neighbours have a problem with Michael as he keeps playing loud music at night. (F)
- 3. Anna advised Michael to sell her house and move to a new one. (F)

C. Answer:

1. If you were Michael, how would you behave?

I would contact the local council at first.

2. If you were Michael's neighbours, would you act the same?

No, I wouldn't

D. Get from the passage:

- 1. The meaning of: trouble = problem kids = children
- 2. The opposite of: daytime × night impolite × polite
- 3. The underlined pronoun (they) refers to neighbours.

## Word and Structure

### A. Complete the following sentences:

explode - No one - depressed - screamed - Cheerful -  
ignored - mood - selfish - attention

1. We should watch our children and give them more attention.
2. The driver was arrested because he ignored the red traffic light.
3. His very bad marks made his father dep.
4. My teacher is a cheerful person, he is always in a good mood.
5. He only thinks about himself. He is very selfish.
6. What was that loud noise? Someone screamed.
7. No one failed in the exam as it was very easy.
8. What was that loud noise? Something explode.

### B. Choose:

1. How well did you do (in - at - on) the English Exam?
2. We don't go to school (in - on - at) Friday.
3. I like going to the mosque (with - in - about) my father.

### C. Fill the gaps with the suitable prepositions:

On Fridays, we go to Al Omari Mosque with our father. We go there by a taxi and return home back on foot. My uncle lives near the mosque so he waits for us there every Friday. This Friday, my father will invite us to a restaurant as he is very happy about our results in the exams.

D. Add the correct connector (because / since / as or so):

1. We are going home now since it's getting late.
2. I like my friend Osama because he is very polite.
3. My parents are ill so I am looking after my young brother at the moment.
4. I like watching movies as it's the only way to relax.

E. Agree with the following:

1. I am in grade 10. (so)

So am I

2. I don't like loud music. (neither)

Neither do I.

3. I haven't been to Jordan. (either)

I haven't, either.

4. I can speak English. (too)

I can, too.

5. I don't like cold weather. (neither)

Neither do I

6. I have got 3 brothers. (so)

So have I.

F. Do as shown between brackets:

1. i didnt do very well in our french test last tuesday (Punctuate)

I didn't do very well in our french test last Tuesday.

2. like - you - a - cheerful - friend - Having - happy. - me - makes (Re-arrange)

Having a cheerful friend like you makes me happy.



## Writing

Consider the situation below in writing an email to "Ask Steve" for advice:

**Situation:** Your family will move to another city because of your father's new job. As a result, you will join a new school, leave your friends and meet new people. This makes you worried.

NEW EMAIL			
From:		Date:	
To:		Time:	
Subject:			
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; opacity: 0.5; position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); pointer-events: none;">           مكتبة زهور الأقصى         </div>			



### Unit (13): Good news from the hospital

#### Listening

#### A. Listen and put True (T) or False (F):

1. Sameera's mother will go to the hospital. ( )
2. Rami is Sameera's cousin. ( )
3. Sameera wants Nidal to fetch the children. ( )

#### B. Choose the correct answer:

1. Nidal was \_\_\_\_\_. (out - at home - in hospital)
2. The children are \_\_\_\_\_. (at school - in the summer camp - at the market)
3. Nidal and Rami will be \_\_\_\_\_. (on time - in time - late)

#### Speaking

#### A. Complete the following dialogue:

But it's just so sudden - her bed - What's the problem?

I ask a favour? - don't be late - That's just fantastic!

Sameera: The doctor's saying that my mum can go home from hospital

Hadeel: That's just fantastic

Sameera: But it's just so sudden. They're asking me to take my mum quickly.

Hadeel: What's the problem

Sameera: I haven't brought her any clothes! Can I ask a favour

Hadeel: Yes, of course.

Sameera: Could you get my mum's clothes? They're on her bed.

Hadeel: Yes, But I have to fetch the children from summer camp for you first.

Sameera: That's right. Please, don't be late

## B. Match "A" with "B":

(A)		(B)
1. My sister is coming home today	3	Yes, of course.
2. Samah had an operation	4	It's lovely to meet you, too.
3. Can I ask a favour?	1	That's great.
4. It's lovely to see you.	2	I hope she is much better now.

## Reading

Jenan Rashidi is visiting a large Palestinian hospital today and she meets some patients there. She wants to find out how they feel about their experiences and about changes in their lives.

First, Mrs. Amal Masri is leaving the hospital after a successful stomach operation, she says that she is happy and she trusts her doctor and relies on God.

Next, Samar Rammal has just become a mother - with twins who were safely and healthily born today.

Finally, Osama Yousifi who lost his lower legs in an accident, but he used to do a lot of sport. Today he has been given a new artificial leg, so he'll be faster than most other athletes and can live a normal life. Jenan comments that there are so many ordinary people who are so brave, so strong and so full of hope and love and she's proud to be a human being!

## A. Read and put (✓) or (×):

- Osama lost his legs in an accident. (✓)
- Samar has three healthy babies. (×)
- Mrs. Masri had a heart operation. (×)

## B. Choose the correct answer:

- Mrs. Masri has been at \_\_\_\_\_ . (home - hospital - school)
- The twins are \_\_\_\_\_ . (safe - sick - unhealthy)
- They have given Osama \_\_\_\_\_ legs. (artificial - normal - real)

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C. Answer the following questions:

1. What's Jenan visiting?

She's visiting a large hospital.

2. Why is she visiting the hospital?

She wants to find out how they feel about their experiences3. Why will Osama be faster than the most of athletes? <sup>in their lives</sup>Because he has given a new artificial leg.D. Get from the passage:1. The meaning of: powerful = strong quicker = faster2. The opposite of: natural × artificial death × life3. The underlined pronouns refer to (there) hospital (he) Osama4. The best title for the passage is: Hospital report

## External Reading

Walid was seventeen when he had a terrible accident. He was walking home from school when he slipped and fell under a tram. He woke up in hospital and found that the doctors had cut off his right leg and left arm. Walid thought his life had come to an end. A lot of people visited him in hospital. One of them was a swimming coach. He said, "I will teach you how to swim. It will keep you fit and it will be good for you."

When Walid came out of hospital, he learned to swim short distances. Then he began long distance swimming. First one kilometre, then two, then three. Then, in 1990, Walid did one of the most difficult and courageous things of his life. He went to England and swam 50 kilometres across the English Channel from England to France.

Six years later, Walid proudly competed in the 1996 Atlanta Paralympic games in the U.S.A. He won a medal. He was congratulated by people.

A. Complete the following sentences:1. A lot of people visited Walid in hospital.2. The doctors cut off his right leg and left arm in the hospital.3. He went to England and swam 50 kilometres across the English Channel.

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## B. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Walid doing when he had an accident?

He was walking home from school.

2. What did Walid do when he left the hospital?

He learned to swim short distances

3. What did Walid do in 1990?

He competed Atlanta Paralympic games

4. What did Walid win in the Paralympic games?

He won a medal.

## C. Get from the passage:

1. The opposite of: simple × terrible lost × won death × life

2. The meaning of: started = began tall = long trainer = coach

3. The underlined pronoun (him) refers to Walid.

## Word and Structure

## A. Finish the following sentences with words from the list:

artificial - favour - lucky - patients - urgent - athlete -  
nervous - ordinary - rely

1. He had an accident, but he wasn't hurt. He was very lucky.

2. Hassan is an amazing athlete. He's very good at sailing.

3. Each Muslim should only rely on God.

4. Ali's father's hand is not real. It's an artificial one.

5. Doctors look after their patients.

6. You shouldn't be nervous when you have a test.

7. The old woman has collapsed, so she needs an urgent medical help.

8. I want to live an ordinary life. Just like all people.

9. Excuse me! Can you do me a favour?

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B. Choose the correct answer:

1. I ask the boy how he (feel - feels - feeling).
2. He asks her if (she has cooked - has she cooked - she have cooked) the food.
3. I want to know (whether - to - not to) he comes early.
4. I want to find out where (is she going - she is going - she are going).
5. I ask Ahmed (to - not to - if) he is at home.

G. Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. Julie asks: "Have you planned your next piece yet?"

Julie asks if I have planned my next piece yet.

2. "Are you going to write about Palestine?" She asks

She asks if I am going to write about Palestine

3. "Could you help me, please?", my friend says.

My friend says to help him.

4. Hani asks "Where did you go last week, Anas?"

Hani asks where Anas went last week

## Writing

Complete from the table:

Patient	Disease	Feel	Advice
Amal Masri	Stomach operation	comfortable	Use her new life well

Amal Masri has just had stomach operation. After the operation, she is comfortable. The doctors advise her to use her new life well

Listening scriptsUnit 8

**Leader:** Dr. Rania Yussef, I believe you have some ideas.

**Dr. Yussef:** Thank you. Yes, I do. Now, as a doctor, I want the best health care for everyone, and the problem is that we don't have a local health centre right here in our community. So, I say this: if we spent the money on a health centre, people here would be much healthier.

You see, it's so important to be close to medical help when it is needed quickly. And, of course, if we built a new health centre, people could get medical help faster than now.

**Leader:** Well, thank you, Dr. Yussef, for some good suggestion.

Who's next? Ah, Mr. Tim Reece, would you like to say something?

**Mr. Reece:** Thanks. Yes, well, I feel that we should think about money for a new sports centre. If we spent the money on a sports centre, we could start lots of new sports clubs and teams. And, you see, if we developed lots of clubs, these would help to build a better, closer community. And another thing: if we chose this project, people here would be much fitter.

**Leader:** Thank you, Mr. Reece.

Unit 9First dialogue:

**Hadeel:** Hi! I am Hadeel.

**Sameera:** Oh, hello, you are staying opposite, aren't you?

**Hadeel:** Yes, and your name is Sameera, isn't it?

**Sameera:** That's right. Please come in.

**Hadeel:** Thank you, and look, I've brought you lunch. Aunt Nada made it for you- with a little help from me.

Second dialogue:

1. **A:** I hear that you belong to Oxfam. But what does it do?

**B:** It's a big organization that helps people in trouble round the world.

2. **A:** There seem to be a lot of natural disasters round the world.

**B:** Yes, for example that flood in China after weeks of heavy rain.

**A:** I remember. There were thousands of victims who lost everything.

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Unit 10

Waiter: Good evening. Can I help you, Sir?

Jamal: Good evening. I'll have my dinner.

Waiter: What would you like to have today?

Jamal: Well, I'd like some Tuna fish and some rice.

Waiter: Would you like salad, please?

Jamal: Yes, of course. I like salad very much

Waiter: Would you like a dessert?

Jamal: Yes, some ice cream.

Waiter: And to drink?

Jamal: I'll have some orange juice.

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Unit 11

Would you like to help the people who lost their homes? Their life is so hard and they really need help soon. Please come to Palestine hotel to discuss the plans. The meeting will be on Sunday at 6 pm. All are welcome. Local community.

Unit 12

Omar is the oldest of four. His parents give all their attention to the younger ones. They just ignore him. He's feeling very down because of that. He loves them, so he doesn't say anything. He just goes to his room alone. But he sometimes wants to scream! Omar suffers and he is about to explode.

Unit 13

Hadeel: Hello, Nidal. Where were you?

Nidal: I was out with my cousin Rami. What's the matter?

Hadeel: Sameera's mum is coming home from the hospital today.

But she needs your help.

Nidal: Great! What can do for her?

Hadeel: She wants you to fetch the children from the summer camp.

Nidal: Well, we'll go straight there.

Hadeel: Don't be late, please.

Nidal: Ok. We'll be there on time.