

English Course For Iraqi Islamic Schools

Student's Book (4)

Republic of Iraq
Presidency of Sunni Endowment
Religious Teaching and Islamic Studies
Directorate
Department of Curriculum and Development



English Course For Iraqi Islamic Schools

Prepared By:

Hazim Mahmoud Hameed, Ma

Head Of Committee

**Media Nuri Dezia, MA
Committee Member**

**Ahmed Faisal Bahar, MA
Committee Member**

**Sura Adnan Al-Ani , MA
Committee Member**

**Balsam Kb. Al- Jawadi,BA
Committee Member**

Adviser

Dr. Khalid Al- Sheikhly

Edition

2020

Supporting Team

Aamir Abdulkareem

Noor Qusay

Designer

Al-Amin Bureau

Hussain Jassim - Mohammed Amin



**In The Name Of Allah,
Most Gracious,
Most Merciful.**





UNIT ONE 1

UNIT ONE

For studying

للخط فقط

﴿ وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ
وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴾ (٣٢)

[الروم 22]

And among His signs is the creation of
the heavens and the earth, and the
variations in your languages and your
colours; verily in that are signs for
those who know.

قال رسول الله ﷺ: بني الإسلام على خمس: شهادة أن لا إله إلا الله
وأن محمدا رسول الله، وإقام الصلاة وإيتاء الزكاة، والحج، وصوم رمضان.

Allah's Messenger (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:

Islam is based on the following five principles:

1. To testify that there is no God but Allah(Glory be to Him), and
Mohammad is the Messenger of Allah.
2. To perform prayers.
3. To pay Zakat (alms given to the poor).
4. To perform Hajj (Pilgrimage to Makka).
5. To fast (the month of Ramadan).

UNIT ONE 1

Dialogue: Going to the Mosque

الذهاب إلى المسجد

- Ahmed: Assalamu Aleikum.
- Saad: Waaleikum Assalam ,Ahmed.

- Ahmed: Where are you going, Saad?
- Saad: To the mosque, to pray the sunset prayer.

- Ahmed: I thought you are going to the market.
- Saad: That is right. I will go to the market after prayer. Why don't you go with me?

- Ahmed: This is really a good idea. Let's go.
- Saad: God bless you, brother.

sunset prayer	صلاة المغرب
mosque	مسجد
lets go	دعنا نذهب
God bless you	بارك الله فيك



UNIT ONE 1

Pronunciation

The English language has two types of sounds: consonants and vowels. There are 24 consonants and 20 vowels. The consonants are either voiced or voiceless.

Consonants

- Now listen carefully, please:

(1)

	/f/		/v/
fast	/fa:st/	vast	/va:st/
few	/fju:/	view	/vju:/
suffer	/sʌfə/	cover	/kʌvə/
leaf	/li:f/	leave	/li:v/
safe	/seif/	save	/seiv/
off	/ɒf/	of	/ɒv/
cliff	/klif/	live	/liv/

(2)

	/s/		/z/
sink	/sɪŋk/	zinc	/zɪŋk/
sawn	/so:n/	zone	/zəun/
niece	/ni:s/	knees	/ni:z/
price	/praɪs/	prize	/praɪz/
loose	/lu:s/	lose	/lu:z/
lacy	/leɪsi/	lazy	/leɪzi/
racing	/reɪsɪŋ/	raising	/reɪzɪŋ/

(3)

	/θ/		/ð/
thief	/θi:f/	This	/ðɪs/
thought	/θɔ:t/	That	/ðæt/
Author	/ɔ:θə/	Those	/ðəuz/
earth	/ɜ:θ/	Other	/ʌðə/
nothing	/nʌθɪŋ/	worthy	/wɜ:ði/

UNIT ONE 1

Grammar: The Simple Present Tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

(1) Form:

In the affirmative the simple present has the same form of verb as the infinitive but adds “s” for the third person singular:

I eat We eat You eat He eats She eats It eats They eat

(2) Main Uses: The simple present tense is used:

A - For a habitual action:

I usually pray in the mosque.

She speaks Arabic.

He always works at night.

B- For expressing facts:

Water boils at 1000.

The earth moves round the sun.

C - For general statements:

His family comes from Basra.

They have a house near the river.

She is a teacher.

(3) Negation:

There are two ways to form negative sentences in the simple present tense.

1-Add not to the verb be: (am, is, are)

I am not rich.

He is not hungry.

They are not here.

2-Add do not / does not before main verbs.

Subject + do not / does not + verb (infinitive)

He does not sleep in the morning.

I do not smoke.

EXERCISES

Q1/ Complete these sentences with the simple present form of the verbs given in brackets:

- 1- She always hard .(work)
- 2- My parents in Mosul .(live)
- 3- The trainat 7.15.(arrive)
- 4- Alia carpenter.(be)
- 5- The roadsrough and narrow .(be)
- 6- Islam human rights for all people.(grant)

Q2/ Change the following affirmative sentences into negative:

- 1- The birds sing every morning.
- 2- My mother bakes a cake.
- 3- I always eat my breakfast quickly.
- 4- Ali is here.
- 5- I know him very well.
- 6- It sometimes rains in Summer in Iraq.



UNIT ONE 1

Reading comprehension :

Pillars of Islam

أركان الإسلام

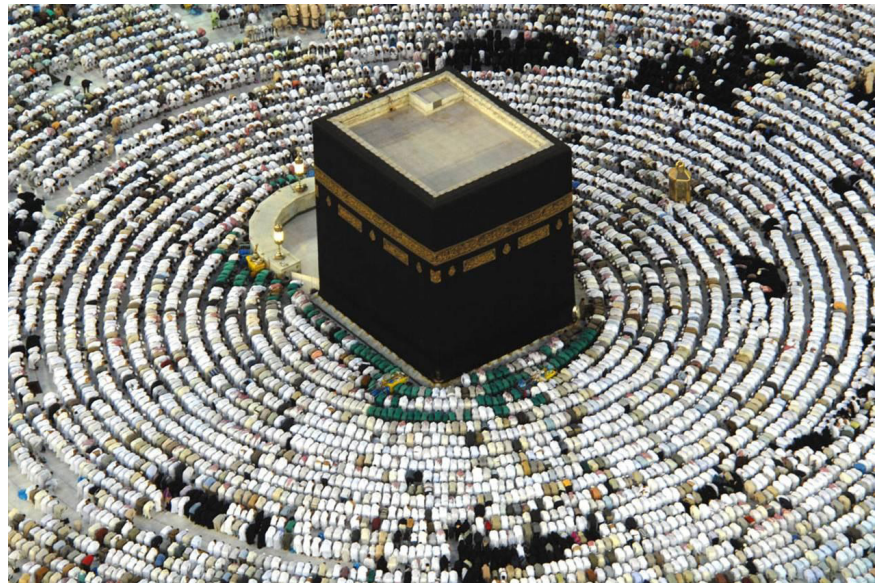
There are five pillars of Islam. They are:(1) the testimony of faith, (2) the prayer, (3) giving Zakat, (4) fasting and (5) pilgrimage (if possible).

1- The Testimony of Faith (Shahada)

The testimony of faith is saying with conviction, “La ilaha illa Allah, Muhammad rasoolu Allah.” This saying means “There is no true God but Allah (Glory be to Him) and Muhammad is the Messenger of God.

” The first part, “There is no true God but Allah(Glory be to Him),” means that none has the right to be worshipped but God (Glory be to Him)alone, and that God (Glory be to Him) has neither partner nor son. This testimony of faith is called the Shahada , which should be said with conviction in order to convert to Islam. The testimony of faith is the most important pillar of Islam.

Vocabulary	المفردات
pillars	أركان
faith	إيمان
testimony	شهادة
conviction	يقين، اعتقاد
worship	يعبد، عبادة
convert	يهدي، يهتدي إلى دين آخر



Q1: Answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the five pillars of Islam?
- 2- What is the testimony of faith?
- 3- What does the testimony of faith mean?
- 4- What is the testimony of faith called?
- 5- What should the non-Muslim say in order to convert to Islam?

Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage :

- 1- The testimony of faith is saying with “La ilaha illa Allah, Muhammad rasooluAllah.”
- 2-The testimony of faith means “There is no true God butAllah (Glory be to Him) and Muhammad is
- 3-None has the right to bebut Allah (Glory be to Him) alone, and that God (Glory be to Him)has neither nor
- 4- is the most important pillar of Islam.
- 5- The Shahada should be said within order to convert to Islam.

UNIT ONE 1

للاطلاع فقط

A/ Strange but true:

- 1- There is a tree in California that is 4600 years old.
- 2-Living bacteria dating from 1500 years ago have been found in a Cumbrian Lake.

B/Proverbs and sayings:

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. عصفور باليد خير من عشرة على الشجرة
More haste less speed. في التأنى السلامة وفي العجلة الندامة

C/ What is the time?

- 9.00 It's nine o'clock.
7.15 It's quarter past seven.
3.30 It's half past three.
12.00 It's twelve o'clock.

A decorative banner with a dark blue background and a brown border. The banner is centered and surrounded by ornate, light blue scrollwork. At the bottom center of the scrollwork is a small blue heart. The banner is set against a background of radiating light blue and white stripes.

UNIT Two 2

UNIT TWO

For studying

للخط فقط

﴿ وَنُنزِّلُ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ مَا هُوَ شِفَاءٌ وَرَحْمَةٌ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَلَا يَزِيدُ الظَّالِمِينَ إِلَّا خَسَارًا ﴾

الإسراء: ٢٨

**We send down in the Quran that which
is a healing and a mercy to those
who believe: to the unjust it causes
nothing but loss after loss.**

قال رسول الله ﷺ: - مثل المؤمنين في توادهم وتراحمهم كمثل
الجسد الواحد إذا اشتكى منه عضو تداعى له سائر الجسد بالسهر
والحمى.

**The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him)
said:**

**“The believers, in their love, mercy, and kindness to one another
are like a body: if any part of it is ill, the whole body shares its
sleeplessness and fever”.**

Dialogue: A Job Interview مقابلة عمل

Employer: What is your surname, please?

Jasim: AL-Duleimi.

Employer: And your first name?

Jasim: Jasim.

Employer: What is your date of birth?

Jasimz: July 7th,1973.

Employer: What is your nationality?

Jasim: Iraqi.

Employer: Where do you live?

Jasim: I live in Baghdad at Al-Amiriyya Quarter, Section 506, lane 4 , Home No. 12.

Employer: What is your previous job?

Iasimz I was a teacher.

Vocabulary:

interview	مقابلة
employer	رب العمل
surname	لقب العائلة
nationality	الجنسية
section	المحلة
previous	السابق



UNIT Two 2

Pronunciation:

Consonants. Listen carefully please:

(1)

	/P/		/b/
pride	/praɪd/	bride	/braɪd/
park	/pa:k/	bark	/ba:k/
pray	/preɪ/	bray	/breɪ/
tripe	/traɪp/	tribe	/traɪb/
tap	/tʌp/	tab	/tʌb/
rope	/rəʊp/	robe	/rəʊb/
pull	/pʊl/	bull	/bʊl/

(2)

	/t/		/d/
two	/tu:/	do	/du:/
tie	/taɪ/	die	/daɪ/
town	/taʊn/	down	/daʊn/
ton	/tʌn/	done	/dʌn/
ten	/ten/	den	/den/
tune	/tju:n/	dune	/dju:n/
write	/raɪt/	ride	/raɪd/

(3)

	/k/		/g/
cave	/keɪv/	gave	/geɪv/
cap	/kʌp/	gap	/gʌp/
class	/kla:s/	glass	/gla:s/
could	/kʊd/	good	/gʊd/
weaker	/wi:kə/	eager	/i:ɡə/

Grammar: The Simple Past Tense.

قواعد زمن الماضي البسيط

(1) Form: The simple past tense in regular verbs is formed by adding (-d) or (-ed) to the infinitive:-

Infinitive: to work

simple past: worked

(2) Main use: The simple past tense is used for actions completed in the past at a definite time:-

I met him yesterday.

He died in 2000.

I bought this car two years ago .

The train was ten minutes late.

(3) Adverbs used with the simple past tense:-

yesterday, last week, in “2000”, three days ago, last night, etc.

Zainab arrived at our house yesterday.

I went to the mosque last night.

(4) Negation: The negative of the simple past tense is formed:-

A- by adding “not” to the verb “be”.

The train was not late ten minutes .

They were not at home yesterday.

B- by adding “did not”:

Subject + did not + verb (infinitive)

He did not travel to Makka last year .

I did not buy this car two years ago .

She did not meet him yesterday.

UNIT Two 2

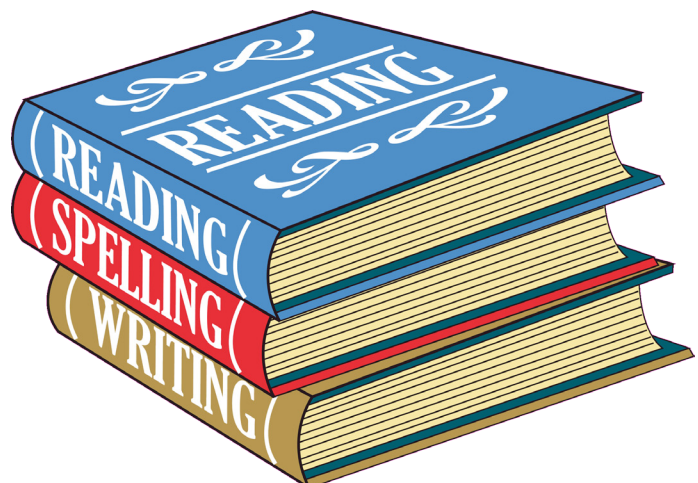
EXERCISES

Q1/ Re-write the following sentences in the simple past tense:

- 1- He goes to Erbil on Fridays.
- 2-She lives in a big house.
- 3-Ahmed is a pupil.
- 4-My brother eats an apple every day.
- 5-I am able to do my exercises.
- 6-We learn English.

Q2/ Change the following affirmative sentences into negative:

- 1-They played football in the garden yesterday..
- 2-He prayed the dawn prayer in the mosque.
- 3-Ahmed was an excellent teacher of Arabic .
- 4-The boys studied very hard last month..
- 5-My wife cooked fish last week.



Reading Comprehension:

Pillars of Islam أركان الإسلام

2- The Prayer الصلاة

Prayer is one of the five pillars of Islam. A Muslim prays five times a day.

Each prayer does not take more than a few minutes to be performed. Prayer in Islam is a direct link between the worshipper and God (Glory be to Him).

In the prayer, a person feels inner happiness, peace, and comfort, and that God (Glory be to Him) is pleased with him or her. Prayers are performed at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset, and night.

A Muslim prefers to pray in the mosque. Before he goes there, he makes himself clean in body and mind. In the mosque, he stands in humbleness before Allah and prays. If he cannot go to the mosque, he prays at home, at work, or at any place that is clean. When he prays, he always faces the Holy Ka'ba.

Allah (Glory be to Him) is the Creator and man is His worshipper. Prayer brings nearness to Allah (Glory be to Him). It also brings good conduct and keeps man from indecency and evil.

perform:	يؤدي
before Allah:	أمام الله
comfort:	راحة
the Creator:	الخالق
humbleness:	تواضع
innerhappiness:	سعادة داخلية
indecency:	رذيلة



UNIT Two 2

Q1: Answer the following questions:

- 1 .Where does a Muslim pray?
- 2 .What does a Muslim do before he goes to the mosque?
- 3 .Why does a Muslim pray?
- 4.If a Muslim cannot go to the mosque, where does he pray?
- 5 .What does prayer bring to man?

Q2: Say whether the following statements are true or false.

Then correct the false ones.

- 1- AMuslim prays four times a day.
- 2- Prayer in Islam is a direct link between the worshipper and God.
- 3- If a Muslim cannot go to the mosque then he must not pray.
- 4- Prayer brings nearness to Allah. It also brings good conduct and keeps man from indecency and evil.
- 5- Allah (Glory be to Him) is the Creator and man is His worshipper.



للاطلاع فقط

A/ Riddles:- حزورات

- 1-Can you spell 'pretty' with two letters?
- 2-What do you call a bee born in May?

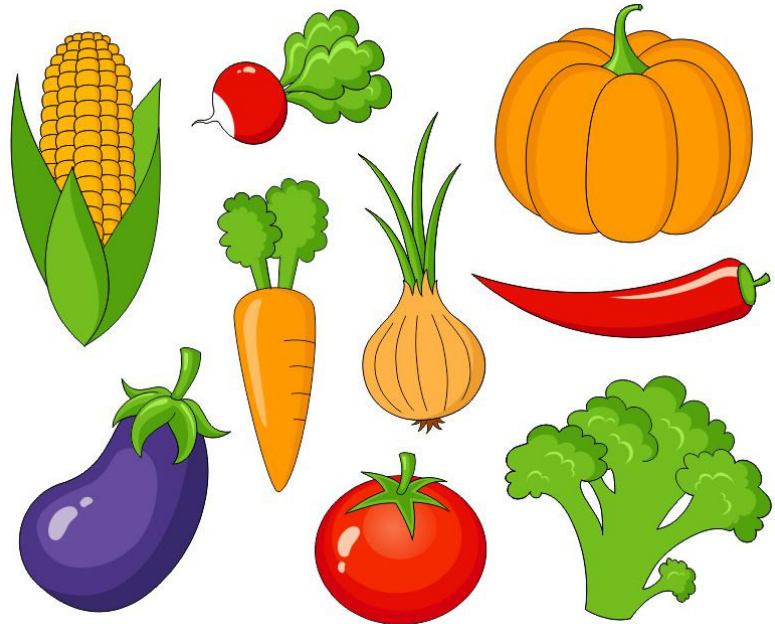
B/Proverb:- مثل

Before a storm comes a calm.

الهدوء يسبق العاصفة

C/Vegetables:- خضراوات

Cucumber	خيار
Tomato	طماطة
Carrot	جزر
Potato	بطاطة
Lettuce	خس
Marrow	كوسا
Onion	بصل
Okra	بامية
Mushroom	فطر



A decorative banner with a dark blue background and a brown border. The banner is adorned with intricate blue scrollwork and a small blue heart at the bottom center. The text "UNIT Three 3" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center of the banner. The banner is set against a background of radiating blue and white stripes.

UNIT Three 3

UNIT Three

For studying

للخط فقط

﴿ وَأَعْتَصِمُوا بِحَبْلِ اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَلَا تَفَرَّقُوا وَاذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ كُنْتُمْ
 أَعْدَاءً فَأَلَّفَ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِكُمْ فَأَصْبَحْتُمْ بِنِعْمَتِهِ إِخْوَانًا وَكُنْتُمْ عَلَى شَفَا حُفْرَةٍ مِنَ النَّارِ
 فَأَنْقَذَكُمْ مِنْهَا كَذَلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ آيَاتِهِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٠٣﴾

آل عمران: 103

And hold fast, all together, by the rope which Allah (stretches out for you), and be not divided among yourselves; and remember with gratitude Allah 's favour on you; for ye were enemies and He joined your hearts in love, so that by His Grace, ye became brethren; and ye were on the brink of the Pit of Fire, and He saved you from it. Thus doth Allah make His signs clear to you: that ye may be guided.

قال رسول الله ﷺ

لا يؤمن أحدكم حتى يحب لأخيه ما يحب لنفسه.

**Allah's Messenger (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:
 None of you believes until he loves for his brother what he loves
 for himself?**

UNIT Three 3

Dialogue: At a Shop في محل

Seller: Good morning. Can I help you?

Customer: Good morning. Yes, please. I want to buy sugar and rice.

Seller: How much sugar and rice do you want?

Customer: Two kilos of sugar and one kilo of rice.

Seller: O.K. Wait a minute.

Customer: How much is the total?

Seller: One thousand and a half dinars.

Customer: Here you are. Thank you very much.

Seller: With pleasure.

Vocabulary:

the total	المجموع
here you are	تفضل
with pleasure	بكل سرور

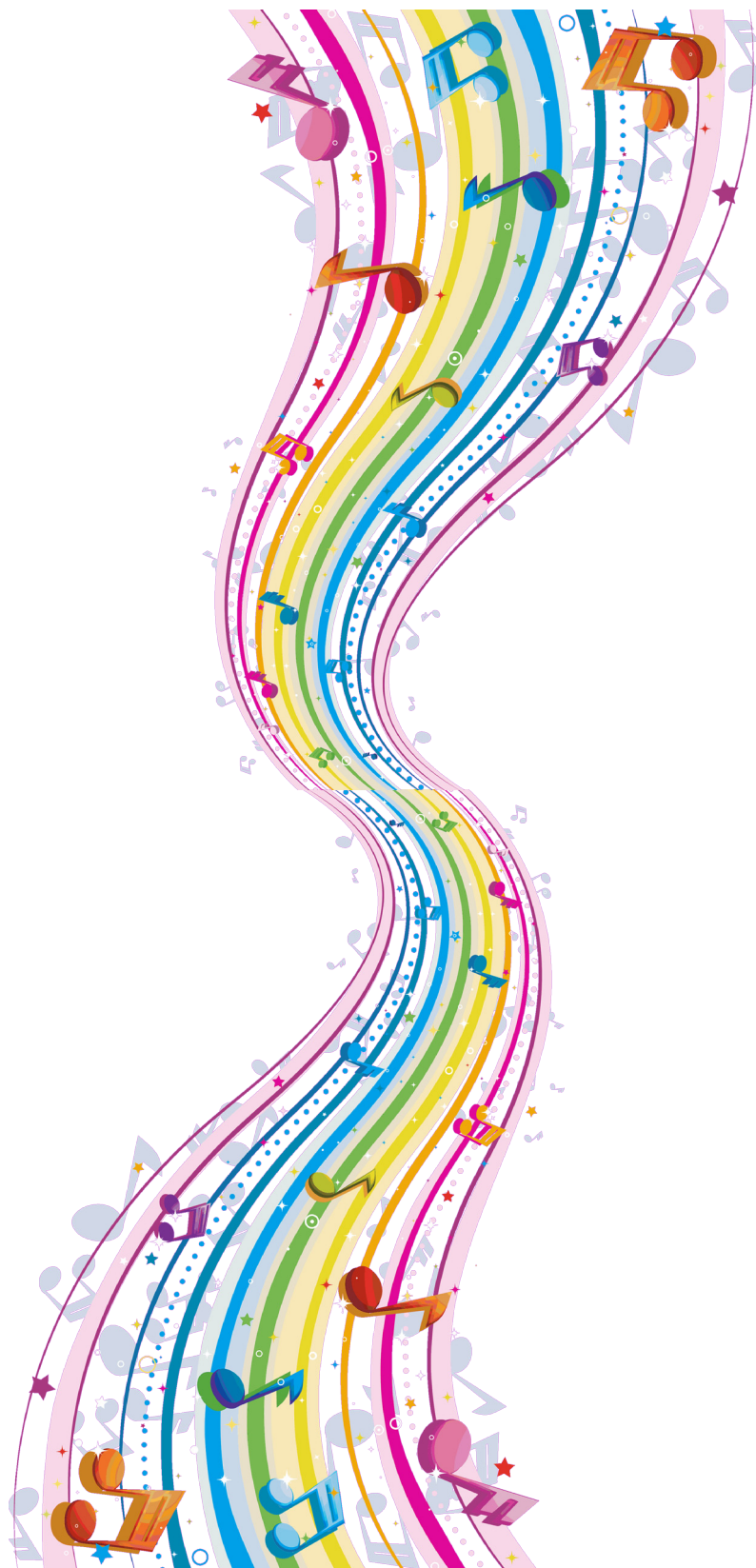


Pronunciation

Consonants

Listen carefully, please:

	/m/
him	/him/
room	/ru:m/
me	/mi:/
meat	/mi:t/
must	/m^st/
seem	/si:m/
	/n/
need	/ni:d/
now	/nau/
nose	/nəuz/
dinner	/dinə/
many	/meni/
skin	/skin/
one	/w^n/
	/ŋ/
ring	/riŋ/
wrong	/rɒŋ/
anger	/aŋgə/
strong	/strɒŋ/
spring	/sprɪŋ/
morning	/mo:niŋ/



UNIT Three 3

Grammar: The future Tense

زمن المستقبل

(1) Form: There are two ways of expressing the future tense in English:-

A- shall /will + infinitive

I shall work ,you will work , he will work , etc .

B- be + going to + infinitive

I am going to buy a bicycle.

(2) Adverbs: The future simple can be used with or without time expressions. These time expressions include: tomorrow, next year, after two days ,etc .

- I will visit my relatives next week.

- She is going to buy the book tomorrow.

(3) Negation: The negative structure of the future is:-

1- Subject + will /shall + not + infinitive

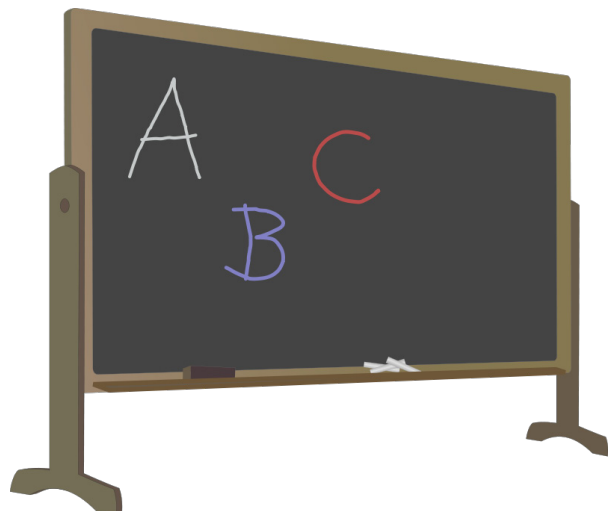
He won't take an exam in October.

I shall not stay at home this evening.

2- Subject + be + not + going to + infinitive

I am not going to buy a new car next year.

They are not going to leave tonight.



EXERCISES

Q1/ Change the following sentences into the future. Change what is necessary:-

- 1- I visit my uncle every week.
- 2- You do not understand the question.
- 3- They swim in the river every month.
- 4- Maha is doing her homework.
- 5- I do not believe you.

Q2/ Change the following sentences into the "going to" form of the future:-

- 1-Wisam will leave the country on Monday.
- 2-The driver will wait for us in the park.
- 3-I shall study very hard in order to pass the exam.
- 4-He will learn Russian at the university.



UNIT Three 3

Reading Comprehension: Pillars of Islam

3- Zakat

الزكاة

Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam. The original meaning of the word Zakat is both 'purification' and 'growth.' Giving Zakat means giving a specified percentage on certain properties to certain classes of needy people.

A person may also give as much as he or she pleases as Voluntary alms or charity. The Holy Quran tells rich Muslims that they must pay Zakat to the needy. It is very important to do this so that Allah (Glory be to Him) blesses their wealth and work.

If you can afford to give Zakat to poor people, you feel good and kind.

When people help one another, society becomes cleaner and purer.

Vocabulary

original meaning	المعنى الأصلي
growth	نماء
wealth	ثروة
society	المجتمع
purification	تطهير
blesses	يبارك
voluntary	تطوع
purer	أنقى

Q1: Answer the following questions:

- 1 .What does the original meaning of the word “Zakat” mean?
- 2-Who tells Muslims to pay Zakat?
- 3-.Why is it very important to pay Zakat?
- 4- How does a Muslim feel when he pays Zakat?

Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:

- 1- Zakat is one of the pillars of Islam.
- 2- Giving Zakat means giving on certain properties to . .
- 3- A person may also give as much as he or she pleases alms or charity.
- 4-When people help one another becomes cleaner and purer .



UNIT Three 3

للاطلاع فقط

A/ Riddles:- حزورات

Can you name three consecutive days without using the words:
Saturday ,Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday?

B/ Joke:- نكتة

Teacher: How much is half 8?

Pupil: Up and down or across?

Teacher: What do you mean?

Pupil: Well, up and down makes 3, while across the middle leaves 0.

C/ proverbs:- امثال

A word is enough to the wise.

الحليم تكفيه الإشارة

Necessity is the mother of invention.

الحاجة أم الاختراع



UNIT FOUR 4

UNIT FOUR

For memorizing

للحفظ

﴿ وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَالرَّسُولَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ ﴾

آل عمران 132

**And obey Allah and the
Messenger; that ye may
obtam mercy.**

قال رسول الله ﷺ:

أحسن المؤمنين إيماناً أحسنهم أخلاقاً. وخيركم خيركم لأهله.

Allah 's Messenger (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:

**The most perfect of the believers in faith are the
best of them in morals. And the best among
them are those who are the best to their wives.**

UNIT FOUR

Dialogue:**Asking about Health** السؤال عن الصحة

Huda: How are you today? You do not look well.

Layla: Yes, I do not feel well.

Huda: What is the problem?

Layla: I have a severe headache. I think I have been overworking this week.

Huda: You have to take rest. I hope you will feel better soon.

Layla: Thanks for asking. It's very kind of you.

Vocabulary

health	الصحة
severe headache	صداع شديد
overworking	عمل كثير
rest	راحة



UNIT FOUR 4

Pronunciation: Consonants

Now listen carefully to the following words:

	<i>/l/</i>
learn	/lə:n/
lost	/lost/
like	/laik/
loud	/laud/
holiday	/holaidei/
believe	/bili:v/
all	/o:l/
	<i>/j/</i>
yet	/jet/
you	/ju:/
few	/fju:/
view	/vju:/
value	/valju/
Tuesday	/tju:zdei/
computer	/kəmpju:tə/
	<i>/w/</i>
watch	/wɒtʃ/
white	/wait/
wait	/weit/
we	/wi:/
win	/win/
swim	/swim/

Grammar: The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

(1) **Form:** The present continuous tense is formed with the present tense of the auxiliary be plus the present participle:

Subject+ be	am	+ verb + ing
	is	
	are	

I am working, he is working , she is working , etc.

(2) **Main use:** This tense is used for an action happening at the moment of speaking. We are all waiting for you . It is raining now. The phone is ringing .

(3) **Adverbs** used with this tense include:- "now" , "at the moment" and "at the present time".

(4) **Negation:** Negative sentences are formed by adding "not" to the auxiliary "be".

Subject + be + not + verb+ ing

I am not working .

She isn't eating .

You are not listening to me.

The children are not doing their homework.

UNIT FOUR 4

EXERCISES

Q1/ Change these sentences into the present continuous tense:-

1- Samir played tennis all morning. 2- My mother cooks the dinner. 3- They play in the park. 4- Please be quiet, I work. 5- The kettle boils, shall I make tea? 6- I do not work very hard.

Q2/ Write true sentences about what is happening now:-

- 1- I / wash / my hair.
- 2- He / pray.
- 3- My brother / read / a newspaper.
- 4- It / rain .
- 5- Fatma / eat /an apple.



Reading Comprehension:

Pillars of Islam

4- Fasting is. الصوم

Fasting during the month of Ramadan is the fourth pillar of Islam. Ramadan is the month when the Holy Quran was revealed. It is the ninth month of the lunar calendar and the month of fasting. Everyday from dawn to sunset of this month, a Muslim should not eat or drink.

Fasting and not thinking or doing bad things are good for your character. They help to give you the character that Allah wants you to have. When everybody is fasting, everybody feels the same.

After Ramadan, there is a feast called Eid al-Fitr. To celebrate the Eid, it is a tradition that people visit relatives and friends as well as giving presents and helping the poor.

revealed	أنزل، أوحى	lunar calendar	التقويم الهجري
fast	يصوم	from dawn	من الفجر
sunset	غروب الشمس	character	شخصية
feast	عيد	celebrate	يحتفل
the poor	الفقراء	tradition	تقليد

UNIT FOUR 4

Q1: Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is Ramadan?
- 2- How do Muslims fast?
- 3- Why is fasting important?
- 4- How does a Muslim feel when he fasts?
- 5- What is the tradition to celebrate the Eid?

Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:

- 1 .Ramadan is the month whenwas revealed.
- 2.A Muslim should not eat or drink from to...
- 3 .Fasting helps to give you that Allah wants you to have
- 4 .After Ramadan there is a feast called
- 5.We celebrate the Eid by visiting and



للاطلاع فقط

A/ Proverbs أمثال

1-Like father, like son.

الولد على سر أبيه

2-Rome was not built in a day.

روما لم تبَنَ بيوم واحد

B/ Joke

Teacher: When was Rome built?

Pupil: At night.

Teacher: Why do you say that?

Pupil: Because my father always says that Rome was not built in a day!

C/ Parts of the face.

أجزاء الوجه

Lip	شفة
Cheek	وجنة
Chin	ذقن
Nose	أنف
Tooth	سن
Tongue	لسان
Forehead	جبين
Neck	رقبة
Nape of	قفا العنق
Temple	الصدغ- أعلى الجبين
Nostril	منخر- إحدى فتحتي الأنف



UNIT FIVE 5

UNIT FIVE
FOR STUDING
للخط فقط

﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اصْبِرُوا وَصَابِرُوا
وَرَابِطُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴾

آل عمران 200

Oye who believe! Persevere in patience and constancy; vie in such perseverance; strengthen each other; and fear Allah; so that you may be successfu .

قال رسول الله ﷺ:

ارحموا من في الارض يرحمكم من في السماء

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: Show mercy to those on earth, and God (Glory be to Him) will show mercy to you.

UNIT FIVE 5

Dialogue:

Flight Tickets تذاكر رحلة طيران

Traveller :I would like to book a flight ticket to Madrid for next Monday.

Airline Office: Let me check the time-table.

Traveller: I'd like to travel first class, please.

Airline Office: Lufthansa flight LH 324. It takes off at 16:30.

Traveller: What time do I have to be at the airport?

Airline Office: You have to be there two hours before the departure time.

Traveller: How much is the two-way ticket?

Airline Office:It's 870 \$ for first class.



UNIT FIVE 5

Pronunciation:

The English vowel sounds are 20 sounds .They are divided into (pure vowels and diphthongs). Pure vowels are either short or long vowels that are marked by two dots(:).

	/i:/		/i/		/e/
lead	/li:d/	lid	/lid/	led	/led/
wheat	/wi:t/	wit	/wit/	wet	/wet/
cheek	/tʃi:k/	chick	/tʃik/	check	/tʃek/
feel	/fi:l/	fill	/fil/	fell	/fel/
bead	/bi:d/	bid	/bid/	bed	/bed/
heel	/hi:l/	hill	/hil/	hell	/hel/
teen	/ti:n/	tin	/tin/	ten	/ten/
neat	/ni:t/	knit	/nit/	net	/net/
beat	/bi:t/	bit	/bit/	bet	/bet/



UNIT FIVE 5

Grammar: Articles in English

قواعد: أدوات التعريف والتنكير في اللغة الانكليزية

There are two kinds of articles: the definite article “the” and the indefinite articles “a” and “an”. The indefinite article “a” is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound, and “an” is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound.

Examples:

a day, a girl, a man , a teacher, a pen
an hour, an apple, an heir, an orange

The indefinite article is used with the meaning of “one” or “any”, e.g.

Please pass me a knife.

I have a brother and three sisters.

The definite article “the” is used before a noun which has become definite as a result of being mentioned for the second time. Example:

His car hit a tree ; you can still see the mark on the tree.

The definite article is used with the meaning “the only one” E.g.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

The earth moves round the sun.

The Milky Way contains our sun and its planets.

EXERCISES

Q1/ Fill in the blanks with (a) , (an)or(the) :-

- 1-The traditions of West differ widely from those of East.
- 2 -Our garden hasapple tree.
- 3 -We live on planet Earth.
- 4- religion of Islam is based on belief in one God (G1ory be to Him).
- 5-My uncle will stay with us forweek .
- 6-moon moves round the earth once every 28 days.

Q2/ Each of the following sentences has one grammatical mistake. Identify this mistake and then correct it:-

- 1- My teacher bought a books from the bookshop.
- 2- A sun is Very clear today. There are no clouds today.
- 3- I saw a nice shirt in the market. But a shirt was very expensive.



UNIT FIVE 5

Reading Comprehension: Pillars of Islam

5- The Hajj الحج

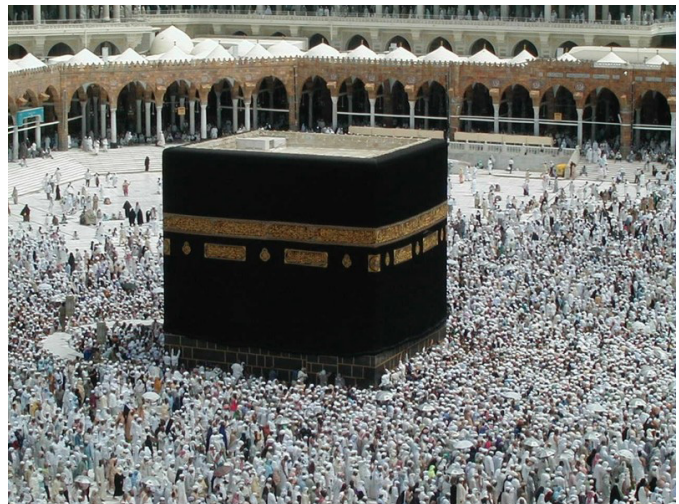
Makka is the Holy City of Islam. All Muslims turn their faces to Al-Ka'ba in Makka when they pray.

All Muslims hope that they can visit Makka at least once in their lives.

They hope they can perform the Hajj, (the pilgrimage), to Makka Pilgrims come to Makka from all corners of the world. They all wear the same simple white clothes. They know that they are equal before Allah.

In Makka, each pilgrim performs many duties. These include walking around Al Ka'ba seven times, making the black stone the starting point of his movements and standing on mountain Arafa.

pilgrimage	الحج
corners	أنحاء
pilgrims	الحجاج
duties	واجبات
starting point	نقطة البداية



Q1: Answer the following questions:-

- 1- Where do pilgrims come from to Makka ?
- 2- Do pilgrims perform many duties?
- 3 -How many times do the pilgrims walk aroundAl Ka'ba ?
- 4-Which mountain should the pilgrims stand on ?
- 5- Why do they wear the same simple white clothes?

Q2:Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Words chosen from the reading passage :-

- 1 is the Holy City of Islam .
- 2.All Muslims turn their faces towhen they pray.
- 3 .Pilgrims come to Makka from
- 4.In Makka each pilgrim performs many
- 5- The pilgrim should make the starting point of his movements.



UNIT FIVE 5

للاطلاع فقط

A/ Proverbs أمثال

He who gives quickly gives more.
It is hard to please everyone.

خير البر عاجله
رضا الناس غاية لا تدرك

B/ Medical terms:-

Surgeon	جراح
Doctor	طبيب
Sickness	مرض
Illness	مرض - وعكة
Patient	مريض
Injured	مجروح
Center	مركز
Bed	سرير
Staff	ملاك
Nurse	ممرض



UNIT SIX 6

UNIT SIX
FOR MEMORIZING
للحفظ

﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ تَقَاتِهِ ۖ وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ ﴿١٠٢﴾ ﴾

Oye who believe! fear Allah as He should be feared, and die not except in a state of Islam.

قال رسول الله ﷺ:
من كان منكم يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فليكرم جاره.

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him said: Whoever believes in God and the Last Day should do good to his neighbour.

Dialogue:

At a Railway Station

محطة القطار

- Good morning
- Good morning
- Can you tell me when the London train leaves the station?
- It leaves at 09:00 from platform 3.
- What time does it reach London?
- It gets there at 11.30.
- Is it necessary to change the train?
- No, there is no need. It is direct.

Vocabulary

train	قطار
railway station	محطة قطار
platform	رصيف محطة
reach	يصل
direct	مباشر



UNIT SIX 6

Pronunciation: Vowels

Listen carefully to the following words:

	<i>/ʌ/</i>		<i>/a: /</i>		<i>/o/</i>
luck	/lʌk/	lark	/la:k/	lock	/lok/
cud	/kʌd/	card	/ka:d/	cod	/kod/
duck	/dʌk/	dark	/da:k/	dock	/dok/
bucks	/bʌks/	barks	/ba:ks/	box	/boks/
cup	/kʌp/	carp	/ka:p/	cop	/kop/
but	/bʌt/	pass	/pa:s/	shod	/ʃod/
pun	/pʌn/	hard	/ha:d/	wad	/wod/
ton	/tʌn/	farm	/fa:m/	pot	/pot/



Grammar: The Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

has
 (1) Form: subject + + p.p.
 have

The present perfect tense is formed with the present tense of “have” plus the past participle of the main verb.

I have worked, you have worked, he has worked, etc.

(2) **Main uses:** The present perfect tense is used for a recent action when the time is not mentioned or an action which still has effects or results in the present:

I have read the instructions.(I don't need your help).

The lift has broken down.(you have to use the stairs).

He has washed the car. (it looks clean).

Khalid has had a bad car crash. (he is probably still in hospital).

Compare with:

The lift broke down. (it is probably working again).

He washed the car. (it may be dirty again now).

Khalid had a bad car crash. (he is probably out of hospital now).

(3) **Adverbs of time used with the present perfect tense: recently, since, for, lately, all this year, just, yet.**

He has just gone out.

I have a lot of bad luck lately.

My friends have lived in Mosul since 1995.

(4) Negation

The negative sentences are formed by adding (not) to the auxiliary (have)or (has):-

I have not seen wolves in the forest.

She has not written to me since March.

The boys have not come yet.

UNIT SIX 6

EXERCISES

Q1/ Change the following sentences into the present perfect:-

- 1- I travelled all over the world.
- 2- My father meets a lot of interesting people every day.
- 3- I did not buy a new book.
- 4- They arrived in Rome on Monday.
- 5- I bought these shoes yesterday.

Q2/ Complete the following sentences using “since” or “for”:-

- 1- I have lived -----.
- 2- I have been -----.
- 3- I have studied -----.
- 4- I have known -----.

Q3/ Put the verbs between brackets in the present perfect:-

- 1- I ----- -- (see) that woman before, but I cannot remember where.
- 2- Sa'ad and Laith have lots of books, and they ----- -- (read) all of them.
- 3- She ----- -- (travel) by plane, bus, and train. Someday, she wants to take a trip by boat.
- 4- Abdullah ----- --(be)in London twice.
- 5- Faisal's favourite film is the Message. He ----- -- (see) it four times.

Reading Comprehension:

The Neighbour الجار

All Muslims are the worshippers of Allah. In Islam, men and women are equal. In life, they are partners. Islam teaches us that all people, black or white, male or female, rich or poor, are equal. Therefore, a Muslim must not harm his neighbours. Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) has said that a Muslim must help others.

A Muslim must help his family, and he must help his neighbours. The hospitality of Muslims is famous. They offer food to the needy, the orphan and the captive out of love for Allah. Allah (Glory be to Him) says: “We are feeding you only for Allah's sake. We want no reward from you, nor any thanks”.(Al Insan: 9)

In Islam, a Muslim shares all blessings with his neighbours. The Prophet says “Live together; don't turn against each other; make things easy for others and don't put obstacles in others' way”.

Vocabulary

worshippers	عباد
equal	متساوون
partners	شركاء
captive	أسير
hospitality	كرم
orphan	اليتيم
Prophet	النبي
Allah's sake	لوجه الله
obstacles	العقبات



UNIT SIX 6

Q1: Answer the following questions:

- 1- What does Islam teach us?
- 2- Whom must a Muslim help?
- 3- Are men and women equal in Islam?

Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage :

- 1are the worshippers of Allah.
- 2.In Islam men and women are
- 3 .The of Muslims is famous.
- 4.Muslims offer food to the , the and out of love for Allah .
5. The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: Don't put In others' way”.

للاطلاع فقط

A/ Proverbs: أمثال

1- If you want to be respected, respect yourself.

إذا أردت أن تكوت محترماً، إحترم نفسك

2- Advice is least heeded when most needed.

بيخل بالنصيحة عند الحاجة لها

B/ Joke: نكتة

Teacher: If $1+1=2$ and $2+2=4$, what is $4+4$?

Pupil: That is not fair. You answer the easy ones and leave us with the hard one.

C/Vocation: دعاء/ تعبير عن شعور ديني

In your Name Allah , I live and die .

بإسمك اللهم أموت وأحيى

How perfect my Lord is , the most high.

سبحان ربي الأعلى



UNIT SEVEN 7

UNIT SEVEN (For studying)

﴿ قُلْ إِنْ تَخْفُوا مَا فِي صُدُورِكُمْ أَوْ يُبْدُوهُ يَعْلَمَهُ اللَّهُ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِي

السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٢٩﴾

آل عمران 29

"Say: whatever you hide what is in your hearts or reveal it, Allah knows it all: He knows what is in the heavens, and what is on earth. And Allah has power over all things.

قال رسول الله ﷺ:

الكلمة الطيبة صدقة

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: {A good word is charity}.

UNIT SEVEN 7

Dialogue:

Making an International Telephone Call

إجراء اتصال هاتفي دولي

Ahmed: Good evening.

Operator: Good evening, can I help you?

Ahmed: I would like to make a personal call to Baghdad.

Operator: Who are you calling?

Ahmed: Mr. Hasan

Operator: What is the number, please?

Ahmed: 009641759039

Operator: Wait a minute.

Ahmed: Thanks for your efforts.

Operator: Most welcome.

Vocabulary: مفردات

operator: عامل البدالة

telephone call: اتصال هاتفي

personal: شخصي

efforts: جهود



UNIT SEVEN 7

Pronunciation: vowels

Listen carefully to the following words:

	<i>/o:/</i>		<i>/u/</i>		<i>/u:/</i>
shore	/ʃo:/	should	/ʃud/	shoe	/ʃu:/
cord	/ko:d/	could	/kud/	cool	/ku:l/
bought	/bo:t/	would	/wud/	moon	/mu:n/
cork	/ko:k/	pull	/pul/	pool	/pu:l/
law	/lo:/	look	/luk/	two	/tu:/
call	/ko:l/	bush	/buʃ/	sooner	/su:nə/
saw	/so:/	put	/put/	you	/ju:/



UNIT SEVEN 7

Grammar: The Passive Voice: Present Simple

المبني للمجهول: المضارع البسيط

Compare the following sentences:

1-I break the window.

2-The window is broken .

In the first sentence, which is active, the subject comes first. In the second sentence, which is passive, the object comes first. The subject can be omitted or expressed.

Use of the passive: The passive is used when it is not necessary to mention the subject or we do not know who the subject is:

The streets are swept everyday.

My car is stolen.

Stories are read all over the world.

The Simple Present Tense:

The passive of the simple present tense is formed by the present form of the auxiliary (be) plus the past participle of the main verb. The object is placed in the subject position.

Object + be $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is + P.P.} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$

Active: My mother keeps the sugar here.

Passive: The sugar is kept here .

Active: Eyad teaches English.

Passive: English is taught.

Active: The waitress brings the coffee.

Passive: The coffee is brought.

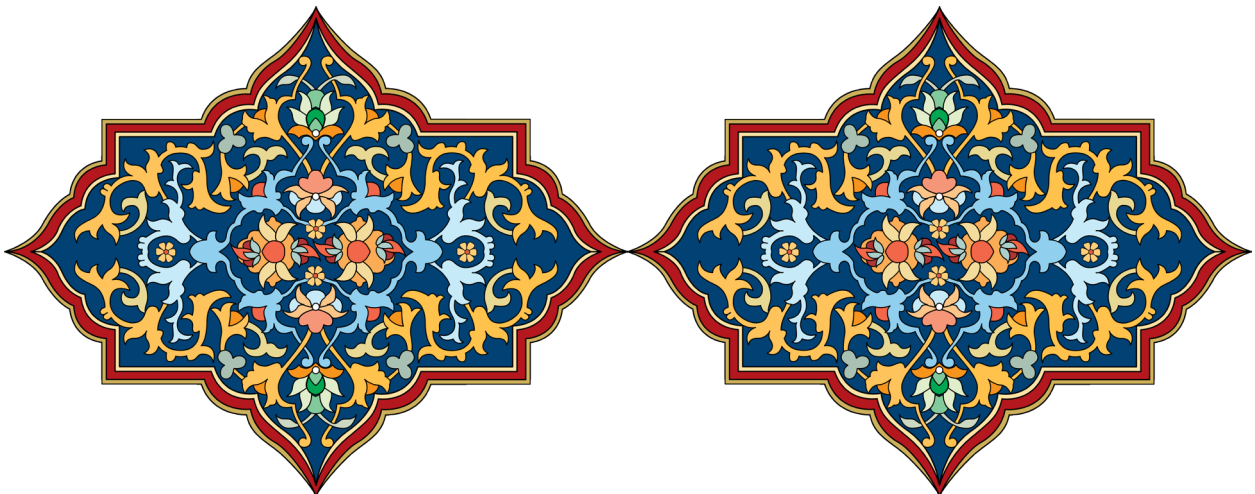
EXERCISES

(1) Turn the following sentences into the passive voice:-

- 1- Many people speak English all over the world.
- 2- Somebody cleans the school everyday.
- 3- The factory makes butter from cream.
- 4- I iron my shirts.
- 5- He reads the Holy Quran every day.

(2) Complete the following sentences using the passive (present) of these verbs:- clean , make . sell, park , cut down.

- 1- The room ----- -- every day.
- 2- Butter ----- -- from cream.
- 3- Stamps ----- -- in the post office.
- 4- The trees ----- --
- 5- The car ----- -- here.



UNIT SEVEN 7

Reading Comprehension:

The Queen of Sheba ملكة سبأ

The name of Queen of Sheba was Balkis. She was the Queen of a country called Sheba and lived in a town called Marib which is called now “Yemen”. Her people thought that the sun was a god.

King Suleiman (Solomon) asked her to pray to the true God, Allah. The Queen did not answer but sent the king many presents. Suleiman did not take them but sent them back.

When the King Suleiman did not take the presents, Balkis went to Jerusalem to see him. King Suleiman told her about Allah. After they had talked for a long time, the Queen of Sheba started to pray to the true God (Glory be to Him).

Queen	ملكة
sheba	سبأ
holy quran	القرآن العظيم
Billkis	بلقيس
king suleiman	الملك سليمان
jerusalem	القدس
sent them back	ارجعها

Q1: Answer the following questions :-

- 1-Who was the Queen of Sheba?
- 2.Where did she live?
- 3.What did her people think?
- 4.What did King Suleiman ask her to do?
- 5.What did the Queen of Sheba send King Suleiman?

Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:-

- 1.The name of the Queen of Sheba was
2. She lived in a town called
- 3.The name of the country today is
- 4.Her people thought that was a god .
- 5.Bilkis went to to see King Suleiman.

UNIT SEVEN 7

للاطلاع فقط

A/ Riddles

حزورات

- 1- 'What is the shortest month?
- 2- What word grows smaller when you add two letters to it?

B/ Joke

Father: Why did you get such a low score in the test?

Son: Absence.

Father: You were absent on the day of the test?

Son: No, but the boy who sits next to me was!



A decorative banner with a dark blue background and a brown border. The banner is centered and surrounded by ornate, light blue scrollwork. At the bottom center of the scrollwork is a small blue heart. The background of the entire page consists of a sunburst pattern of light blue and white rays radiating from the center.

UNIT EIGHT 8

UNIT EIGHT 8

UNIT EIGHT (For MEMORIZING)

للحفظ

﴿ قُلْ لَنْ يُصِيبَنَا إِلَّا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَنَا هُوَ مَوْلَانَا ﴾

التوبة 51

“Say: Nothing will happen to us except what God has decreed for us: He is our Patron”.

قال رسول الله ﷺ:
تبسمك في وجه أخيك صدقة

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:
Smiling at your brother 's face is charity.

Dialogue:

Buying a new Shirt شراء قميص جديد

Muna: What a nice shirt!

Qasirn: Does it suit me?

Muna: Yes, and I like the colour, too. How much did you buy it?

Qasim: It only cost me 700 dinars ..

Muna: Incredible! It is very cheap.

Qasirn: Yes, and the shop has got many types.

Muna: It is better to buy new trousers that match your new shirt.

Qasirn This is a good idea. I will think of it.

Vocabulary: مفردات

shirt:	قميص
cost:	تكلفة
incredible:	لا يصدق، رائع
cheap:	رخيص
match:	يناسب



UNIT EIGHT 8

Pronunciation: vowels

Listen carefully to the following words:

	/a/		/ə:/		/ə/
bad	/bad/	purse	/pɜ:s/	ago	/əgou/
lack	/lak/	heard	/hɜ:d/	allow	/əlau/
fat	/fat/	girl	/gɜ:l/	amount	/əmaunt/
tan	/tan/	burn	/bɜ:n/	annoy	/ənoi/
dad	/dad/	firm	/fɜ:m/	around	/əraund/
bat	/bat/	hurt	/hɜ:t/	contain	/kəntein/
hat	/hat/	murderer	/mɜ:dərə/	achieve	/ətʃi:v/
man	/man/	person	/pɜ:sən/	agree	/əgri:/



Grammar: Passive Voice: The Simple Past Tense

المبني للمجهول: زمن الماضي البسيط

It is formed by the past form of the auxiliary be + past participle.

The object should be placed in the subject position.

Object + be (was/were) + Past Participle (P.P.)

Active: He broke the washing machine.

Passive: The washing machine was broken.

Active: Somebody painted the door.

Passive: The door was painted.

Active: The boy kicked the ball.

Passive: The ball was kicked

Active: The wind uprooted the tree.

Passive: The tree was uprooted.



UNIT EIGHT 8

EXERCISES

Q1/ Change the following sentences into passive:-

- 1- The policeman took two criminals to the police station.
- 2- He built a new house.
- 3- He took them for a drive in the new car.
- 4- His failure disappointed his parents.
- 5- We used our books in class.

Q2/ Where were they born?

- 1- Ali/ Baghdad
- 2- Ekram /Baquba
- 3- Her parents / Rumadi
- 4- Sardar / Suleimaniyya
- 5- Hasan/A1 Najaf



Reading Comprehension:

Human Rights in Islam

حقوق الإنسان في الإسلام

Islam was the first institution to implement human rights as universal equality. Human rights in Islam have been granted by Allah (Glory be to Him). Every Muslim who claims to be a Muslim must accept and enforce these rights.

Islam grants certain basic human rights to all people, Muslims and un-Muslims. The first of these rights is the right to live and respect human life.

Every human has the right to the safety of life. This means that if someone is ill, wounded or starving, he has the right to be saved.

Islam grants the individual right to freedom. It is forbidden to capture a free person and make him a slave.

Islam recognizes absolute equality among people. There is no superiority of Arabs over non-Arabs, white or black, and so on.

These are general human rights that Islam gives to all.

Vocabulary		مفردات	
human rights:	حقوق الإنسان	institution:	مؤسسة
implement:	ينفذ	universal equality:	مساواة عالمية
granted :	منح	claim:	يزعم
enforce:	يطبق	the individual:	الفرد
forbidden:	يحرم	capture:	أسر
slave:	عبد	absolute:	مطلق
superiority:	تفوق	respect:	يحترم
starving:	يجوع	recognize:	يقر، يعترف

UNIT EIGHT 8

Q1: Answer the following questions:-

- 1-What was the first institution to implement human rights as universal equality?
- 2-By whom have human rights in Islam been granted?
- 3-Who must accept and enforce these rights?
- 4- Does Islam recognize absolute equality among people?

Q2: Say whether the following statements are true or false. Then correct the false ones.

- 1-Islam was not the first institution to implement human rights as universal equality.
- 2- Human rights in Islam have been granted by Allah (Glory be to Him).
- 3-Islam grants certain basic human rights to Muslims only.
- 4- It is forbidden to capture a free person and make him a slave.
- 5-There is a superiority of Arabs over non-Arabs in Islam.

للاطلاع فقط

A/ Proverbs:- أمثال

1-Better to light a candle than to curse the darkness.

(Chinese Proverb).

من الأفضل أن توقد شمعة على أن تلعن الظلام

2-Eat and drink with your relatives, do business with strangers .

(Greek Proverb) .

كُل مع أهلك واشتغل مع الغرباء

B/ Jokes:-

1- What does “Minimum” mean?

A very small mother!

2- What does “Maximum” mean?

A very big mother!



UNIT NINE 9

UNIT NINE
((For studying))

﴿ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ (١) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ (٢) لَمْ يَكِلِدْ وَلَمْ
يُولَدْ ۝ (٣) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝ (٤) ﴾

**Say: He is Allah, the One and Only;
Allah, the Eternal, Absolute; He begets
Not, nor is He begotten; And there
is none like unto Him.**

قال رسول الله ﷺ:

إن الله لا ينظر إلى صوركم ولا إلى أموالكم ولكن ينظر إلى قلوبكم وأعمالكم

**Allah's Messenger (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:
God (Glory be to Him) does not judge you according to
your appearances and your wealth, but He looks at your
hearts and looks into your deeds.**

UNIT NINE 9

Dialogue:

I Happy Feast

عيد سعيد

Khalid: Happy Feast, brother.

Wisam: Happy Feast, brother.

Khalid: I hope all your wishes will come true by God's willing.

Wisam. Thanks. Same to you.

Khalid: Are you going anywhere during the Feast?

Wisam :I will first visit my relatives. What about you?

Khalid: I expect I will stay with my family at home.

Vocabulary:

feast:	عيد
wishes:	أمنيات
by God's Willing	إن شاء الله
come true:	تحقق
relatives:	أقارب

Pronunciation: - S- Plural

The (s) plural is pronounced in three different ways:

1- As /s/ when added to a word ending in any voiceless consonant except

/s/ , /ʃ/ , /tʃ/.

e.g, books , cats , maps

2. As /z/ When added to a word ending in any voiced sound except

/z/ , /ʒ/ , /dʒ/.

e.g, dogs, birds, days

3. As /ɪz/ when added to a word ending in the sounds:

/s/ , /ʃ/ , /tʃ/ , /z/ , /ʒ/ , /dʒ/.

e.g, Judges, ashes, horses, roses



UNIT NINE 9

Grammar: The Passive Voice: The Future

المبني للمجهول: المستقبل

The passive Voice of the future tense is formed as follows:

Object + will + be+ P.P.

Active: My mother will keep the eggs in the fridge.

Passive: The eggs will be kept in the fridge.

Active: The boss will sack you if you take more time off.

Passive: You will be sacked if you take any more time off

Active: The waiter will bring the coffee.

Passive: The coffee will be brought.

Active: People will forget the incident soon.

Passive: The incident will be forgotten soon.

EXERCISES

Q1/ Change the following sentences into passive:-

- 1-Nizar will clean the car.
- 2- Somebody will build a house there in 2011.
- 3-Samir will teach this class.
- 4-He will plan his work carefully.
- 5-The garage mechanic will grease your car.

Q2/ Change the words underlined with those in the list:-

boat, crazy , shortly

- 1-She was mad there was no doubt about it.
- 2-The teacher will be here soon.
- 3- That yacht has a white sail.



UNIT NINE 9

Reading Comprehension:

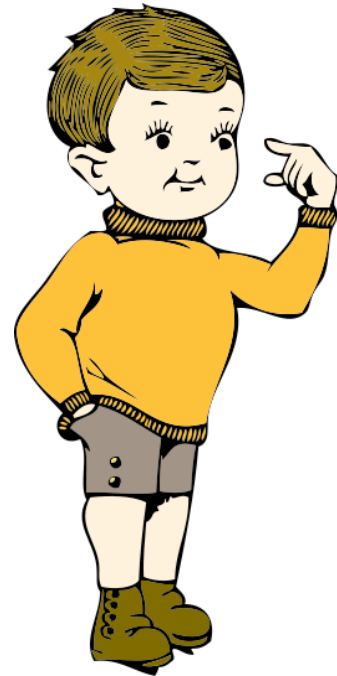
Orphans in Islam الأيتام في الإسلام

The Allah (Glory be to Him) asks Muslims not to treat orphans with harshness. The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) says “I and the person who looks after an orphan will be in Paradise like this,” putting his index and middle finger together.

In order to make the orphan feel appreciated, the Prophet encouraged his followers to treat the orphans kindly by saying that a person is rewarded by good deeds for each hair he strokes on an orphan's head. The protection of the orphan's property was clearly confirmed by Allah (Glory be to Him) in His Holy Book.

Vocabulary

Orphans	اليتامى
Harshness	بقسوة
Manners	أخلاق
Paradise	الجنة/ الفردوس
Index	إصبع السبابة
Appreciated	يقدر
Encouraged	شجع
Kindness	اللطف
Deeds	أعمال
Confirmed	أكد
Orphan's property	ممتلكات اليتيم
Strokes	يلمس برفق



Q1/ Answer the following questions:-

- 1-How must we treat orphans?
- 2-Why did the Prophet encourage kindness?
- 3- By whom was the protection of the orphan's property confirmed?

Q2/ Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:

- 1-The Prophet said, "I and ----- -- will be in Paradise like this," putting his ... and together".
- 2-Each person is by good deeds for each hair he strokes on an orphan's head.
- 3-The protection of was clearly confirmed by Allah (Glory be to Him).



UNIT NINE 9

للاطلاع فقط

A/ Proverbs :-

أمثال

1-Do not throw the arrow which will return against you.

(Kurdish Proverb).

إذا كان بيتك من زجاج فلا تقذف الناس بالحجارة

2-Fall seven times, stand up eight.(Japanese proverb)

مهما تعثرت، عليك بالنهوض ثانية

B/ Joke:-

نكتة

Teacher: What can you tell me about the Dead Sea?

Pupil: Dead? I did not even know he was sick!

A decorative banner with a dark blue background and white scrollwork. The text "UNIT TEN 10" is centered in white. A small blue heart is positioned at the bottom center of the banner. The banner is set against a background of radiating blue and white stripes.

UNIT TEN 10

UNIT TEN 10

UNIT TEN (For memorizing)

للحفظ

﴿ فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ ﴾ ٧
﴿ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ ﴾ ٨

الزلزلة 7-8

**Then anyone who has done
an atom 's weight of good, shall see it.'
And anyone who has done an atom 's
weight of evil, shall see it.**

قال رسول الله ﷺ:
أعط الأجير أجره قبل أن يجف عرقه

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:

Pay the worker his wage before his sweat dries.

Dialogue:

Taking a Taxi

استئجار سيارة أجرة

Ahmed: Good morning.

Taxi-driver: Good morning.

Ahmed: Hyde Park, please.

Taxi-driver: O.K. Get in.

Ahmed: Can you drive faster? I have to be there by three o'clock.

Taxi-driver: O.K. I will do my best.

Ahmed: Thanks.

Taxi-driver: We have arrived. Three pounds, please.

Ahmed: Here it is. Thank you very much indeed.



faster أسرع

I will do my best سأبذل ما بوسعي

arrive يصل

UNIT TEN 10

pronunciation

The possessive('s)

The possessive ('s) can have three pronunciations:

1. /s/ with words ending in voiceless consonants

except /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/

e.g -cat's . student's

2. /z/ with words ending in vowel sounds or voiced

consonants except /z/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/

e. g -boy's. lad's people's

3. /ɪz/ with words ending in . /s/ , /z/ , /ʃ/ , /ʒ/ , /tʃ/ , /dʒ/

e. g , nurse's. judge's. Watche's

Note:-

1. voiceless consonants are :- (9)

/p/ , /t/ , /k/ , /f/ , /θ/ , /ʃ/ , /s/ , /tʃ/ , /h/

2. voiced consonants are:- (15)

/b/ , /d/ , /g/ , /v/ , /ð/ , /z/ , /ʒ/ , /dʒ/ , /m/ , /n/ , /ŋ/ , /l/ , /r/ , /w/ , /j/

3. vowel pure sounds are (12):-

/i/ , /i:/ , /e/ , /a/ , /a:/ , /o/ , /o:/ , /u/ , /u:/ , /ʌ/ , /ə:/ , /ə/

Grammar: The Passive Voice: The Present Continuous Form:

المبني للمجهول: المضارع المستمر

The passive voice of the present continuous tense is formed as follows:

Object + be (am, is, are) + being + P.P.

Active voice: Saleh is teaching this class.

Passive voice: This class is being taught .

Active voice: The man is painting the door.

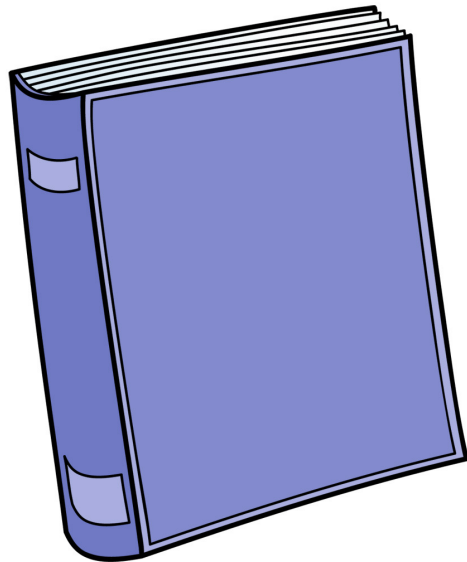
Passive voice: The door is being painted.

Active Voice: Somebody is cleaning the office.

Passive voice: The office is being cleaned.

Active voice: The mechanic is repairing the car.

Passive voice: The car is being repaired.



UNIT TEN 10

Q1/ Change the following sentences into the passive voice:

- 1- We are learning English in an institute.
- 2- She is reading two stories in her room.
- 3- I am drinking a cup of tea in the cafeteria.
- 4- Saad is making a lot of noise in the room.
- 5- My mother is using the knife to cut the meat.

Q2/ Put the verb in the correct form:-

- 1-Food is being ----- --. (eat)
- 2-The shirts are being ----- --. (Wash)
- 3-TV. is being ----- --. (watch)
- 4-The information is being ----- --(send)
- 5-I am being ----- --. (push)

Reading Comprehension:

The Status of Woman in Islam

مكانة المرأة في الإسلام

Islam sees a woman, whether single or married, as an individual in her own right, with the right to own and dispose of her property and earnings without any guardianship over her whether he is her father, husband, or anyone else.

She has the right to buy and sell, give gifts and charity, and may spend her money as she pleases.

The groom gives a marriage dowry to the bride for her own personal use, and she keeps her own family name rather than taking her husband's. Islam encourages the husband to treat his wife well, as the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:

{The best among you are those who are the best to their wives}

Vocabulary

status:	مكانة	single:	عزباء	married:	متزوجة
Individual:	فرد	own right:	لها الحق	dispose:	يتخلص
earnings:	المال المكتسب	guardianship:	وصي	charity:	صدقة
groom:	العريس	dowry:	مهر	bride:	عروس
husband:	زوج	encourages:	يشجع		

UNIT TEN 10

Q1: Answer the following questions:

- 1-How does Islam see the woman?
- 2-Is there guardianship over the woman in Islam?
- 3-What does the groom give to the bride?
- 4- How does Islam encourage the husband to treat his wife?

Q2/ Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:

- 1- Islam sees a woman, whether single or married, as . .
- 2- She has the right toand of her property.
- 3- There is no guardianship over the woman whether he is her or anyone else.
- 4- The bride can keep her rather than taking her husband's.
- 5- The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) says:
(The best among you are those who are the best to).

للاطلاع فقط

A/ Proverbs:- أمثال

1-When you go to buy, use your eyes, not your ears. (Czech proverb)

عندما تشتري استعمل عينيك لا أذنيك مثل جيكي

2-When spiders unite, they can tie down a lion. (ethiopian proverb)

عندما تتحد العناكب، تستطيع ربط أسد مثل حبشي

B/ I am pleased with Allah (Glory be to Him) as The Lord , and Islam as The Religion, and Mohammed (Peace and blessings be upon him) as The Prophet.

رضيت بالله رباً وبالإسلام ديناً وبمحمد ﷺ نبياً

C/ Puzzling Number Games:-

Phone a friend

1. What are the first 3 digits of your phone number? (Do not include the area code)
2. Multiply by 80.
3. Add 1.
4. Multiply by 250.
5. Add in the last four digits of phone number again.
6. Add in the last four digits of phone number again.
7. Subtract 250.
8. Divide by 2.

UNIT TEN 10

Grammar: The Passive Voice: The Present Perfect:-

المبني للمجهول: المضارع التام

The passive voice of the present perfect is formed as follows:-

Object + have / has + been + P.P.

Active voice: The teacher has taught English.

Passive voice: English has been taught.

Active voice: Somebody has painted the door.

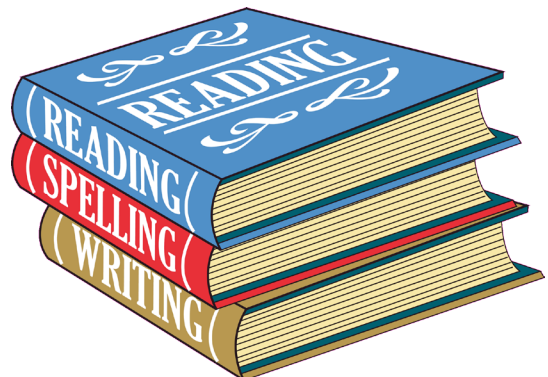
Passive voice: The door has been painted.

Active voice: They have stolen the car.

Passive voice: The car has been stolen.

Active voice: The boy has broken the windows.

.Passive voice: The windows have been broken.



EXERCISES

Write new sentences with the same meaning:-

1- Somebody has stolen my keys.

My keys -----.

2- Somebody wants you on the phone.

you----- .

3- The child has eaten the ice cream.

The ice cream ----- --

4- They are watching us.

We ----- .

5- He will repair the machine.

The machine-----.

6- Somebody has invented the camera.

The camera-----.

7- My father has bought a new house.

A new house -----.

UNIT TEN 10

Pronunciation:-

(- ed)of the past and past participle of verbs.

The (ed) of the past and past participle of the regular verbs are pronounced into three ways:

1- /d/ if the infinitive ends in a vowel or a voiced consonant sound except /d/ .

e.g. answer answered
 open opened
 play played

2- /t/ if the infinitive ends in a voiceless consonant sound except /t/.

e. g. ask asked
 Finish finished

3- /id/ if the infinitive ends in /t/ or /d/ .

e.g. expect expected
 intend intended



Glossary

1. Ablution	وضوء
2. Astray	ضال
3. Abrahimic prayer	الصلاة الابراهيمية
4. Abode of war	دار الحرب
5. Abominations	خبائث
6. Abuser	سباب
7. Affliction	فتنة
8. Apostasy	ردة
9. Apostle	رسول
10. Appeal of refuge	الإستعاذة
11. Arrogant	متكبر
12. Ascension	المعراج
13. Associate partner with God	الشرك بالله
14. Atonement	كفارة
15. Atheist	ملحد
16. Alcohol drinker	شارب الخمر
17. Backbit	إغتاب
18. Bad deed	عمل سيء
19. Be blessed	مبارك
20. Begot	إتخذ ولدا
21. Call to Islam	الدعوة إلى الإسلام
22. Caller to prayer	المؤذن
23. Clear sign	بينة
24. Companion	صحابي
25. Companions of the fire	أصحاب النار
26. Companions of the garden	أصحاب الجنة
27. Dark suggestion	الوسواس
28. Dawn	الفجر
29. Day of Judgment	يوم القيامة
30. Day of Sacrifice	يوم الأضحى
31. Embrace Islam	أسلم
32. Fabricate it	تقوله

UNIT TEN 10

Glossary

33.Face the Qibla	يواجه القبلة
34.Facility	يسر
35.Falsehood	باطل
36.Faith	إيمان
37. Farthest Mosque	المسجد الأقصى
38 .Fast - breaking	إفطار
39. Friday sermon	خطبة الجمعة
40. Gift	هبة
41. God sufices me	حسبي الله
42. God 's bounties	نعمة الله
43. God' s curs	لعنة الله
44. God 's decree	قضاء الله
45. God is knowledge	علم الله
46. God 's slaves	عباد الله
47. God 's rituals	شعائر الله
48. God' s prohibitions	محارم الله
49. God's will	مشيئة الله
50. God's way	سنة الله
51. God's wrath	غضب الله
52.Heedless	غافل
53. Head - tax	جزية
54.Hypocrite	مناقق
55. I respond to your call	لبيك
56. If God wills	ان شاء الله
5 7. Idols	أوثان
58. Immigration	هجرة
59. The illiterate Prophet	النبي الأمي
60. For the sake of God	في سبيل الله
61. Name of Allah	على اسم الله
62. Injustice	ظلم
63. Interpretation of the Quran	تفسير القرآن
64. Intermingle	إختلاط الرجال والنساء

Glossary

65. Intent	نية
66. Innovation	بدعة
67. Islamic state	الدولة الإسلامية
68. Islamic society	مجتمع إسلامي
69. Islamic values	قيم إسلامية
70. Jesus	عيسى
71. Jew	يهودي
72 . Jurisprudence	فقه
73. Just witness	شاهد عدل
74. Kind dealing	بر
75. Kind preaching	الموعظة الحسنة
76. Knowledge of the Unseen	علم الغيب
77. Laborer	أجير
78. Lack of the	كلالة
79. Lady slave Last prophet	أمة
80. Lawful	حلال
81. Leader of the prayer	إمام الصلاة
82. Leader of the faithful	أمير المؤمنين
83. Leadership	الإمامة
84. Lord	رب
85. Lucifer	إبليس
86. Lower the gaze	غض البصر
87. Madina Sanctuary	الحرم المدني
88. Magie	سحر
89. Monotheism	التوحيد
90. Mother of the believers	ام البنين
91. Muslim treasury	بيت مال المسلمين
92. Narrated	روى
93. Night of Qadr	ليلة القدر
94. Oath	يمين
95. Oath futility	لغو في الإيمان
96. Obedience	طاعة

UNIT TEN 10

Glossary

97. Obligation	فرائض
98. Odd	وتر
99. Optional prayer	صلاة التطوع
100. Over look	صفح
101. Over-garment	جلباب
102. Ordain	فرض
103. Ordain punishment	حدود
104. Pan -Islamism	عالمية الإسلام
105. Paradise	الفردوس
106. Patron	ولي
107. Quranic teachings	تعاليم الإسلام
108. raise up	البعث بعد الموت
109. rebellious	فاسق
110. ransom	فداء
111. sacred	حرام
112. sacred law	شريعة
113. Seal of prophets	خاتم الأنبياء
114. Testify	يشهد
115. Trinity	ثالوث النصارى
116. True promise	الوعد الحق
117. True in faith	حنيف
118. Unity of warship	توحيد الألوهية
119. Unity of lord ship	توحيد الربوبية
120. vain talk	لغو
121. Verse	آية
122. Waster	مصرف
123. Warrior	محارب
124. War spoils	أنفال
125. Year of Elephant	عام الفيل
126. Zamzam spring	نبع زمزم
127. Zihar	ظهار

1 - Alphabetic List

	Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	Past الماضي البسيط	Past participle اسم المفعول	Gerund (present Past participle)
be /bi:/	يكون	is /iz/	was /woz/ were /we:/	been /bi:n/	being /bi:iŋ/
bear /beə/	يتحمل / يلد	bears /beə'z/	bore /bo:/	born /bo:n/	bearing /beariŋ/
beat /bi:t/	يضرب	beats /bi:ts/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /bi:tn/	beating /bi:tiŋ/
become /bikʌm/	يصبح / يصير	becomes /bikʌmz/	became /bi'keim/	become /bikʌm/	becoming /bi'ki:miŋ/
begin /bi'gin/	يبدأ	begins /bi'ginz/	began /bi'gan/	begun /bi'gʌn/	beginning /bi'giniŋ/
bite /baɪ/	يعضّ / يقرض	bites /baɪts/	bit /bit/	bitten /bitn/	biting /baɪtiŋ/
blow /bləʊ/	ينفخ / يهب	blows /bləʊz/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	blowing /bləʊiŋ/
break /breɪk/	يكسر	breaks /breɪks/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /brəʊkən/	breaking /breɪkiŋ/
bring /brɪŋ/	يجلب	brings /brɪŋz/	brought /brɒt/	brought /bo:t/	bringing /brɪŋiŋ/
build /bɪld/	يبني	builds /bɪldz/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	building /bɪldiŋ/
buy /baɪ/	يشترى	buys /baɪz/	bought /bo:t/	bought /bo:t/	buying /baɪiŋ/
can /kən/	يستطيع		could /kʊd/		
catch /kætʃ/	يمسك / يلحق	catches /'kætʃɪz/	caught /ko:t/	caught /ko:t/	catching /kætʃiŋ/
choose /tʃu:z/	يختار	chooses /'tʃu:zɪz/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /tʃəʊzn/	choosing /tʃu:ziŋ/
come /kʌm/	يأتي	comes /kʌmz/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	coming /kʌmiŋ/
cost /kɒst/	يكلف الثمن	costs /kɒsts/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	costing /kɒstiŋ/
cut /kʌt/	يقطع	cuts /kʌts/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cutting /kʌtiŋ/
dig /dɪg/	يحفر	digs /dɪgz/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	digging /dɪgiŋ/
do /du:/	يعمل	does /dʌz/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	doing /du:iŋ/

2 - Alphabetic List

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	Past الماضي البسيط	Past participle اسم المفعول	Gerund (present Past participle)
drink /drɪŋk/	يشرب	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	drinking /drɪŋkɪŋ/
drive /draɪv/	يسوق	drove /drouv/	driven /drɪvn/	driving /draɪvɪŋ/
eat /i:t/	يأكل	ate /eit/	eaten /i:tn/	eating /i:tiŋ/
fall /fo:l/	يقع / يسقط	fell /fel/	fallen /fo:lɪn/	falling /fo:lɪŋ/
feed /fi:d/	يطعم	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	feeding /fi:diŋ/
feel /fi:l/	يشعر	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	feeling /fi:lɪŋ/
fight /faɪt/	يقاوم	fought /fo:t/	fought /fo:t/	fighting /faɪtɪŋ/
find /faɪnd/	يجد	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	finding /faɪndɪŋ/
fly /flaɪ/	يطير	flew /flu:/	flown /flaʊn/	flying /flaɪɪŋ/
forget /fə'get/	ينسى	forgot /fə'got/	forgotten /fə'gotn/	forgetting /fə'getɪŋ/
get /get/	يحصل	got /got/	got /got/	getting /getɪŋ/
give /gɪv/	يعطي	gave /geɪv/	given /gɪvn/	giving /gɪvɪŋ/
go /goʊ/	يذهب	went /went/	gone /gon/	going /goʊɪŋ/
grow /grou/	يزرع / ينمو	grew /gru:/	grown /groun/	growing /grouɪŋ/
hang /hæŋ/	يعلق / يشنق	hung /hʌŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hanging /hæŋɪŋ/
have /hæv/	يملك	had /had/	had /had/	having /hævɪŋ/
hear /hɪə/	يسمع	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	hearing /hɪəriŋ/
hide /haɪd/	يخفي	hid /hid/	hidden /hɪdn/	hiding /haɪdɪŋ/
hit /hɪt/	يضرب	hit /hit/	hit /hit/	hitting /hɪtɪŋ/
hold /hould/	يمسك / يحمل	held /held/	held /held/	holding /houldɪŋ/
hurt /hɜ:t/	يؤذي	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurting /hɜ:tiŋ/

3 - Alphabetic List

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	Past الماضي البسيط	Past participle اسم المفعول	Gerund (present Past participle)
keep /ki:p/	keeps /ki:ps/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	keeping /ki:piŋ/
know /nou/	knows /nouz/	knew /nju:./	known /noun/	knowing /nouiŋ/
lead /li:d/	leads /li:dz/	led /led/	led /led/	leading /li:diŋ/
learn /le:n/	learns /le:nz/	learnt /le:nt/	learnt /le:nt/	learning /le:niŋ/
leave /li:v/	leaves /li:vs/	left /left/	left /left/	leaving /li:viŋ/
lend /lend/	lends /lendz/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	lending /lendiŋ/
let /let/	lets /lets/	let /let/	let /let/	letting /letŋ/
lie /lai/	lies /laiz/	lay /lei/	lain /lein/	lying /'laɪiŋ/
light /lait/	lights /laits/	lit /lit/	lit /lit/	lighting /'laɪtɪŋ/
lose /lu:z/	loses /lu:zɪz/	lost /lost/	lost /lost/	losing /'lu:ziŋ/
make /meɪk/	makes /meɪks/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	making /'meɪkiŋ/
may /meɪ/		might /maɪt/	might /maɪt/	
mean /mi:n/	means /mi:nz/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	meaning /mi:niŋ/
meet /mi:t/	meets /mi:ts/	met /met/	met /met/	meeting /mi:tiŋ/
mistake /mi'steɪk/	mistakes /mi'steɪks/	mistook /mis'tuk/	mistaken /mis'teɪkn/	mistaking /mis'teɪkiŋ/
must /mʌst/				
ought /o:t/				
put /put/	puts /puts/	put /put/	put /put/	put /putiŋ/
read /ri:d/	reads /ri:dz/	read /red/	read /red/	
re-write /e:'raɪt/	re-writes /ri:'raɪts/	re-wrote /ri:'rəʊt/	re-written /ri:'rɪtɪn/	re-writing /ri:'raɪtɪŋ/

4 - Alphabetic List

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	Past الماضي البسيط	Past participle اسم المفعول	Gerund (present Past participle)
ride /raid/	rides /raidz/	rode /roud/	ridden /'ridɪn/	riding /'raɪdɪŋ/
ring /rɪŋ/	rings /rɪŋz/	rang /raŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	ringing /'rɪŋɪŋ/
rise /raɪz/	rises /'raɪzɪz/	rose /rouz/	risen /'rɪzn/	rising /'raɪzɪŋ/
run /rʌn/	runs /rʌnz/	ran /rʌn/	run /rʌn/	running /'rʌnɪŋ/
say /seɪ/	says /seɪz/	said /sed/	said /sed/	saying /'seɪɪŋ/
see /si:/	sees /si:z/	saw /so: /	seen /si:n/	seeing /'si:ɪŋ/
sell /sel/	sells /selz/	sold /sould/	sold /sould/	selling /'selɪŋ/
send /send/	sends /sendz/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	sending /'sendɪŋ/
set /set/	sets /sets/	set /set/	set /set/	setting /'setɪŋ/
shall /ʃal/		should /ʃud/		
shine /ʃaɪn/	shines /'ʃaɪnz/	shone /'ʃoun/	shone /'ʃoun/	shining /'ʃaɪnɪŋ/
shut /ʃʌt/	shuts /'ʃʌts/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shutting /'ʃʌtɪŋ/
sing /sɪŋ/	sings /sɪŋz/	sang /sʌŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	singing /'sɪŋɪŋ/
sink /sɪŋk/	sinks /sɪŋks/	sank /sʌŋk/	sunk /sʌŋk/	sinking /'sɪŋkɪŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sits /sɪts/	sat /sʌt/	sat /sʌt/	sitting /'sɪtɪŋ/
sleep /sli:p/	sleeps /sli:ps/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	sleeping /'sli:pɪŋ/
slide /slɑɪd/	slides /slɑɪdz/	slid /slɪd/	slid /slɪd/	sliding /'slɑɪdɪŋ/
smell /smel/	smells /smelz/	smelt /smelt/	smelt /smelt/	smelling /'smelɪŋ/
speak /spi:k/	speaks /spi:ks/	spoke /spouk/	spoken /'spoukn/	speaking /'spi:kɪŋ/
spell /spel/	spells /spelz/	spelt /spelt/	spelt /spelt/	spelling /'spelɪŋ/
spend //spend	spends /spendz/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	spending /'spendɪŋ/

5 - Alphabetic List

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	Past الماضي البسيط	Past participle اسم المفعول	Gerund (present Past participle)	
spring /sprɪŋ/ stand /stænd/ steal /sti:l/ swim /swɪm/ take /teɪk/ teach /ti:tʃ/ tell /tɛl/ think /θɪŋk/ throw /θrəʊ/ understand /ˌʌndə'stænd/ wear /weə/ will /wɪl/ win /wɪn/ write /raɪt/	يقفز / ڤنثق يقف / يتحمل يسرق يسبح يأخذ يُعلم يُخبر يُفكر يرمي يفهم يلبس سوف / يشاء / يرغب يربح / يفوز يكتب	springs /sprɪŋz/ stands /stændz/ steals /sti:lz/ swims /swɪmz/ takes /teɪks/ teaches /ti:tʃɪz/ tells /tɛlz/ thinks /θɪŋks/ throws /θrəʊz/ understands /ˌʌndə'stændz/ wears /weəz/ wins /wɪnz/ writes /raɪts/	sprang /sprɔŋ/ stood /stʊd/ stole /stəʊl/ swam /swʌm/ took /tʊk/ taught /to:t/ told /təʊld/ thought /θə:t/ threw /θru:/ understood /ˌʌndə'stʊd/ wore /wɔ:/ would /wʊd/ won /wʌn/ written /'rɪtɪn/	sprung /sprʌŋ/ stood /stʊd/ stolen /'stəʊlɪn/ swam /swʌm/ taken /'teɪkɪn/ taught /to:t/ told /təʊld/ thought /θə:t/ thrown /θrəʊn/ understood /ˌʌndə'stʊd/ worn /wɔ:n/ won /wʌn/ written /'rɪtɪn/	springing /'sprɪŋɪŋ/ standing /'stændɪŋ/ stealing /'sti:lɪŋ/ swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ taking /'teɪkɪŋ/ teaching /'ti:tʃɪŋ/ telling /'telɪŋ/ thinking /'θɪŋkɪŋ/ throwing /'θrəʊɪŋ/ understanding /ˌʌndə'stændɪŋ/ wearing /'weərɪŋ/ winning /'wɪnɪŋ/ writing /'raɪtɪŋ/

Islamic Teaching Directorate							
English Language Supervising Department							
The Annual plan For English Books 1,2,3,4,5&6							
No	Months	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	5 th year	6 th year
1.	October	Unit One	Unit One	Unit 1 Unit 2	Unit 1 Unit 2	Unit 1 Unit 2	Unit 1 Unit 2
2.	November	Unit 2 Unit 3	Unit 2 Unit 3	Unit 3 Unit 4	Unit 3 Unit 4	Unit 3 Unit 4	Unit 3 Unit 4
3.	December	Unit 4 Unit 5	Unit 4 Unit 5	Unit 5 Unit 6	Unit 5 Unit 6	Unit 5 Unit 6	Unit 5 Unit 6
4.	January	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision	Unit 7
		Mid - Y Exam					
5.	February	Mid - Y Holiday 14 Days					
		Unit 6	Unit 6	7	Unit 7	Unit 7	Unit 8
6.	March	Unit 7	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 8 Unit 9	Unit 8 Unit 9	Unit 9 Unit 10
7.	April	Unit 8 Revision	Unit 8 Revision	Revision	Unit 10 Revision	Unit 10 revision	Unit 11 Unit 12
8.	May	Final Exam					



جمهورية العراق

رئاسة ديوان الوقف السني

دائرة التعليم الديني والدراسات الاسلامية

قسم المناهج والتطوير

منهاج اللغة الانكليزية للمدارس الإسلامية في العراق

اعداد

حازم محمود حميد
رئيس اللجنة

احمد فيصل
عضو اللجنة

ميديا نوري دزه بي
عضو اللجنة

سري عدنان
عضو اللجنة

بلسم خالد الجوادي
عضو اللجنة

للف الرابع الإعدادي

٢٠٢٠ م ١٤٤٢ هـ

