

Jordan High Note

Grade 10
Semester 1

Unit 1 LOOKING GOOD

ملخص وأوراق عمل Summary & Worksheets

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A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

1. The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث تتكرر معنا أو تحدث كل فترة معينة. كما يستخدم للتحدث عن الحقائق المثبتة والأمر المتعارف عليها بين كل الناس.

١. حالة الإثبات: تتكون الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط بوضع الفعل المجرد في الجملة وإضافة (s / es) على الفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً، أما إذا كان الفاعل جمع فإن الفعل يبقى مجرداً. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة (be) نقوم بتحويله إلى (is / am / are) حسب حالة الفاعل (مفرد أو جمع أو متكلم):

Affirmative الإثبات: A) Subject + **V** infinitive + object + complement.

B) Subject + **BE** (is / am / are) + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **plays** football every day. - They **play** basketball every weekend.

- He **is** my friend. - I **am** your teacher. - They **are** my brothers.

٢. حالة النفي: يتم تكوين جملة النفي بإضافة أداة النفي **doesn't** إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً أو **don't** إذا كان الفاعل جمع قبل الفعل النظامي أو الفعل الشاذ على حد سواء، ومن ثم نقوم بإرجاع الفعل إلى صيغته المجردة وإزالة أية إضافات. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي أحد تصارييف الفعل **BE** نضع **not** بعد الفعل لتصبح (isn't / aren't / am not):

Negative النفي: A) Subject + **don't / doesn't** + **V** (infinitive مجرد) + object + complement.

B) Subject + **BE + not** (isn't / aren't / am not) + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **doesn't** play football every day.

- They **don't** play basketball every weekend.

- He **isn't** my friend. - I **am not** your teacher. - They **aren't** my brothers.

٣. حالة السؤال: يتم تكوين جملة الاستفهام بإضافة أداة الاستفهام **Do / Does** في بداية الجملة (في حالة الفعل النظامي والشاذ) مع إرجاع الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالته المجردة. وفي حالة الفعل الرئيسي **BE** يتم استخدامها كأداة سؤال ووضعها في بداية الجملة:

Interrogative الاستفهام: A) **Do/Does** + subject + **v** (infinitive مجرد) + object + complement + ?

B) **BE** (is / am / are) + subject + object + complement + ?

Example: - **Does** Ahmad **play** football every day?

- **Do** they **play** basketball every weekend?

- **Is** he **your** friend? - **Am** I **your** teacher? - **Are** they **your** brothers?

Keywords الدلالات: Every (week, month, day, year, hour, weekend, night...), always, never, sometimes, usually, often, rarely, seldom, regularly, most days, hardly ever

ملاحظة هامة: متى نضيف **es** للفعل المجرد في حالة المضارع البسيط؟؟؟

يتم إضافة **es** للفعل إذا انتهى بأحد الأحرف التالية: ch, sh, x, o, z, s, ss

examples: search → searches push → pushes pass → passes

2. The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن أحداث تقع الآن فقط (في الوقت الحالي). ويتم تصريف الفعل إلى حالة المضارع المستمر بإضافة أحد تصاريف الفعل (be) قبل الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ ing كالتالي:

He, she, it → is

I → am

they, we, you → are

(١) حالة الجملة المثبتة: تتكون بإضافة أحد تصاريف الفعل (be) قبل الفعل المجرد ومن ثم إضافة (ing) بعد الفعل المجرد.

Affirmative الإثبات: Subject + (be = is/ am/ are) + (v -ing) + object + complement.

Examples:

Salwa **is doing** her homework now.

They **are playing** in the garden at the moment.

I **am reading** an interesting book right now.

(٢) حالة الجملة المنفية: تتكون في زمن المضارع المستمر بإضافة (not) بعد تصريف (be) وقبل الفعل المجرد الذي يضاف بعده المقطع (ing).

Negative النفي: Subject + (is, am, are) + not + v -ing + object + complement.

Examples:

Salwa **is not doing** her homework now.

They **are not playing** in the garden at the moment.

I **am not reading** an interesting book right now.

(٣) حالة الجملة الاستفهامية: تتكون في زمن المضارع المستمر بوضع تصريف (Be) في بداية الجملة قبل الفاعل، وإضافة (ing) للفعل المجرد.

Interrogative الاستفهام: (Be = Is, Am, Are) + subject + v -ing + object + complement.

Examples:

Is Salwa **doing** her homework at the moment?

Are you **playing** in the garden now?

Are you **reading** an interesting book right now?

(٤) من الممكن أن نبدأ الجملة الاستفهامية في زمن المضارع المستمر بإضافة أحد أدوات الاستفهام مثل:

Examples:

What are you doing now?

Who are you talking about at the moment?

(٥) دلالات زمن المضارع المستمر:

Keywords الدلالات: At the moment – now – look! – listen! – be careful! – watch out! – nowadays – this + زمن (this week ...etc.), today, these days, at present

ملاحظة هامة: إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف علة وكان الفعل مكون من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير:

Examples: stop → stopping plan → planning cut → cutting travel → travelling

3. State and Action Verbs أفعال السكون والحركة

تقسم الأفعال إلى نوعين:

أ. **أفعال حركية (dynamic verbs):** وهذه الأفعال تدل على حركة أو نشاط أو القيام بنشاط ما. ويمكن لهذه الأفعال أن تستمر لفترة زمنية مؤقتة. ولذلك يمكن استعمالها في حالة الاستمرارية (be + v + ing). هذه الأفعال مثل:

يقرأ **read** يمشي **walk** ينظف **clean** يأكل **eat** يلعب **play**
.... يقابل **meet** يذهب **go** ينام **sleep**

❖ **أمثلة Examples:**

1. They **are playing** now. (اللعبة مستمرة)
2. He **is eating** lunch at the moment. (مستمر)
3. We **were cleaning** the car. (تنظيف السيارة كان مستمراً)

ب. **أفعال ثبات (stative/non-progressive verbs):** وهذه الأفعال تدل على حالة شعورية أو اعتقاد أو تملك شيء أو حواس. وعندما نستعمل هذه الأفعال نحن لا نقصد أنها مستمرة في لحظة ما، بل هي أفعال دائمة الحصول. لذلك نعتبرها حقائق دائمة. ولذلك ممنوع استعمال مثل هذه الأفعال في حالة الاستمرارية (be + v + ing). هذه الأفعال مثل:

يرى **see** يملك **have** يكره **hate** يحتاج **need** يعتقد **believe** يحب **love**

لاحظ أن مثل هذه الأفعال لا تدل على القيام بنشاط أو حركة ما، إنما عن حالة من الشعور أو الاعتقاد أو تملك شيء، لذلك **يمنع** استعمالها في حالة الاستمرارية التي تفيد أن نشاطاً ما يحصل مستمراً لفترة مؤقتة. ادرس الأمثلة:

- ☒ Akram **is loving** his mother. (أي مستمر الآن لفترة مؤقتة).
هذه الجملة خطأ لأن الفعل (love) يدل على شعور، والشعور حالة دائمة = حقيقة.

- ☒ They **are believing** that they should change the plan.
وهذه الجملة خطأ أيضاً لأن الفعل (believe) يدل على اعتقاد. (حالة دائمة = حقيقة).
والصحيح أن نكتب هذه الجملة كما يلي:

- ✓ Akram **loves** his mother.
- ✓ They **believe** that they should change the plan.

فيما يلي الأفعال الممنوعة من الاستمرارية (v-ing):

1. **state of "being"** حالة الكينونة مثل:

is am are was were been

- ✓ She **is** a nurse. (صحيح)
- ☒ She **isng** a nurse. (خطأ)

2. **senses** : أفعال الحواس مثل

see يرى smell يشم hear يسمع

- ✓ He **hears** strange voices. (صحيح)
- ☒ He **is hearing** strange voices. (خطأ)

3. Thoughts, attitudes and emotions : أفعال الاعتقاد ووجهات النظر والعواطف مثل:

know يعرف	dislike لا يحب	think يعتقد	appreciate يقدر
adore يهيم	believe يعتقد	love يحب	hate يكره
Like يحب	seem يبدو	recognize يتعرف	feel يعتقد
understand يفهم	consider يعتبر	need يحتاج	fear يخشى / يخاف

✓ Ramzi **knows** you. (صحيح)

✗ Ramzi **is knowing** you. (خطأ لأن الفعل ممنوع من الاستمرار)

4. possession : أفعال التملك مثل:

have/has/ had يملك	own يملك	possess يملك	belong يخص
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✓ Ahmad **owns** a car. (صحيح)

✗ Ahmad **is ownig** a car. (خطأ لأن الفعل ممنوع من الاستمرار)

لاحظ أن الأفعال الممنوعة من الاستمرارية جائز أن تُستعمل في جميع الأزمنة ما عدا الأزمنة المستمرة.

✓ She **has recognised** the man. (صحيح)

✗ She **has been recognising** the man. (خطأ، الفعل ممنوع من الاستمرارية)

✓ I **knew** the answer. (صحيح)

✗ I **was knowing** the answer. (خطأ)

✓ You **will love** the city. (صحيح)

✗ You **will be loving** the city. (خطأ)

ملخص القاعدة

أي فعل يدل على حالة مؤقتة (قد يستمر لفترة محدودة ثم يتوقف) فهو قابل للاستمرار، وأي فعل يدل على حالة دائمة (أي حقيقة موجودة في الوقت الحالي) فهو ممنوع من الاستمرار.

انتبه: بعض الأفعال أحياناً مسموح استعمالها في حالة المستمر، وفي أحيان أخرى ممنوع. ويعتمد ذلك على معنى الفعل. فمثلاً الفعل (يرى/ حواس see) ممنوع من الاستمرار، ولكن إذا جاء بمعنى (يقابل see) في هذه الحالة مسموح أن يأتي في حالة المستمر. ادرس الأمثلة:

✓ I can **see** a bird in the tree. (هنا فعل حواس/ ممنوع من الاستمرارية)

✓ I am **seeing** my friend tonight. (هنا فعل حركي/ مسموح الاستمرارية)

الجدول التالي يبين أشهر هذه الأفعال (التي تأتي مستمرة، وأحياناً ممنوعة من الاستمرارية)

ممنوع الاستمرار إذا جاء بمعنى	مسموح الاستمرارية إذا جاء بمعنى
see يرى	seeing يقابل
think يعتقد	thinking يفكر
have/has/had يملك	having يتناول/ يواجه
look يبدو	looking ينظر
weigh وزنه	weigh يزن (شيء)
hear يسمع	listening (يصغي)

3. أدوات التعريف Articles

كما نعرف، فإن الأسماء إما أن تكون معرفة وإما أن تكون نكرة. ولتعريف أو تنكير الأسماء فإننا نستخدم أدوات تسمى (أدوات التعريف والتنكير) مثل the, a, an بالإضافة إلى أداة التعريف الصفرية.

❖ Zero article (Ø) (بلا أداة تعريف أو تنكير):

- تستخدم مع الجموع والأسماء غير المعدودة للتحدث عن شيء/شخص بالعموم، مثل:

Ghada reads a lot of **books** on modern design.

I'm really into **science**.

- مع الأيام، الأشهر، الفصول، العطل، أجزاء اليوم، مثل:

Summer holidays start In **July**.

- مع أسماء القارات والدول، مثل:

My parents are from **Egypt**.

هناك بعض الاستثناءات، مثل:

in **the** United Kingdom, in **the** United States, in **the** Netherlands, in **The** Hague

❖ أدوات التنكير a / an: نستخدم a أو an وذلك:

- قبل الاسم المعدود المفرد:

- عندما نذكر شيئاً أو شخصاً ما لأول مرة أو للإشارة إلى أي شخص أو شيء من نوع أو مجموعة ما، مثل:

I am wearing a **leather jacket**.

- مع المهن، مثل:

I am **a shop assistant**.

❖ أداة التعريف the: تستخدم أداة التعريف the لـ:

- للتحدث عن شيء أو شخص محدد أو مميز، مثل:

I like **the colour** of that dress.

- عندما نذكر شيء ما أو شخص ما للمرة الثانية، مثل:

I'm wearing a leather jacket. **The jacket** looks great.

- مع صيغة التفضيل للصفات، مثل:

Ahmad is **the best** player.

- مع الأرقام الترتيبية، مثل:

Samer is **the first** in his class.

- للإشارة إلى فترات من الزمن، مثل:

I was born in **the 1980s**.

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد**Extra grammar questions** أسئلة قواعد إضافية**Q1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: (PRESENT SIMPLE)**

1. I (be) Ahmad.
2. She (speak) French.
3. We (walk) to work every day.
4. I (like) pasta very much.
5. They (play) chess at weekends.
6. I always (wear) comfortable clothes.
7. Mona sometimes (get) home at 6.
8. At weekends, Ali (meet/always) his friends at the club.
9. Nader usually (go) to work by bus.
10. My teacher always (give) a lot of homework.
11. We sometimes (meet) in front of the cinema.
12. She (go) to the park every Friday.
13. He (ride) his bike every day.
14. I (not/believe) in fortune tellers.
15. Ahmad (not/smoke) too much.
16. My grandfather (not/know) anything about music.
17. We (not/do) the homework after class.
18. I (not/like) pizza.
19. (you/eat) breakfast every morning?
20. (you/read) Qur'an everyday?

**Q2: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets:
(PRESENT CONTINUOUS)**

1. Today, they (not/come) to school.
2. The shop assistant the door now. (close)
3. Look! Ahmad two baskets. (carry)
4. Now Mrs. Hamid out of the window. (look)
5. I the money at the moment. (count)
6. Listen! The manager to a customer. (talk)
7. The shop at the moment. (close)
8. She a shower now. (not/take)
9. It's seven o'clock and they to school now. (go)
10. Look! The men blue uniforms. (wear)
11. The taxi for them at the moment. (wait)
12. She a red shirt and black jeans today. (wear)
13. The boys snowballs at the girls now. (throw)
14. Who in the garden now? (play)
15. Look! I a picture. (paint)
16. Susan TV now. (not / watch)
17. We a book at this moment. (not / read)
18. (you / visit) us today?
19. What (she / read) at the moment?
20. When (you / travel) to Egypt?

Q3: Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence: (STATE & DYNAMIC VERBS)

1. She the answer to the question.
a. know b. knows c. is knowing d. is know
2. They dinner when I arrived.
a. were cooking b. cook c. are cook d. cooked
3. I a car and a motorcycle.
a. am own b. own c. owns d. am owning
4. He to the gym every morning.
a. is go b. going c. goes d. go
5. We the movie so far.
a. are loving b. love c. loves d. is loving
6. She very tired after the workout.
a. is feeling b. feel c. feels d. is feel
7. I that this is a bad idea.
a. am think b. think c. am thinking d. thinks
8. They in the pool right now.
a. swim b. swims c. swimming d. are swimming
9. He a lot of noise during the party.
a. is making b. make c. makes d. made
10. I the cake smells delicious.
a. am thinking b. am think c. think d. thinks
11. She a new dress for the party.
a. has b. is having c. is has d. have
12. We to the music all night.
a. danced b. dances c. dance d. are dancing
13. He very happy today.
a. is feeling b. feels c. is feel d. feel

14. I the answer to that question.
- a. am knowing b. am know c. knows d. know
15. They a lot of noise upstairs.
- a. made b. makes c. are making d. make
16. She her keys every morning.
- a. loses b. is lose c. lose d. losing
17. I this book belongs to Sarah.
- a. am believing b. believe c. believes d. am believe
18. We a great time at the party.
- a. are having b. have c. has d. having
19. He very well in the exam.
- a. performed b. performs c. is perform d. is performing
20. I this tastes strange.
- a. am feel b. feel c. am feeling d. feels

Q4: Choose the correct article to complete each sentence: (ARTICLES)

1. She adopted cat from the shelter.
- a. Ø b. the c. an d. a
2. He is honest man.
- a. the b. Ø c. an d. a
3. I saw moon last night.
- a. an b. a c. Ø d. the
4. She doesn't eat meat.
- a. a b. an c. Ø d. the
5. He wants to buy umbrella.
- a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
6. We visited Eiffel Tower in Paris.
- a. the b. an c. a d. Ø

7. She is engineer.
- a. the b. an c. a d. Ø
8. He drank water after the run.
- a. an b. a c. Ø d. the
9. I saw elephant at the zoo.
- a. an b. a c. Ø d. the
10. He is reading book about history.
- a. the b. Ø c. an d. a
11. Mount Everest is the tallest mountain.
- a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
12. She plays piano beautifully.
- a. a b. the c. an d. Ø
13. He is university student.
- a. a b. the c. Ø d. an
14. She wants to be artist.
- a. Ø b. the c. an d. a
15. He went to school early today.
- a. an b. a c. the d. Ø

Student Book Exercises

تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة

Ex. 3, S.B Page 5: Match sentences 1–6 with meanings a–f. (*Present simple & Present Continuous*)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Everyone is waiting for their results. | a. facts and general truths |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Everyone seems happy. | b. routines and habits |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> I work hard at school every day. | c. state verbs (e.g., <i>want, know, prefer, remember, understand, mean, imagine, appear, seem</i>) |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> I'm having a family dinner to celebrate. | d. actions happening right now |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> It's becoming more and more common for students to meet with friends. | e. temporary situations happening now |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> People usually organise their own celebrations. | f. changing situations |

Ex. 4, S.B Page 5: Complete the sentences with the correct form. (*State and Dynamic verbs*)

- My friends and I **take / are taking** a class this month and today we **'re learning / learn** how to knit.
- It **gets / 's getting** late but I **don't want / 'm not wanting** to leave the family dinner!
- I **'m thinking / think** that social media is a great way to stay connected but I **prefer / 'm preferring** face-to-face conversations.
- My best friend **hates / 's hating** doing exercise so unfortunately we **'re never going / never go** running together.

Ex. 5, S.B Page 5: Write the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Rana 1 (pack) for our trip and it's really difficult.
- Nour I 2 (know) what you mean. What have you got so far?
- Rana I 3 (choose) some comfortable things like T-shirts and trousers.
4 (you/think) of taking any warm clothes?
- Nour No, only a sweater or a light jacket.
- Rana I 5 (want) to take my new sun hat, but it's too big for my bag.
- Nour It 6 (not seem) worth taking a sun hat. We 7 (plan) mostly indoor activities.
- Rana That's true!
- Nour Anyway, I 8 (not think) you should worry too much. We can always go shopping when we're there!

Ex. 2, S.B Page 10: Match the underlined words in sentences 1–7 with rules a–g. (ARTICLES)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> She has won the first prize. | a. We use no article (∅) with plurals and uncountable nouns to talk about something/someone in general. |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> I work as a sales assistant. | b. We use no article (∅) with continents, most countries and cities. |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> The shop specialises in women's clothes from Jordan. | c. We use a/an to talk about a singular countable thing/person when it is one of many or one of a group; not the only one. |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Women wore long dresses all the time. | d. We use a/an with occupations. |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> ... the most important thing to know about clothing choices ... | e. We use the to talk about a specific thing/person. |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> ... is that it's like a wheel. | f. We use the with superlatives, ordinal numbers, periods (e.g. the 1980s) and some countries (e.g. the UAE). |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> I'm wearing a smart suit. The suit looks great. | g. We use a/an when we mention something/ someone for the first time and the when we mention it again. |

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Workbook Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب التمارين

Ex. 1, W.B Page 4: Complete the mini conversations.

- 1 **A** I always jeans when I'm not at school.
 B Me too. I much more relaxed in casual clothes.
- 2 **A** I really hope Abbas his new school.
 B I'm not sure. They a uniform and I don't think he likes it!
- 3 **A** Come shopping with me. I to buy some new T-shirts and shorts.
 B Yeah, the weather hotter and I haven't got any light clothes either.

feel
have
is enjoying
is getting
need
wear

Ex. 2, W.B Page 4: Match the beginnings with the endings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> I'm working for a designer for | a. very interesting. |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> I change clothes as soon as | b. going to the Clothes Show this year. |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Our English classes are getting | c. a few weeks. |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> My friend thinks the colour blue | d. really suits me. |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> I won't be long! I'm getting ready | e. every year. |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes prices go up | f. right now. |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> We're thinking about | g. I come home from college. |

Ex. 3, W.B Page 4: Choose the correct verb forms.

- A:** Hi! I 1 *'m loving / love* your dress! Where 2 *are you going / do you go*? Is there an event I 3 *'m not knowing / don't know* about?
- B:** No! It's a family meetup. Every year we 4 *are going / go* for a meal at Plaza Hotel. I 5 *'m walking / walk* there because my car 6 *isn't running / doesn't run* at the moment.
- A:** Oh, they 7 *'re serving / serve* brilliant meals at the hotel. But it 8 *'s getting / gets* quite expensive these days.
- B:** I 9 *'m knowing / know*, but it's not a problem! Dad 10 *is always paying / always pays* for everyone!
- A:** Cool! Have a great time!

Ex. 4, W.B Page 4: Choose the correct answers.

1. What time for work now that he's got a job?
- a. does your brother leave b. your brother leaves
2. My sister dressed in the mornings until my mum calls her for the third time!
- a. doesn't get b. isn't getting
3. here to meet Suleiman? I think he's still in class.
- a. Do you wait b. Are you waiting

Ex. 5, W.B Page 5: Complete the message with the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Hi, it's me. I'm at the restaurant, but where are you? I know you **1** (always/arrive) late, but this is very late and I **2** (get) bored! I **3** (not recognise) anyone here. And I **4** (wear) the wrong clothes! Everyone else is in jeans and tops and I **5** (be) in a suit! I **6** (not usually/wear) suits, but this is a new one. Anyway, I **7** (sit) down outside. I **8** (get) hot and sweaty. Hurry up!

Ex. 6, W.B Page 5: Read the answers and use the prompts to write questions.

1. A What / want / do / when you leave school?

.....

B I'm hoping to study to be a furniture designer.

2. A you / often / make / your own clothes?

.....

B Yes, it's fun!

3. A you / look for / anything special in this shop?

.....

B Yes, a winter jumper.

4. A your brother / still play / in a band at school?

.....

B Yes, they're really good.

Ex. 7, W.B Page 5: Complete each pair of sentences with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous forms of the verb given.

1. have

a. I dinner with my parents at the moment. Can I call you later?

b. I sometimes problems buying clothes from this site.

2. think

a. you we should go home now? It's getting late.

b. The college of starting a textile design course.

3. look

a. The coat in the advert great, but I'm not sure if that colour suits me.

b. you at the correct exercise? It's the one at the top of page three.

Ex. 8, W.B Page 5: Complete the conversations with the correct forms of the verbs and phrases.

get	go	hardly ever wear	have	improve	love
make	need	not fit	not know	not look forward	not seem

- A Hi! You **1** **2** any problems at school?
- B No, it's not that. Everything **3** well at school at the moment.
I **4** a lot of progress in Maths and my English marks **5** too.
I **6** some extra lessons in French, so I think the exams will be OK. No, it's just that
I **7** to the school event.
- A Why not? You always **8** chatting to friends!
- B Yes, I do. But for this you **9** to dress up.
- A And you enjoy dressing up!
- B OK, OK! But I'm taller than I was, and my smart dresses **10** me now.
I **11** what to wear!
- A My sister is about your size. She's got a lot of fantastic dresses and she **12** them.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 8: Complete the rules with **Ø** (no article), **a/an** or **the**.

- We use to talk about a specific thing or person, because it is the only one or when it's clear which thing or person we mean.
- We use with plurals and uncountable nouns to talk about something/someone in general.
- We use when we mention something/someone for the first time and when we mention it again.
- We use with continents, most countries and cities.
- We use to talk about a singular countable thing/person when it is one of many or one of a group; not the only one.
- We use with superlatives, ordinal numbers, periods of time and some countries.
- We use with occupations.

Ex. 2, W.B Page 8: Match the examples a–g with the rules 1–7 from Exercise 1.

- () Many women in the UK like to wear **a hat** to weddings.
- () My cousin is **an interior designer**.
- () I tried these jeans on in **the changing room**.
- () I bought this handbag in **Milan**.
- () **Plain white shirts** are always stylish.
- () I'm going to take you to **the best shoe shop in London**.
- () I wore **a pale silk top** to the cinema. I spilled some juice down the top!

Ex. 3, W.B Page 8: Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1. There's **a / Ø** new sports shop in **a / the** shopping centre. **An / The** old one closed down a month ago.
2. My friend usually buys **the / Ø** designer clothes online.
3. **A / The** most expensive coffee I've ever bought was in **the / Ø** Venice!
4. I'd love to be **a / the** costume designer for **a / Ø** theatre company.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 8: Complete the blog post with Ø (no article), a/an or the.

I'm really interested in **1** clothing from **2** past. Most of my friends wear **3** new clothes and they all wear **4** same type of **5** jeans, shoes, tops, etc. But my style is different. My gran was young in **6** 1960s and she's kept **7** clothes from back then. Last week she brought down **8** box from **9** attic in her house and I had a great time looking through **10** skirts and dresses in it. I found **11** beautiful long skirt and **12** elegant pair of shoes. I wore **13** outfit to my sister's graduation and **14** people there loved it!

Ex. 3, W.B Page 10: Complete the conversation with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

- A** Hi there. **1** you (go) home?
- B** No, I'm not. I **2** (go) to the shopping centre. **3** you (want) to come?
- A** That **4** (sound) like a good idea! I **5** usually (not go) there because I never **6** (have) time.
- B** There's a really good clothes shop there called Sam's. It **7** (belong) to my neighbours. They **8** (sell) everything at half price at the moment because it's the end of the season.
- A** **9** they (have) loose-fitting jackets? They **10** (get) really popular this season.
- B** Yes, I **11** (think) so. What's the matter?
- A** Oh, no! I can't buy anything! I **12** (not have) my wallet. It's at home ...

C. Vocabulary Summary			ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة		
Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
LESSON 1A VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR			LESSON 3A LISTENING AND VOCABULARY		
casually	<i>adverb</i>	غير رسمي	bags under the eyes	<i>noun</i>	أكياس تحت العينين
celebrate	<i>verb</i>	يحتفل	double chin	<i>noun</i>	الذقن المزدوجة
celebration	<i>noun</i>	احتفال	long eyelashes	<i>noun</i>	رموش طويلة
results	<i>noun</i>	نتائج	smooth skin	<i>noun</i>	بشرة ناعمة
school-leaver	<i>noun</i>	متسرب من المدرسة	wrinkles	<i>noun</i>	التجاعيد
underdressed	<i>adjective</i>	غير مرتدي ملابس كافية	LESSON 4A READING AND VOCABULARY		
uniform	<i>noun</i>	زي موحد	assumption	<i>noun</i>	افتراض
well-dressed	<i>adjective</i>	يرتدي ملابس لائقة	fascinating	<i>adjective</i>	مبهر / جذاب / ساحر
			stereotype	<i>noun</i>	الصورة النمطية
LESSON 2A VOCABULARY					
accessories	<i>noun</i>	زينة / اكسسوارات	long-sleeved	<i>adjective</i>	بأكمام طويلة
baggy	<i>adjective</i>	فضفاض	loose-fitting	<i>adjective</i>	لباس فضفاض
blouse	<i>noun</i>	بلوزة	material	<i>noun</i>	مادة / جوهر
buttoned	<i>adjective</i>	مُزَرَّر	narrow	<i>adjective</i>	ضيق
cardigan	<i>noun</i>	سترة من صوف محبوك	outfit	<i>noun</i>	مظهر / لباس
cashmere	<i>noun</i>	قماش الكشمير	paisley	<i>noun</i>	زركشة هندية على شكل ريش
checked	<i>adjective</i>	على شكل مربعات	pattern	<i>noun</i>	نمط / نموذج
clothing	<i>noun</i>	ملابس	plain	<i>adjective</i>	سادة / غير مزركش
cotton	<i>noun</i>	القطن	polka dots	<i>noun</i>	نقاط البولكا / نقاط ملونة
denim	<i>noun</i>	الجينز / قماش قطني	scarf	<i>noun</i>	وشاح / شال
embroidered	<i>adjective</i>	مطرز	silk	<i>noun</i>	حرير
fabric	<i>noun</i>	قماش	striped	<i>adjective</i>	مقلم / مخطط
footwear	<i>noun</i>	حذاء	stylish	<i>adjective</i>	أنيق
full-length	<i>adjective</i>	كامل الطول	suit	<i>noun</i>	بدلة
headscarf	<i>noun</i>	حجاب	vintage	<i>adjective</i>	كلاسيكي
hoodie	<i>noun</i>	هودي / بلوزة ذات غطاء رأس	v-necked	<i>adjective</i>	قبة على شكل حرف V
leather	<i>noun</i>	جلد	wide-brimmed	<i>adjective</i>	واسعة الحواف
linen	<i>noun</i>	كتان	wool	<i>noun</i>	صوف
logo	<i>noun</i>	شعار / علامة			

D. Vocabulary Worksheet د. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني (من الكتابين)

Ex. 5, S.B Page 7: Complete the sentences with words from the box:

historical film - thinner and drier - 70/seventy – secret – creative - several thousand

1. Lama can't give too much information about the TV series because it's
2. Lama's job is to transform Malak so she appears to be years old.
3. She wants to make Malak's lips look and
4. She enjoys the part of her job most.
5. Clothes and accessories cost Lama dinars every year.
6. In the future, Lama would love to work on a

Ex. 6, S.B Page 7: Use these words and phrases to write six sentences about people you know.

bags, under the eyes, double chin, long eyelashes, smooth skin, wrinkles

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Ex. 4, S.B Page 8: Rewrite these statements using the highlighted phrasal verbs and phrases from the article.

- 1 I **admire** people who work hard to achieve their goals.
.....
- 2 I don't think it's right to **consider yourself better than** people who don't care about high-status jobs or titles.
.....
- 3 I'd like to **start** my own research company one day.
.....
- 4 I often **make a mistake** when I don't take the time to listen carefully.
.....
- 5 I think that challenging situations can **make** people's best qualities **more noticeable**.
.....

Ex. 5, S.B Page 8: Rewrite sentences 1–4 using compound adjectives.

WATCH OUT!

We can use compound adjectives to describe clothes and people.

If a person has **grey hair**, we say he/she is **grey-haired**.

If a person is neither young nor old, we say he/she is **middle-aged**.

1. I've got broad shoulders and curly hair.

.....

2. I can't decide whether to wear a shirt with short sleeves or long sleeves.

.....

3. My hair is short, but my friend has long hair.

.....

4. My eyes are blue and my sister's are brown.

.....

Ex. 1, W.B Page 6: Label the clothes and accessories.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. b..... t..... | 7. |
| 2. s..... | 8. |
| 3. v..... | 9. |
| 4. b..... | 10. |
| 5. t..... | 11. h.....-h..... |
| 6. s..... b..... | s..... |



Ex. 2, W.B Page 6: Find the odd one out in each group.

1. linen / old / fur
2. baggy / tight / denim
3. high-heeled / plain / striped
4. narrow / casual / wide
5. faded / shiny / silk
6. matching / nylon / wool

Ex. 3, W.B Page 6: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I love **nylon / old** jeans, but my mother thinks they look terrible.
2. At the weekend I bought a new purple dress and a **tight / matching** headscarf.
3. When it's cold I usually wear my gorgeous fake **fur / bow** jacket.
4. I don't like wearing tight clothes when it's hot, so I usually go for a **faded / loose-fitting** dress.
5. The last time I was at a Premier Basketball League match, I bought a T-shirt with my favourite team's **logo / designer** on it.
6. My friend made me **an embroidered / a vintage** handkerchief, but I really don't like it.
7. I like to carry a **shoulder / matching** bag because then I have both my hands free.
8. My mother has still got a beautiful **loose-fitting / wide** leather belt from when she was a teenager.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 6: Complete the sentences.

broad عريض - clean نظيف - sporty رياضي - wavy مموج

1. I'd love to have hair, but mine's completely straight.
2. My dad needs to order a special size jacket because he's got very shoulders.
3. The man I saw at the bus stop was shaven.
4. My family say that I have a style, but I think it's casual.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 7: Complete the text with suitable words and phrases.

All the stars are out this evening for the book awards ceremony, and the clothes reflect a whole range of styles! This event, **1 s**..... to celebrate the best in literature, also **2 b**..... **o**..... people's creativity. Let's admire our next guests! Here's Dalia Albawab. She looks very glamorous as usual. She's wearing a stunning **3 f**.....-l..... blue dress with shiny **4 h**.....-h..... shoes. She's also showing off a lovely large blue hat! Many people **5 l**..... **u**..... to Dalia not just for her style but also for her achievements in the industry.

Her husband is with her. He's always **6 w**.....-d....., and tonight he's wearing a grey suit and a black bow tie. His dark, **7 c**..... hair is cut short, and the new **8 m**..... suits his face much better than the beard last year! He joked in an interview earlier that he doesn't want anyone to **9 l**..... **d**..... **o**..... his style choices, which he carefully planned with a stylist this time.

Behind them comes young Laith Aljabi, the teenage author. He certainly hasn't dressed up for the occasion and is wearing his trademark T-shirt with the film **10 l**..... on it, dark blue jeans with red trainers and a big, knitted scarf. While his casual look might divide opinions, it's clear Laith isn't afraid to take risks - and he sometimes **11 g**..... **i**..... right!

Ex. 4, W.B Page 7: complete the sentences with the words from the box. Each missing word includes one silent letter or more. Practise saying the sentences.

comb يمشط - honour شرف - knowledge معرفة - subtle دقيق/بسيط

1. You need to your hair.
2. There's a difference between the words.
3. This is a great
4. I don't have much of this subject.

Ex. 6, W.B Page 7: Each list contains three words with a silent consonant. Underline one word in each group which does not contain the silent consonant.

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. b | climb | debt | stable | plumber |
| 2. t | castle | noticed | often | butcher |
| 3. w | two | wonder | answer | sword |
| 4. h | hour | honest | echo | honey |
| 5. k | kite | knife | knee | knock |

Ex. 1, W.B Page 10: Choose two words that go with each noun.

1. *dark-blue* / *leather* / *baggy* jeans
2. *loose-fitting* / *linen* / *clean-shaven* dress
3. *wavy* / *leather* / *matching* shoes
4. *tanned* / *plain* / *pale* skin
5. *curly* / *medium-length* / *paisley* hair
6. *plain* / *balding* / *cotton* shirt

Ex. 2, W.B Page 10: Complete the sentences.

casually غير رسمي - denim جينز - logo شعار - silk حرير - wavy موج - well-dressed أنيق

1. He's always dressed. He prefers simple, comfortable clothes.
2. All employees have to wear a T-shirt with the company on it.
3. is my favourite material. I've got three shirts made from it and lots of jeans.
4. You have to iron clothes made from very carefully because it's so delicate.
5. My sister's hair is neither curly nor straight. It's
6. At work, he's always, punctual and polite.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 10: Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text.

Our neighbour, Mr. Alwakil, is a quiet man in his fifties. Although he's **1**....., he hasn't got much grey hair. He's pale-skinned and has a kind face.

We hardly ever see him **2**..... the morning. He's working in Madaba at the **3**....., so he has to get up very early. He's always very tidy and **4**..... . He wears different clothes every day.

When he isn't at work, he looks completely different. He doesn't wear a suit, but a **5**..... white cotton shirt, black trousers with a leather **6**..... and shiny black shoes. He says he prefers to dress more casually at weekends.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. | a young | b middle-aged | c checked |
| 2. | a on | b at | c in |
| 3. | a time | b minute | c moment |
| 4. | a wavy | b clean-shaven | c baggy |
| 5. | a plain | b linen | c wool |
| 6. | a cap | b belt | c on |

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

هـ. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب E. Reading Comprehension Worksheet

يحتوي المنهاج الجديد على قطعة قراءة واستيعاب واحدة فقط في كل وحدة، وباقي القطع التي قد تجدها لها أهداف أخرى مثل التطبيق على القواعد ومعاني المفردات والكتابة.

Lesson 4A (SB, page 9): The power of appearance

When **we** see someone for the first time, our brains instantly notice things like their age, hair, eye and skin colour or height and voice, and we use this information to make assumptions about their education, social position and character. Without realising it, we then make important decisions – such as who to vote for, who to give a job to or who to trust – based on these assumptions.

عندما نرى شخصاً ما لأول مرة، نلاحظ أدمغتنا على الفور أشياء مثل عمره وشعره ولون عينيه وبشرته أو طوله وصوته، ونستخدم هذه المعلومات لتكوين افتراضات حول تعليمه ومكانته الاجتماعية وشخصيته. ودون أن ندرك ذلك، نتخذ قرارات مهمة - مثل من نصوت له، أو من نمناه وظيفة، أو من نثق به - بناءً على هذه الافتراضات.

A few years ago, social scientists set up an experiment in 45 different countries, in which people had to guess what 120 individuals were like based on pictures of their faces. The results showed that in every region of the world, people rated men and women over 40 as more confident, responsible, sociable and reliable. There are also studies that show that we perceive grey-haired individuals as wise or mature, or people who wear glasses as intelligent.

قبل بضع سنوات، أجرى علماء الاجتماع تجربة في ٤٥ دولة مختلفة، حيث كان على الناس تخمين شكل ١٢٠ شخصاً بناءً على صور وجوههم. أظهرت النتائج أنه في كل منطقة من مناطق العالم، صنف الناس الرجال والنساء فوق سن الأربعين على أنهم أكثر ثقة ومسؤولية واجتماعية وموثوقية. وهناك أيضاً دراسات تُظهر أننا نعتبر الأفراد ذوي الشعر الرمادي حكماء أو ناضجين، أو الأشخاص الذين يرتدون النظارات أذكاء.

The way we dress also has an impact in situations such as school, social occasions or work. We often look up to someone who is very well-dressed and look down on those who don't dress as smartly. We show more respect to people in uniforms and are more likely to listen carefully to a doctor when **he** or she is wearing a white coat instead of casual clothes.

كما أن لطريقة لباسنا تأثير في مواقف مثل المدرسة والمناسبات الاجتماعية أو العمل. غالباً ما تُعجب بشخص يرتدي ملابس أنيقة للغاية ونحتقر أولئك الذين لا يرتدون ملابس أنيقة. نُظهر احتراماً أكبر للأشخاص الذين يرتدون الزي الرسمي، ونكون أكثر ميلاً للاستماع بانتباه إلى الطبيب عندما يرتدي معطفاً أبيض بدلاً من الملابس غير الرسمية.

The clothes we wear don't just affect what others think of us; **they** also affect how we feel about ourselves. In one fascinating experiment, scientists showed that if you wear a white coat that you believe belongs to a doctor, your ability to pay attention increases sharply. Apparently, wearing what you think is a doctor's coat can bring out the best in you! However, if you wear the same white coat believing it belongs to a painter, there's no improvement in your ability to concentrate. As the scientists behind the experiment stated, 'The clothes we wear have power not only over others, but also over ourselves.'

لا تؤثر الملابس التي نرتديها فقط على رأي الآخرين بنا، بل تؤثر أيضاً على مشاعرنا تجاه أنفسنا. في تجربة شيقة، أظهر العلماء أنه إذا ارتديت معطفاً أبيض تعتقد أنه لطبيب، فإن قدرتك على الانتباه تزداد بشكل كبير. يبدو أن ارتداء ما تعتقد أنه معطف طبيب يُبرز أفضل ما فيك! ومع ذلك، إذا ارتديت نفس المعطف الأبيض معتقداً أنه لرسام، فلن تتحسن قدرتك على التركيز. وكما ذكر العلماء القائمون على التجربة: "الملابس التي نرتديها تأثير ليس فقط على الآخرين، بل على أنفسنا أيضاً."

So, our physical appearance and clothes influence the opinions people have of us and their behaviour towards us. This can sometimes make them use unfair stereotypes and get it wrong. But it seems that the clothes we wear also have a powerful effect both on how we feel and how we act. Perhaps that's worth remembering the next time you're trying to decide what to wear.

لذا، يؤثر مظهرنا الخارجي وملابسنا على آراء الناس عنا وسلوكهم تجاهنا. قد يدفعهم هذا أحياناً إلى استخدام صور نمطية غير عادلة والخطأ في فهمها. ولكن يبدو أن للملابس التي نرتديها أيضاً تأثيراً قوياً على مشاعرنا وتصرفاتنا. ربما يكون من المفيد تذكر ذلك في المرة القادمة التي تحاول فيها اختيار ما سترتديه.

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

1. What does the brain notice when we see someone for the first time?

.....

2. What kind of assumptions do we make based on someone's appearance?

.....

3. What decisions might be influenced by these assumptions?

.....

4. What was the purpose of the experiment conducted in 45 countries?

.....

5. What traits were commonly attributed to people over 40?

.....

6. How are grey-haired individuals typically perceived?

.....

7. What impact does clothing have in professional or social settings?

.....

8. Why do people respect uniforms more than casual clothes?

.....

9. What effect does wearing a doctor's coat have on attention?

.....

10. What happens when the same coat is believed to belong to a painter?

.....

Choose the correct answers: (Ex.3, S.B. p. 8)

11. In the first paragraph, what does the writer say about how we judge appearances?

- a. We are not aware of how much appearances affect our decisions.
- b. First impressions are usually wrong.
- c. We always make decisions based on physical characteristics.

12. Which statement is true about the experiment in the second paragraph?

- a. Participants in different countries rated people differently.
- b. We only judge the characters of people we know.
- c. We trust mature people more.

13. In the third paragraph, what does the writer suggest?

- a. People who wear glasses are more intelligent.
- b. We often believe stereotypes.
- c. People who wear uniforms are better listeners.

14. How can putting on a white coat influence you?

- a. It can make you believe you're a doctor.
- b. It can help you concentrate better.
- c. It can help you control other people.

15. What would be the most suitable sub-heading for this article?

- a. Some stereotypes are false, but the way people look tells us a lot about them.
- b. The way we look affects what people think of us and how we feel and behave.
- c. Studies show it's better to dress well if you want to be successful in life.

16. True or false:

- a) People tend to listen more carefully to doctors in casual clothes ☒ T ☐ F
- b) Wearing a white coat believed to be a doctor's increases concentration. ☒ T ☐ F
- c) The experiment involved 120 people from one country. ☒ T ☐ F

17. What does the underlined pronouns refer to?

- a) we (paragraph 1):
- b) he (paragraph 3):
- c) they (paragraph 4):

18. From the text, give one example on the following:

- a. Noun: e. Pronoun (object):
 b. Verb (present simple): f. Adjective:
 c. Verb (present cont.): g. A job / career:
 d. Pronoun (subject):

Answers Key ملحق الاجابات**Extra Grammar Worksheet إجابات ورقة العمل الإضافية على القواعد****Q1: Present Simple**

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. am | 8. always meets | 15. doesn't smoke |
| 2. speaks | 9. goes | 16. doesn't know |
| 3. walk | 10. gives | 17. don't do |
| 4. like | 11. meet | 18. don't like |
| 5. play | 12. goes | 19. Do you eat |
| 6. wear | 13. rides | 20. Do you read |
| 7. gets | 14. don't believe | |

Q2: Present Continuous

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. aren't coming | 8. isn't taking | 15. am painting |
| 2. is closing | 9. are going | 16. isn't watching |
| 3. is carrying | 10. are wearing | 17. are not reading |
| 4. is looking | 11. is waiting | 18. Are you visiting |
| 5. am counting | 12. is wearing | 19. is she reading |
| 6. is talking | 13. are throwing | 20. are you travelling |
| 7. is closing | 14. is playing | |

Q3: Sate and Dynamic Verbs

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. b) knows | 8. d) are swimming | 15. c) are making |
| 2. a) were cooking | 9. d) made | 16. a) loses |
| 3. b) own | 10. c) think | 17. b) believe |
| 4. c) goes | 11. a) has | 18. a) are having |
| 5. b) love | 12. d) are dancing | 19. a) performed |
| 6. a) is feeling | 13. a) is feeling | 20. b) feel |
| 7. b) think | 14. d) know | |

Q4: Articles

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. d) a | 6. a) the | 11. c) the |
| 2. c) an | 7. b) an | 12. b) the |
| 3. d) the | 8. c) Ø | 13. a) a |
| 4. c) Ø | 9. a) an | 14. c) an |
| 5. b) an | 10. d) a | 15. d) Ø |

S.B and W.B Grammar Exercises إجابات تمارين القواعد في الكتابين

Student Book Exercises

Ex. 3, S.B Page 5:	1 e	2 c	3 b	4 d	5 f	6 a
Ex. 4, S.B Page 5:	1 are taking, 're learning	2 's getting, don't want	3 think, prefer	4 hates, never go		
Ex. 5, S.B Page 5:	1 I'm packing	2 know	3 'm choosing	4 Are you thinking	5 want	
	6 doesn't seem	7 're planning	8 don't think			
Ex. 2, S.B Page 10:	1 f	2 d	3 b	4 a	5 e	6 c
						7 g

Workbook Exercises

Ex. 1, W.B Page 4:	1 wear	1 B feel	2 A is enjoying	2 B have	3 A need	3 B is getting
Ex. 2, W.B Page 4:	1 c	2 g	3 a	4 d	5 f	6 e
Ex. 3, W.B Page 4:	1 love	2 are you going	3 don't know	4 go	5 'm walking	
	6 isn't running	7 serve	8 's getting	9 know	10 always pays	
Ex. 4, W.B Page 4:	1 a	2 a	3 b			
Ex. 5, W.B Page 5:	1 always arrive	2 'm getting	3 don't recognise	4 'm wearing	5 'm	
	6 don't usually wear	7 'm sitting	8 'm getting			
Ex. 6, W.B Page 5:	1 What do you want to do when you leave school?	2 Do you often make your own clothes?	3 Are you looking for anything special in this shop?	4 Is your brother still playing in a band at school? / Does your brother still play in a band at school?		
Ex. 7, W.B Page 5:	1a am having	1b have	2a Do, think	2b is thinking	3a looks	3b Are, looking
Ex. 8, W.B Page 5:	1 don't seem	2 Are you having	3 's going	4 'm making		
	5 are improving	6 'm getting	7 'm not looking forward	8 love		
	9 need	10 don't fit	11 don't know	12 hardly ever wears		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 8:	1 the	2 Ø	3 a/an, the	4 Ø	5 a/an	6 the
Ex. 2, W.B Page 8:	a 5	b 7	c 1	d 4	e 2	f 6
Ex. 3, W.B Page 8:	1 a, the, The	2 Ø	3 The, Ø	4 a, a		
Ex. 4, W.B Page 8:	1 Ø	2 the	3 Ø	4 the	5 Ø	6 the
	8 a	9 the	10 the	11 a	12 an	13 the
Ex. 3, W.B Page 10:	1 Are, going	2 'm going	3 Do, want	4 sounds	5 don't, go	6 have
	7 belongs	8 are selling	9 Do, have	10 are getting	11 think	12 don't have

S.B & W.B Vocabulary Exercises إجابات تمارين المعاني الهامة من الكتابين

Ex. 5, S.B Page 7:	1 secret	2 70/seventy	3 thinner and drier
	4 creative	5 several thousand	6 historical film
Ex. 6, S.B Page 7:	1. My uncle always has noticeable bags under his eyes after working night shifts at the hospital. 2. Aunt Salma is self-conscious about her double chin , but I think it adds to her warmth and charm. 3. My niece has incredibly long eyelashes that make her eyes look even more expressive. 4. My friend Rami takes great care of his skin, and it shows—he has remarkably smooth skin for someone in his forties. 5. Grandma's face is full of wrinkles , each one telling a story of laughter, love, and resilience. 6. After a stressful week, I noticed bags under my eyes too—sleep really makes a difference!		
Suggested Answers			
Ex. 4, S.B Page 8:	1 I look up to people who work hard to achieve their goals. 2 I don't think it's right to look down on people who don't care about high-status jobs or titles. 3 I'd like to set up my own research company one day. 4 I often get it wrong when I don't take the time to listen carefully. 5 I think that challenging situations can bring out people's best qualities.		
Ex. 5, S.B Page 8:	1 I'm broad-shouldered and curly-haired. 2 I can't decide whether to wear a short-sleeved or a long-sleeved shirt. 3 I'm short-haired but my friend is long-haired. 4 I'm blue-eyed and my sister is brown-eyed.		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 6:	1 bow tie	2 suit	3 vest
	7 cap	8 sandals	9 handbag
Ex. 2, W.B Page 6:	1 old	2 denim	3 high-heeled
		4 casual	5 silk
			6 matching

Ex. 3, W.B Page 6:	1 old		2 matching		3 fur		4 loose-fitting	
	5 logo		6 an embroidered		7 shoulder		8 wide	
Ex. 4, W.B Page 6:	1 wavy		2 broad		3 clean		4 sporty	
Ex. 1, W.B Page 7:	1 set up		2 brings out		3 full-length		4 high-heeled	
	5 look up		6 well-dressed		7 curly		8 moustache	
Ex. 4, W.B Page 7:	9 look down on		10 logo		11 gets it			
	1 comb		2 subtle		3 honour		4 knowledge	
Ex. 6, W.B Page 7:	1 stable		2 noticed		3 wonder		4 honey	
Ex. 1, W.B Page 10:	5 kite		1 dark-blue, baggy		2 loose-fitting, linen		3 leather, matching	
	4 tanned, pale		5 curly, medium-length		6 plain, cotton			
Ex. 2, W.B Page 10:	1 casually		2 logo		3 Denim		4 silk	
Ex. 4, W.B Page 10:	5 wavy		6 well-dressed		1 b		2 c	
	3 c		4 b		5 a		6 b	

Reading Comprehension Worksheet's Answers إجابات أسئلة قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

Lesson 4A (SB, page 9): The power of appearance

- Age, hair, eye and skin colour, height, and voice.
 - About their education, social position, and character.
 - Decisions like who to vote for, give a job to, or trust.
 - To see how people judge others based on facial appearance.
 - As more confident, responsible, sociable, and reliable.
 - As wise or mature.
 - It influences how others perceive and treat us.
 - Because uniforms symbolize authority and professionalism.
 - It increases your ability to pay attention.
 - There's no improvement in concentration.
11. a 12. c 13. b 14. b 15. b
16. a) ☐ F b) ☒ T c) ☐ F
17. a) we: refers to **people** b) he: refers to **a doctor** c) they: refers to **the clothes we wear**
18. a) **Noun:** brain, voice, experiment, pictures, ...etc. b) **Verb (present simple):** see, make, rate, wear, ...etc.
- c) **Verb (present continuous):** are wearing, is wearing, are making ...etc.
- d) **Pronoun (subject):** we, he, they, she e) **Pronoun (object):** them, it
- f) **Adjective:** responsible, sociable, reliable, wise ...etc. g) **A job / career:** doctor, painter, social scientist



تم بحمد الله

لا تنسَ زيارة صفحتي على فيسبوك

ليصلك كل جديد